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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY

OF

MASSACHUSETTS, —

TO WHICH IS ADDED A STATISTICAL APPENDIX
AND REPORTS OF ALMSHOUSE
VISITATION.

JANUARY, 1885.

— BOSTON:

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The Board.

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ERRATUM.—At page cxvii, line 6, it should be noted that subsequent legislation (Acts of 1882, chap. 181, sect. 1), changed the word “two” to “three.”

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY.

[Names of *past* members in Italics; of *present* members in small capitals.]

Date of Appointment.	NAME.		Qualified.	Retired.	Term Expires.
June 7, 1879,	Moses Kimball,	Boston,	June 12, 1879.	Oct. 27, 1880.*	-
7, 1879,	Nathan Allen, M.D.,	Lowell,	19, 1879.	June 7, 1880 *	-
7, 1879,	Henry I. Bosditch, M.D.,	Boston,	12, 1879.	Jan. 24, 1880.	-
7, 1879,	D.,	Boston,	16, 1879.	June 7, 1883.†	June 7, 1887.
7, 1879,		Amberst,	13, 1879.	-	7, 1886.
7, 1879,	Robert T. Davis, M.D.,	Worcester,	10, 1879.	June 7, 1880.	-
7, 1879,	John C. Hoadley,	Fall River,	14, 1879.	Jan. 22, 1884.*	-
7, 1879,	Ezra Parmenter, M.D.,†	Lawrence,	19, 1879.	Nov. 16, 1882.*	-
7, 1879,	David L. Webster,	Cambridge,	18, 1879.	Febr'y, 1883.*	-
Jan. 27, 1880,	Charles F. Folsom, M.D.,	Boston,	30, 1880.	April 11, 1881.*	-
June 8, 1880,	CLARA T. LEONARD,	Boston,	June 9, 1880.	Jan. 14, 1881.*	-
Nov. 5, 1880,	Thomas Talbot,	Springfield,	12, 1880.	-	June 7, 1885.
Jan. 22, 1881,	Alfred Hosmer, M.D.,	Billerica,	Nov. 12, 1880.	Mar. 12, 1884.	-
April 18, 1881,	George P. Carter,†,	Watertown,	Jan. 28, 1881.	Dec. 4, 1882 *	-
Nov. 23, 1882,	JOHN FALLON,	Cambridge,	April 19, 1881.	June 7, 1883.	-
Dec. 6, 1882,	HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D.,	Lawrence,	Dec. 2, 1882.	-	June 7, 1886.
Feb. 14, 1883,	ALBERT A. HAGGETT,	Cambridge,	12, 1882.	-	7, 1886.
May 31, 1883,	REUBEN NOBLE,	Lowell,	Feb. 17, 1883.	-	7, 1887.
July 18, 1883,	EDGAR E. DEAN, M.D.,	Westfield,	June 12, 1883.	-	7, 1888.
Mar. 19, 1884,	EVERETT TORREY,	Brockton,	July 27, 1883.	-	7, 1888.
		Boston,	Mar. 24, 1884.	June 7, 1884.‡	7, 1889.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

S. W. Abbott, Wakefield, Health Officer.	S. C. Wrightington, Fall River, <i>Sept. of In-door Poor.</i>
F. B. Sanborn, Concord, <i>Inspector of Charities.</i>	_____ <i>Sept. of Out-door Poor.</i>

* Resigned.

† Deceased.

‡ Re-appointed Feb. 8, 1884.

§ Re-appointed June 7, 1884.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1885.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The undersigned, members of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, herewith present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Sixth Annual Report.

CHARLES F. DONNELLY.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
CLARA T. LEONARD.
JOHN FALLON.
H. P. WALCOTT.
A. A. HAGGETT.
E. E. DEAN.
REUBEN NOBLE.

NOTE. — The name of Everett Torrey, a member of the Board, is omitted from the above list of signatures by reason of his absence from the country.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART FIRST.

PRELIMINARY.

The Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity was established by law in 1879 under a statute (chap. 291 of the Acts of 1879), which, as revised by the Legislature of 1881, now makes a part of three chapters in the volume known as the Public Statutes; viz., the whole of chap. 79 and the beginning of chaps. 80 and 87.

By the authority of the original statute (given in sect. 2 of chap. 79 of the Public Statutes) the Board has performed its functions both directly and by its agents.

The Committees of the Board are as follows: —

Health. — DR. WALCOTT, MR. FALLON, DR. DEAN, MR. DONNELLY, MR. NOBLE.

Lunacy. — DR. HITCHCOCK, DR. WALCOTT, MR. FALLON, MRS. LEONARD.

Charities. — MR. DONNELLY, MR. FALLON, MRS. LEONARD, MR. HAGGETT, MR. TORREY.

The agents of the Board are the officers of its four Departments, acting under the direction of these Committees. In the division of the many duties of the Board, these officers

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

were appointed in its several Departments in order to classify the work, and have it done more efficiently. Its Health Officer is Dr. S. W. Abbott; its Inspector of Charities is Mr. F. B. Sanborn; its Superintendent of In-door Poor is Mr. S. C. Wrightington. Since February 1, 1884, the office of Superintendent of Out-Door Poor has been vacant; Dr. Wheelwright, who held the position at the time of the organization of the Board, having resigned at that date, and Mr. Wrightington having been temporarily in charge of the office ever since. In March, 1884, a new office was created, under the authority of the original statute (P. S. chap. 79, sect. 3), — that of Clerk and Auditor of the Board; and at the regular May meeting of the Board, Mr. John D. Wells was elected to the position.

The duties of the several officers are set forth in the By-Laws of the Board, which are as follows: —

BY-LAWS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY.

(Adopted, June, 1879; Revised, September, 1884.)

1. The Board shall, on the first Saturday in June in each year, elect by ballot a Chairman and a Clerk, who shall each hold office for one year, and until his successor shall have been chosen. Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or Clerk, during the year for which he may be elected, shall be filled by the election by ballot, for the unexpired term, of a person to fill the office vacant. In the absence or disability of the Chairman or Clerk, a Chairman or Clerk *pro tem.* may be chosen, as the Board may determine.

2. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Saturday of each month at such hour as the Board may designate; and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be holden at the office of the Board at the State House. Special meetings may be called when the Board or Chairman may direct. Four members shall constitute a quorum for business.

3. There shall be appointed the following Committees, to whom special duties shall be assigned, viz.: a Committee on Health, of five members; a Committee on Lunacy, of four members; a Committee on Charities, of five members; and an Execu-

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

tive Committee, to consist of the Chairmen of the standing Committees. Except in such matters as shall require the direction or sanction of the whole Board, unless the Board shall otherwise expressly vote, each Committee shall direct the business of its own department. The Executive Committee shall perform the functions of the Board in the intervals between its meetings, when immediate action is necessary; and action so taken shall be reported to the next meeting, and, if no objection is made, shall be recorded as the will of the Board.

4. The officers of the Board shall be a Health Officer, an Inspector of Charities, a Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, and a Superintendent of the In-Door Poor, all of whom shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board. They shall each receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, together with a proper allowance for travelling and incidental expenses. They shall annually nominate to the Board suitable persons for clerical and other work, for whom, if approved, the Board shall assign a proper compensation. With the approval of the Division Committee, they may appoint persons temporarily when necessary.

5. The Clerk shall be present at the meetings of the Board, and keep a record of the doings of the same. There shall also be included in the discharge of the duties of his office the custody of all funds which may come to the Board from any source, and the auditing of all bills contracted for travelling and for supplies for those under the care and supervision, or in the employment of the Board, and of all other bills against the Board. He shall be subject to the supervision of the Executive Committee. He shall give a bond to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in the sum of three thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties.

6. The Health Officer shall discharge the duties of the Department of Health, which shall include the prevention of contagious diseases and the care and treatment of those ill with them; he shall have the sanitary supervision of the institutions which are subject to the supervision of the Board, and he shall perform such other duties as the Board may assign him. He shall monthly report his doings to the Board, and annually in the month of September shall furnish a *résumé* of his work for the year.

7. The Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor shall execute all the provisions of the laws relating to the sick State poor and those ill with contagious diseases, to the poor receiving temporary relief

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

from the State, to foundlings and destitute infants, and to persons of Indian descent; and shall perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time assign him. He shall be under the immediate direction of the Committee on Charities, and report his doings to the Board monthly, and annually in the month of September shall furnish a *résumé* of his work for the year.

8. The Superintendent of the In-Door Poor shall execute all the provisions of the laws relating to State pauper inmates of the State lunatic hospitals, almshouses, workhouse and reformatories; the laws relating to alien passengers, and to proceedings in bastardy. He shall be charged with the visitation of the children who may be the wards of the State; with the collection of all money due to the State for the support of inmates in the several State establishments; with the auditing of the bills of the several lunatic hospitals against the Commonwealth for the support of non-settled lunatic paupers; and shall perform such other service as the Board may from time to time require of him. He shall be under the immediate direction of the Committee on Charities, and monthly report his doings to the Board, and annually in the month of September shall furnish a *résumé* of his work for the year.

9. The Inspector of Charities shall have the charge of such statistical work, not otherwise assigned, as the Board shall direct, and including the inspection of all city and town almshouses. He shall also report on their condition and the condition and treatment of their inmates, and shall, under the direction of the Committee on Lunacy, see that the statutes regulating the commitment and detention of lunatics are complied with. He shall exercise constant watchfulness over all the institutions which the Board is required to supervise. He shall monthly report to the Board his doings, and annually, in the month of September, shall furnish a *résumé* of his work for the year; and shall perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time require.

10. The By-Laws may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the full Board, at any regular meeting, after previous notice of the change that is desired in the same by any member has been mailed to each member by the Clerk, three days, at least, before any vote shall be taken by the Board to make the proposed change.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD DURING THE
YEAR 1884.

There have been the following changes in the membership of the Board : —

On the 22d January, 1884, Dr. R. T. Davis resigned, owing to his election as representative to Congress. He was succeeded by Charles F. Donnelly, who was appointed Feb. 6, 1884, and qualified Feb. 8, 1884. On the 12th March, 1884, Thomas Talbot resigned. He was succeeded by Everett Torrey, who was appointed March 19, 1884, and qualified March 24, 1884. Mr. Torrey's term of office expiring in June following, he was re-appointed June 4, 1884, and qualified June 7, 1884.

Dr. Davis had been a member of the Board from its organization, in 1879; and Governor Talbot was commissioned in 1880. The Board is under great obligation to both gentlemen, who gave their time and experience as freely to the service of the State in their capacity as members as they had given them in other important offices, in which they had previously served the Commonwealth with fidelity and distinction.

There have been passed, from time to time during the year, many votes concerning the regular business of the Board, admitting, discharging, transferring, indenturing, etc., inmates of the institutions, and wards of the State, according to law, appointing hearings, and deciding questions arising out of such hearings, etc. The more important votes of the Board have been as follows, — those passed by the Board as trustees of the State Almshouse being placed by themselves : —

(*January 5.*) *Voted*, That, in the opinion of this Board, the stronger preparations of opium, such as the tincture, the crude drug, and morphia, should be included in the list of poisons specified in chapter 208, section 6, of the Public Statutes.

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be given Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam for her unwearied and invaluable services in the organi-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

zation and labors of the corps of Auxiliary Visitors, and also for the assistance rendered in the preparation of some important statistical work of the Board.

The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor having sent in his resignation, it was

Voted, To accept the resignation of Dr. H. B. Wheelwright, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, to take effect February 1, 1884.

Voted, To approve certain estimates for improvements at Taunton Lunatic Hospital submitted by the Inspector of Charities, and amounting to ten thousand three hundred and thirty dollars (\$10,330).

(*February 2.*) The Chairman stated that, in behalf of the Committee on Charities, he had placed the chief clerk of the Department of Out-Door Poor in temporary charge of the business of that office.

Voted, That the Committee on Lunacy be authorized to print, at the expense of the Board, 3,000 copies of Dr. Godding's pamphlet, entitled "Our Insane Neighbor," the cost not to exceed seventy dollars, and the paper to appear as issued by the Board, by permission of its author.

(*February 9.*) Ex-Governor Talbot having resigned the office of Chairman of the Board, Charles F. Donnelly, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman.

Voted, That, until further action of the Board, the Superintendent of In-Door Poor have the supervision and care of the Out-Door Poor Department.

(*March 1.*) In the matter of alleged abuse of one of the State wards, John D. Ash, by his employer, R. W. Crocker of Vineyard Haven, —

Voted, To accept and adopt the following report of the committee appointed to consider the matter:—The committee are of opinion that the punishment complained of was not brutal, not unnecessarily severe, but the mode of administering it did not commend itself to their judgment. Farther, that in future all persons receiving wards of the State should be informed that any punishment inflicted upon such wards of a character other than such as would be inflicted by a judicious parent on his own child will be a sufficient cause for the removal of such ward, and the prosecution of parties so offending. Also, that the Board's Visitors be instructed to make more careful inquiries in all cases, particularly as to any violation of this rule, and at once report the facts.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

(*May 3.*) *Voted*, That a general visitation of the local almshouses be had this year, and that the expense thereof, not to exceed \$1,000, be drawn from the appropriation for the Out-Door Poor Department, the same to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Lunacy.

The Board proceeded to ballot for Clerk with the result of the election of John D. Wells to that office. On the 8th of May, Mr. Wells was qualified, and entered upon the duties of his position.

(*June 7.*) The Board appointed Prof. William Ripley Nichols as its Representative at the International Health Exhibition being held in London.

The Board, according to the requirements of its By-Laws, proceeded to the annual election of Chairman and Clerk, with the result of the election of Charles F. Donnelly as Chairman, and John D. Wells as Clerk. The Clerk-elect was duly qualified.

(*June 20.*) The Committee on Health having recommended the appointment of Hiram R. Neal, of Lawrence, as Inspector of Food and Drugs, under Acts of 1882, chap. 263, and Acts of 1884, chap. 289, it was

Voted, That Hiram R. Neal be appointed Inspector of Food and Drugs, at a salary of \$1,000 *per annum*, and travelling expenses.

(*July 5.*) *Voted*, That, under the direction of the Committee on Health, a sum not exceeding \$600 be expended in the employment of Dr. D. F. Lincoln, in the sanitary inspection of schoolhouses in the State.

At this date the Board ceased to act as Trustees of the State Almshouse, having received from the Governor notice of his appointment of trustees.

(*July 12.*) That the election of Superintendent of Out-Door Poor be specially assigned to the next regular meeting of the Board.

(*July 17.*) Following the recommendation of the Health Committee, the Board *Voted*, To appoint John H. Terry Inspector of Food and Drugs at a salary of \$1,000 *per annum*, and travelling expenses.

(*Aug. 2.*) Dr. Hitchcock, who had been appointed a committee to inspect the hospital cottages at Baldwinville, made a verbal report, briefly describing that establishment, and commenting favorably upon its condition.

The Inspector of Charities having reported that the water-supply at the Milton almshouse is polluted, or in danger of pollution, it was

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Voted, To refer the matter to the Committee on Health with full power.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of In-Door Poor have authority to transfer, under direction of the Lunacy Committee, and to make removals in the same manner, of such insane persons whose insanity has existed for a less period than six months, as the Lunacy Committee may find committed or retained, contrary to the provisions of chap. 234 of the Acts of 1884; and that the Inspector of Charities be authorized, under direction of said Committee, to make application for the commitment to a hospital, under sect. 25, chap. 87 of the Public Statutes, of any insane person, not incurable, who is found by said Committee to be deprived of proper remedial treatment, and confined in an almshouse, or other place.

Voted, That the superintendence of the Out-Door Department be continued under the direction of Mr. S. C. Wrightington, until further notice.

(Sept. 6.) *Voted*, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of Dr. Stedman's report on the Fall River almshouse to the Mayor and Council of that city, calling their attention thereto; and also a copy of Dr. Prentiss's report on the water-supply at the Milton almshouse to the Overseers of the Poor of that town, calling their attention thereto.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of In-Door Poor be instructed to remove from the hospitals which are most crowded with women, harmless and chronic insane patients, — not exceeding fifty in all — to the Asylum for the Insane at Tewksbury, during the month of September.

Voted, That Dr. Henry R. Stedman be requested to prepare a paper for publication in the forthcoming Annual Report, on the subject of Boarding Out the Insane in Private Families, — the expense of the paper not to exceed \$100, and the Committee on Lunacy to have full charge in the matter.

(October 4.) *Voted*, That the powers conferred upon this Board by sect. 4, of chap. 297, of the Acts of 1884 be exercised, until further notice, by the Superintendent of In-Door Poor.

Voted, That the Health Officer be authorized to employ, under the direction of the Committee on Health, such additional assistance for the making of analyses of food and drugs as may be necessary from time to time, within the limits of the annual appropriation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Voted, That Messrs. Donnelly, Walcott, Fallon and Noble, members of the Board already appointed to attend the forthcoming Conference of Charities and Correction at St. Louis, be also appointed to attend the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at the same time and place.

Voted, That the name of Mr. F. B. Sanborn, Inspector of Charities, be added to the list of delegates to the Conference of Charities and Correction, and that the name of Dr. S. W. Abbott, Health Officer, be added to the list of delegates to the meeting of the American Public Health Association.

A "Draft of a Report from the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity of Massachusetts to the National Conference of Charities and Correction," presented by the Inspector of Charities, having been read, it was

Voted, That the clerk transmit the "Draft of a Report" etc., to Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the National Conference.

Voted, That it is the opinion of this Board that the consolidation of the Out-Door and In-Door Departments, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor, in his annual message to the last Legislature, is desirable, and that, until the January meeting of the Board, the two Departments remain as now, — under the supervision of the present Superintendent of In-Door Poor.

(*October 10.*) The following Order, originally offered on the 19th April last, being taken from the table, was passed: —

Ordered, That the paid employes of the Board shall not be allowed to engage in any other work during the office hours at the State House. *Also*, That all clerical work be performed in the offices of the Board, and that attendance be required during all office hours, — the order to go into effect on the 1st prox.

(*November 1.*) The Board voted to adopt certain "Rules and Regulations relative to the Inspection and Analysis of Food and Drugs," which will be found in the Division of this Report relating to Health.

(*November 15.*) *Voted*, That the Board subscribe for one hundred copies of the Report of the Conference of Charities and Correction for 1883, and for one hundred copies of the same for 1884.

(*December 5.*) Three public hearings having been held by the Board on the subject of Chap. 42 of the Resolves of 1884, it was

Voted, That it is expedient to establish an institution for the care, keeping and reformation of persons arrested for or convicted of drunkenness.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Also, Voted, That the Chairman be authorized to prepare a report upon the subject.

(*December 6.*) *Ordered*, That no patients shall be removed from any of the State Hospitals by authority of this Board, except persons transferred to other hospitals and asylums, until their names have been submitted to the Board, and their removal authorized by vote; and that a list of such patients, whose removal is thought desirable, shall be laid before the Board at each monthly meeting, with the reasons, in each case, for a removal, and a distinct mention of the place to which each patient should be sent. A similar list shall be laid before the Board by the Superintendent of In-Door Poor in all cases of transfer; but transfers may be made, upon his written order, previous to a vote of the Board. No patient shall be discharged by this Board from any hospital, in any manner, without a written order directed to the Superintendent of said Hospital, specifying each patient by name; and such order shall be left with the Superintendent, at least two days before any patient named therein shall be removed.

Mrs. Leonard, to whom the subject has been referred, read a Report on the Mortality at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which was accepted.

Voted, That the Superintendent of In-Door Poor be instructed to send no infants to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum when the number of infants therein is equal to fifty.

(*December 20.*) *Voted*, That Thomas P. Bagley be appointed agent under the provisions of chap. 258 of the Acts of 1884, until July 1, 1885, at a salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

The Board began to act as Trustees of the State Alms-house April 28, 1883, and continued in the exercise of that authority until July 5, 1884, when notice was received from the Governor of his appointment of the present Board of Trustees. In the single matter, however, of the carrying on to its completion of the high-service system of water-supply at the institution, the Board has continued its trusteeship through the current year. The proceedings of the Board, acting as Trustees, will be found below.

(*January 12.*) *Voted*, That, in the opinion of this Board, it is desirable that Dr. C. Irving Fisher should continue to perform

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE ALMSHOUSE.

the duties of Superintendent and Resident Physician of the State Almshouse.

(*February 2.*) Notice was received by the Board of the Governor's approval of Dr. C. Irving Fisher's appointment as Superintendent and Resident Physician of the State Almshouse.

The Board received a report from the Health Officer on the sanitary needs of the State Almshouse; and also a report from the Special Visiting Committee containing engineer's estimates on improvements in the steam-works in the institution.

(*April 5.*) The following report of the Special Visiting Committee on the State Almshouse was read and referred to the Committee on Charities.

“The Visiting Committee to the Almshouse report for the first three months of the present year, that they have visited the institution each week, and given the same thorough supervision and inspection.

A neat inexpensive building has been erected, containing a cool receptacle for the dead, in compliance with a recent statute providing for the longer preservation of dead bodies prior to burial; also a small mortuary chapel wherein funeral services are held.

Arrangements have been made whereby the inmates have additional religious services during the month. A convenient reading-room has been established for the attendants of the institution, meeting a much needed requirement.

The institution is in its normal condition again, so far as the Committee can judge from observation.

There is an excellent corps of attendants; probably, as a whole, the best in the State. This is owing in part to the fact that reasonably good wages are paid. The female attendants in hospitals and asylum are on a par with supervisors in our State Lunatic Hospitals, and decidedly above the average attendants there. They are also more efficient and perform a greater amount of service among a class of persons where fidelity is a quality very essential to humane care; and they are more relieved from care and annoyance at meal times than with State Hospitals, going across the yard to a separate building to their meals. Two intelligent medical students and two experienced male nurses have charge of the men's hospital.

In this building we must again say, as we have said before, there is not only insufficient room for the sick, but also an impossibility of classification, detrimental to their recovery. Fevers, fresh wounds, erysipelas, and loathsome sores, are here congregated

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE ALMSHOUSE.

with almost no separation. A large, powerful Irishman, whose feet were gangrened from the effect of frost-bites, while in a stupor of intoxication, had a part of each foot amputated at the State Almshouse, Nov. 8, 1883. The operation was well and skilfully performed, but the stumps are still unhealed, — suppurating, — and the man confined to bed. This is without doubt owing to the presence of several typhoid fever cases; and worse still, the entrance into the ward of a case of acute erysipelas, from which his wounds were infected. Every surgeon knows the impropriety of this. Yet we are obliged to receive cases, sent by overseers of the poor of towns, of unsettled persons, and there is no other means of disposing of them. The State wrongs her dependents in not providing sufficient and suitable accommodations for the sick. This can only be done by erecting additional buildings and means of isolation. It should be the careful study of this Board to put itself on record as protesting against this crowding of the sick, and the injurious mingling of different cases, curable and incurable.

The insane women are much more fully employed than ever before, in needle-work and making clothing for the other inmates.

The custom has been introduced of giving the insane women an hour or two of dancing, twice a week. A fiddle plays reels and jigs, and a large proportion dance, and seem to enjoy it. They sleep better after the exercise and are more quiet.

The Committee hope, at some early future, that the legislature will vote a liberal appropriation to replace the inadequate old wooden buildings, that have been in constant service for thirty years, by a plain, substantial, inexpensive, convenient brick building.

JOHN FALLON,

CLARA T. LEONARD,

A. A. HAGGETT,

Special Visiting Committee.

APRIL 4, 1884.

On the same date (April 5) the Board adopted the following

BY-LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AND
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT TEWKSBURY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually by the choice of a Chairman at the first meeting of the Board, where the newly appointed members shall be present; and the Clerk of the institution shall be Clerk of the Board.

BY-LAWS OF STATE ALMSHOUSE.

SECT. 2. The Board of Trustees shall hold a monthly meeting for the examination of the accounts for the maintenance of the Almshouse, and the transaction of any other business required to be done by the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 3. Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Chairman, or by him on the application in writing of any two members, two days' notice of said meeting to be given.

SECT. 4. One of the Trustees shall visit the Almshouse, and also the Asylum for the Insane, every week, and shall make a record of the visit in the Register of the Visitors at the State Almshouse. He shall be furnished with a list of the insane patients so that he may ascertain the presence and general condition of each one.

SECT. 5. The Board of Trustees shall procure a suitable person or persons to take an annual inventory of the real and personal estate of the institution, as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 6. The Board of Trustees shall audit the accounts of the Superintendent yearly, giving in detail the expenses of the institution for the year ending Sept. 30, together with a list of salaried officers and of employés, and shall submit their Annual Report to the Governor and Council on or before the 15th of October.

SECT. 7. The Trustees shall annually, in the month of July, elect a Superintendent and Resident Physician, salary to be determined as by statute.

SECT. 8. The Superintendent, when holding the office of Resident Physician, shall give special attention to the medical department of the Almshouse and Asylum for the Chronic Insane; and shall in all other respects exercise the powers given by law to the Resident Physician, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall have the charge and supervision of the institution in all its departments. He shall direct all purchases that shall be needed in maintaining the establishment, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

SECT. 2. He shall personally examine all paupers on their admission into the house; note and cause to be recorded such facts in regard to them as are important to be preserved; shall cause them to be thoroughly cleansed, and suitably classified, having reference to their age and general character; placing those who may require medical treatment in charge of the assistant physicians, and shall be especially careful that the infirm and insane inmates and children are treated with considerate care and kindness.

SECT. 3. He shall make all regulations for the domestic management of the institution, subject to the approval of the Trustees; shall enforce obedience, on the part of inmates, to the rules prescribed for them; and

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shall keep a record of all cases of discipline, which shall be open for examination to the Trustees and the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

SECT. 4. He shall see that the police and other regulations for the management of the institution, and the government and employment of the inmates are duly enforced; and that the subordinate officers and others employed about the buildings, in the workshops, and elsewhere upon the farm, discharge faithfully their respective duties.

SECT. 5. He shall see that the provisions furnished to the inmates are of good quality, and in sufficient quantity; that they are properly stored and distributed, and that no waste is permitted. He shall not permit the use of intoxicating drinks by any officer or inmate. He shall see that the buildings are kept clean, warmed, and ventilated; and that such of the inmates as are able to perform labor are kept employed; and that all the concerns of the establishment are well-ordered and conducted.

SECT. 6. He shall, at the monthly meetings of the Trustees, present bills for all purchases made during the month, for their approval. A schedule of the same, certified by at least two Trustees, shall be sent to the State Auditor; and after the same shall have been passed upon by the Governor and Council, and a warrant drawn for the payment thereof, the Superintendent shall pay the same.

SECT. 7. He shall give bonds to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful keeping and disbursement of all moneys that may be intrusted to him.

SECT. 8. He shall report to the Board of Trustees on or before the tenth day of October annually, the state of the institution under his charge, and its expenses in detail for the year ending on the last day of the preceding month, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and of employés and their wages, and, in a tabular form under the heads specified in the Public Statutes, the value of the stock and supplies.

SECT. 9. The Superintendent may suspend from office, for a period not exceeding thirty days, any officer or employé of the State Almshouse; and he may discharge any officer or employés except the Assistant Superintendent, the Assistant Physicians, the Matron, Clerk, and Engineer, and shall at once notify the Trustees of his action, and he may fill the vacancies so made until the Trustees have time to take action.

SECT. 10. The Superintendent shall semi-annually in January and July issue a call by advertisement in at least three daily papers published within the State, one at least of which shall be published in Boston, for sealed proposals, addressed to the Trustees and by them to be unsealed in open meeting, for the furnishing of articles which enter largely into regular consumption or use at the Almshouse, stating the kind and amount of such supplies which will be needed for the six

BY-LAWS OF STATE ALMSHOUSE.

months next ensuing, and upon the proposals received in answer to said advertisements, the Superintendent in conjunction with the Board of Trustees of the Almshouse shall award by contract with responsible parties presenting said proposals the furnishing of said supplies for the specified time before mentioned, requiring from the party or parties whose proposals are accepted, a suitable bond for the faithful execution of said contracts.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The Subordinate Officers shall be an Assistant Superintendent, two Assistant Physicians, a Matron, a Clerk, an Engineer, a Farmer, and such assistants in the several departments as may be necessary, who shall be nominated, and their compensation fixed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

There shall always be an Assistant Physician of each sex, who shall have sanitary supervision, under the direction of the Superintendent, of all inmates of the State Almshouse, including the insane; shall attend and prescribe in cases of sickness, and keep records of all such cases; shall report daily to the Superintendent all cases of birth and death; and shall have the oversight of the nurses in the hospitals, and the attendants in the Asylum for the insane.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

The Assistant Superintendent shall perform the duties of the Superintendent in his absence. At other times he shall see that the regulations of the institution in respect to discipline, distribution of supplies, general direction of labor, and classification of inmates, are complied with; and, when instructed by the Superintendent shall enforce these regulations, make purchases, and attend to outside business, or to the special duties of any officer who may be otherwise employed.

MATRON.

The Matron, subject to the Superintendent, shall see that all the female inmates, sane or insane, are provided for, according to their respective wants, by herself or assistants; that cleanliness, both in their persons and apartments, and that good order and decorum be observed at all times; and shall report delinquents to the Superintendent for discipline. She shall be careful of all the goods, property, and furniture committed to her charge, that they be not lost or embezzled. She shall assign the women under her charge to such labor as in her judgment they are best fitted to perform. She shall have the general oversight of her assistants, and see that each discharges faithfully the duties assigned.

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She shall, at proper and stated times, have all the clothing of the inmates, and the mattresses and bed-clothes changed, and shall direct the Seamstress, and all other persons employed in her department.

CLERK.

The Clerk, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall keep the records and registers of the State Almshouse, except the medical records before mentioned. He shall make the weekly returns, copy letters, and assist in the correspondence of the almshouse, and shall make such periodical returns of property, expenses, births, etc., as may be required by statute. He shall keep correct accounts in gross and in detail of all purchases for the almshouse, all bills contracted or paid, all money received for the Commonwealth or for individuals, and shall balance such accounts monthly. He shall act as Clerk for the Trustees, and shall present at their monthly meetings such statements of account as they may require for purposes of audit. He shall, when requested by the Superintendent, examine inmates on their arrival or departure, receive their money and valuables, and deliver up the same on written receipts; and assist the Superintendent in all clerical work.

ENGINEER.

The Engineer shall have charge, under the direction of the Superintendent, of the steam heating apparatus and fuel; of the steam, gas, and water supply and fittings, and such machinery as the Superintendent shall place in his care; especially the appliances for extinguishing fires.

FARMER.

The Farmer shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, take care of all the stock, barns, and farm buildings; shall see to the careful use and safe-keeping of all implements of labor; to the feeding and proper treatment of all the animals; and he shall also have charge of the teams, and all the work done upon the farm.

ATTENDANTS IN THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Attendants shall see that all the rooms in the asylum are kept clean, warm, and ventilated; that all the inmates are bathed each week, and oftener if required; that a sufficient quantity of food is furnished each person; and if any inmate refuses to use the food provided, that notice thereof be given to the Physicians, and also that those able to labor are passed over to the care of those who shall take charge of them.

NURSES.

The Nurses in the male and female hospitals shall see that all medicines prescribed by the Physician are administered; that his orders are

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strictly enforced; that the food is properly distributed; that the rooms, beds and clothing are kept in a wholesome condition, and that the comfort of the sick in every way is promoted, which can only be done by close personal attention during the hours of duty.

WATCH.

The Watchmen shall be on duty when required by the Superintendent. They shall keep a vigilant watch that no one escapes; that no matches are used by the inmates during the night; that the fires in the boiler-houses and other buildings are safe; that the sleeping apartments of the inmates are visited, and all other parts of the institution designated for the purpose by the Superintendent, making such use of the watch detectors as he shall require; and that persons having special duties shall be seasonably called.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. From the 1st of October to the 1st of April, the Rising Bell will be rung at 5.30 o'clock, A.M., and the Retiring Bell at 8 o'clock, P.M. From April 1 to October 1, the Rising Bell will be rung half an hour earlier.

SECT. 2. All inmates, unless excused by the physician, shall be bathed weekly or oftener, and cleanliness shall be enforced by appropriate discipline.

SECT. 3. Discipline may extend to the diet, the labor, the restraint, the confinement, or the discharge of the inmates, according to their condition and offence, and shall be exercised by the Superintendent or his order; but in all cases of discipline or restraint, a record shall be kept of cause and duration of the same.

SECT. 4. Visitors are strictly forbidden to give intoxicating liquors to any inmate; and any one violating this rule shall never again be allowed to enter upon the premises without permission from the Superintendent.

SECT. 5. Inmates may be visited by their friends any day of the week (Sundays excepted), from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SECT. 6. No person shall be allowed to visit the pest-house, when occupied, without permission of a physician in charge.

SECT. 7. No visitors shall be admitted to the wards of the hospital and the asylum for the insane, except by the express permission of the Superintendent.

SECT. 8. All employés of the institution shall avoid the use of improper language; shall treat each other and the inmates with courtesy; and any violation of this rule shall be sufficient cause for removal.

SECT. 9. The insane shall be treated in a kind and gentle manner, but subject to strict discipline. Sympathy and kindness shall be the

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rule, force and restraint the exception. No attendant shall be permitted to strike an inmate, under any circumstances.

SECT. 10. Leave of absence shall be granted any person employed in the institution, at the discretion of the Superintendent; and no person shall leave without his permission or that of the resident Physician.

SECT. 11. All officers and employees shall report at the office of the Superintendent immediately before leaving the institution, and again immediately upon their return.

SECT. 12. In addition to the duties assigned to the subordinate officers, they shall at all times hold themselves in readiness to perform any additional service which may be required by the Superintendent.

SECT. 13. The clothing and personal effects of all inmates shall on their entrance into the institution be inventoried, properly cleansed, ticketed and stored for them until their discharge, when they shall be returned to them. No inmate shall wear his own clothing while in the almshouse, except in special cases of infirm persons who may be allowed this privilege by permission of the Superintendent.

SECT. 14. These By-Laws may be amended at any full regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, with the concurrence of the Governor, a previous notice having been given.

Adopted by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, acting as Trustees of the State Almshouse, April 5, 1884.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, *Sec'y.*

Approved, April 26, 1884.

GEO. D. ROBINSON,
Governor.

(*April 19.*) *Ordered*, That the clause in the bill, relating to the appointment of a Board of Trustees for the State Almshouse and State Workhouse, permitting the appointment of a clerk for said Board, at a salary of \$1,000 *per annum*,— which bill is now under consideration in the State Senate,— is, in the judgment of this Board, unnecessary, as, in our opinion, the clerks of the two institutions can act as clerk of the Board of Trustees in matters relating to their respective institutions. This is already provided for in relation to the State Almshouse, in the by-laws of said institution.

Also, Ordered, That the Chairman of this Board is hereby requested to convey to the Chairman of the Committee having charge of said bill, this opinion of the Board, in relation to said clause in the bill under consideration.

Voted, That, in the matter of the care and treatment of William Ryan, a patient at the State almshouse, and other inmates under

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hospital treatment there, the Committee on Charities shall have power to transfer such to any hospital in the State for treatment, reporting to the Board their action in such cases.

Voted, That the Committee on Charities be instructed to report to the State Detective Department the recent escape from the State Almshouse of Charles Wilson, a supposed leper.

Resolved, That the Board is of the opinion, after examining into the statements made by the persons who appeared in behalf of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in behalf of William Greeley, a student of the College, both complained of, through the State Detective Force, for improper use and treatment of the head of a human body, given the college from the State Almshouse for the purpose of dissection,—that the head mentioned was used and dealt with, by the student complained of, in such a manner as to outrage public feeling, and the authorities of the college were guilty of a violation of that good faith which they, and those under their instruction, were bound to exercise in the matter.

Voted, That this Board, acting as Trustees of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, will not furnish to the College of Physicians and Surgeons the bodies of persons who have died in the institution, until the college shall satisfy the Board of its ability to meet the requirements of the laws for the promotion of anatomical science, and the regulations of the Board for the guidance of the authorities at Tewksbury.

(*June 20.*) The final report of the Special Visiting Committee was presented by Mrs. Leonard, in behalf of the Committee. The report is as follows:—

The Committee on the State Almshouse, having concluded their labors, now present their final report.

After fourteen months that this Board has been in charge of the State Almshouse, we find that the general condition is much improved. The Chairman of this Committee has devoted much time to the general care of the institution, and has, in fact, performed the greater part by far of the work of the Committee, though the other members have given such time as was consistent with their other duties, and with the distant residence of one member. Although, as we have from time to time stated, we have found no abuses to rectify, there was much opportunity for the system of administration to be improved; and there was, and is still, room for hospital improvement.

The Board has been able to do more than could well be done under the usual general management, due in a measure to its relation to other State institutions. The needed legislation has been secured to guard

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against the institution being made a rendezvous in the winter months for the able-bodied that are indolent and improvident. If such are sent to Tewksbury, they will be compelled to labor, something they have no disposition to do; and, for this reason, will not seek to be admitted to the almshouse. This will do much in the future to guard against the overcrowding in the winter months. We believe, on the whole, that the State Almshouse will compare very favorably with any other in the United States, — either of town, State or county, — for the general comfort of the inmates and economy of management. For good attendance, neatness and cheerful surroundings, we believe it to be unsurpassed. For the comfort of the inmates almost everything has been done that a wise and prudent forethought could suggest, — ample out-door summer-houses, convalescent and out-door tent hospitals, wholesome food, good reading matter, additional religious services, have all been provided, with the intention of securing the healthfulness and comfort of the unfortunates that are charges upon the State, while avoiding the mistake of making the almshouse too attractive.

Since our last report, the "Old Chapel," so called, has been utilized for a convalescent hospital, which furnishes accommodation for forty to fifty additional beds whenever required to relieve the present men's hospital building, that has been too much crowded in the past, and which allows of classification of cases, — a desirable end to be attained, — and adds an additional hospital to the institution.

There has been erected an inexpensive building, of simple construction, to serve the purpose of a "field hospital" for men, wherein to place such cases as will be benefited by isolation, — cases that have been, in the past, detrimental to the general welfare of other patients in the men's hospital. A canvas tent has been added to the appliances of the institution for the use of cases in the women's hospital building and the maternity ward, which will be benefited by more salubrious surroundings than the present buildings afford, especially in the summer months.

The Board has seen the total inadequacy of the water supply since the institution has been in its charge; and believing that cleanliness, if not next to godliness, is at least next to healthfulness, has recently obtained from the legislature an appropriation of \$4,000 for "a high service water supply" for the institution, which will certainly do much to protect the inmates against diarrhoea, typhoid fever, or the spread of any form of epidemic disease, and will lessen the death rate, if we can rely upon the statistics of sanitation, which show such decrease in cases where an ample water supply has been introduced in place of a supply which had proved inadequate.

In closing this last report on the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, your Committee would state that, notwithstanding the many changes and improvements made since the Board has had the charge of the institution, the expenses have not been increased per capita, but lessened,

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owing in some degree to the lower cost of supplies, but in a much larger sense from close personal attention to executive detail.

We relinquish our trust with much satisfaction. It has been a heavy burden, in addition to the labors and duties which we assumed as members of this Board, and we have endeavored to perform both these trusts with fidelity.

There is need of more work than has ever been done in this institution to promote the return to self-support of able-bodied inmates, temporarily in need of relief, especially among young women, who come here with infants. Many of these need a helping hand to regain a foothold in society. There is an opportunity for those who will behave well to go into domestic service in the country, and it should be the aim of the trustees to provide some systematic effort to this end.

There are cases of men, also, who could, by friendly help, be made self-supporting. Most of the inmates are, however, and will continue to be, broken-down persons, with no future before them. Those who are sick and dying, or insane, must be objects of compassion, whose sufferings must be alleviated without regard to the errors which may have caused them, in some cases.

The Protestant inmates do not receive the spiritual consolation and instruction which they should have. There is missionary work to be done in this field; and while the Catholic priest is devoted in his ministrations, we regret that so many not of his faith are left with little spiritual aid.

We hope that the new trustees will make progress far beyond what we have been able to do. They will enter upon their work with many difficulties cleared away which we have encountered, and unembarrassed by a multiplicity of other public duties which are incumbent upon this Board.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN FALLON,
CLARA T. LEONARD,
A. A. HAGGETT,

Committee on State Almshouse, Tewksbury.

On the same date (July 5) was passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Board feels under deep obligation to Mr. Fallon, one of its members, for the conscientious and unremitting labor performed by him during the past fourteen months, in the care and supervision of the State Almshouse—especially during the fourteen weeks in which he virtually acted as superintendent, without any compensation; that he has been the means of raising the

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standard of care and reducing the cost of administration at the almshouse; and that he has given an amount of labor to the interests of the State and of the inmates, which merits public gratitude as well as the thanks of this Board.

On the 19th December the following report was presented and approved:—

IN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY,
BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1884.

The undersigned, a sub-committee of the Board in charge of the expenditure of the \$4,000 appropriated by the Legislature in chapter 34 of the Resolves for 1884, for the erection of “a high service water-tank for supplying the State Almshouse at Tewksbury with water, and for the better protection of said almshouse against fire,” would report that the tank has been completed at the following cost, viz.:—

For the tank,	\$3,100 00
“ the foundation of same,	214 76
“ connections and overflow pipe,	76 04
	<hr/>
Total cost,	\$3,390 80

—thus leaving a balance of \$609.20 of the appropriation unexpended.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN FALLON,
A. A. HAGGETT,
Sub-Committee of the State Board.

 RECEIPTS.

 RECEIPTS, EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES OF THE
BOARD.

RECEIPTS.

The Board has no receipts of its own, but collects and transmits to the State Treasury such sums as are due from the United States, from cities and towns, and from individuals, for the support of persons other than State paupers in these institutions. These receipts were as follows for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884:—

From sundry persons for board in the State Almshouse, Lunatic Hospitals and the Mass. School for the Feeble Minded,	\$2,236 48
From cities and towns for the board of city and town charges in the various State Institutions,	30,072 82
From the United States,	11,699 24
	<hr/>
	\$44,008 54

Boston,	\$9,513 28	Arlington,	\$25 54
Brockton,	89 43	Athol,	59 00
Chelsea,	380 32	Amesbury,	38 86
Cambridge,	1,004 40	Adams,	47 43
Fall River,	1,371 25	Brimfield,	28 86
Fitchburg,	28 00	Bedford,	112 85
Gloucester,	278 25	Brookline,	118 32
Haverhill,	237 21	Blackstone,	27 00
Holyoke,	233 90	Beverly,	107 88
Lowell,	1,046 93	Barnstable,	66 86
Lynn,	1,500 26	Bridgewater,	2 00
Lawrence,	925 83	Bradford,	19 50
Malden,	339 64	Billerica,	241 43
New Bedford,	592 48	Chicopee,	223 96
Newton,	162 60	Conway,	47 50
Newburyport,	332 50	Clinton,	82 99
Salem,	658 93	Canton,	54 79
Springfield,	448 81	Chelmsford,	22 29
Somerville,	529 63	Cohasset,	32 04
Taunton,	271 98	Chatham,	8 14
Worcester,	987 75	Dartmouth,	34 43
Attleborough,	117 31	Dedham,	264 81
Amherst,	52 28	Dighton,	19 86
Agawam,	65 14	Duxbury,	50 61

RECEIPTS.

Danvers, . . .	\$22 75	Peabody, . . .	\$27 57
Enfield, . . .	74 57	Plymouth, . . .	51 00
Everett, . . .	35 75	Provincetown, . . .	133 78
Easton, . . .	116 22	Palmer, . . .	229 11
East Bridgewater, . . .	31 11	Randolph, . . .	123 53
Essex, . . .	20 43	Rockport, . . .	77 36
Easthampton, . . .	38 00	Russell, . . .	46 00
Franklin, . . .	58 43	Revere, . . .	64 54
Freetown, . . .	41 96	Reading, . . .	153 21
Framingham, . . .	34 71	South Abington, . . .	28 14
Great Barrington, . . .	39 28	Stoughton, . . .	52 28
Groveland, . . .	76 14	Sutton, . . .	59 25
Greenfield, . . .	22 75	Scituate, . . .	117 25
Granville, . . .	12 57	Sandwich, . . .	65 93
Grafton, . . .	74 00	Stoneham, . . .	14 86
Hopkinton, . . .	280 74	Seekonk, . . .	24 00
Harwich, . . .	52 28	Swampscott, . . .	31 57
Hatfield, . . .	4 71	Saugus, . . .	45 50
Hubbardston, . . .	92 39	Sunderland, . . .	18 25
Hyde Park, . . .	11 86	Shirley, . . .	47 71
Hanson, . . .	48 50	Southwick, . . .	39 29
Hardwick, . . .	131 29	Templeton, . . .	117 32
Ipswich, . . .	19 96	Topsfield, . . .	51 07
Leominster, . . .	141 13	Upton, . . .	62 57
Lunenburg, . . .	22 25	Westborough, . . .	139 37
Lexington, . . .	48 75	Watertown, . . .	78 86
Lincoln, . . .	14 86	Waltham, . . .	236 60
Leicester, . . .	30 50	Westfield, . . .	291 39
Milford, . . .	312 50	Weymouth, . . .	215 18
Marlborough, . . .	91 54	Wrentham, . . .	101 16
Medford, . . .	118 86	Woburn, . . .	427 60
Melrose, . . .	61 29	Warren, . . .	39 99
Methuen, . . .	161 24	Ware, . . .	45 50
Maynard, . . .	169 92	Walpole, . . .	19 50
Marion, . . .	27 43	Wareham, . . .	52 28
Marshfield, . . .	44 65	West Stockbridge, . . .	130 56
Mattapoissett, . . .	18 58	Weston, . . .	58 50
Manchester, . . .	61 75	West Newbury, . . .	44 14
Milton, . . .	61 71	Winchester, . . .	133 86
Marblehead, . . .	83 85	Westport, . . .	124 89
Northbridge, . . .	47 32	Wakefield, . . .	53 86
North Andover, . . .	52 28	Westhampton, . . .	58 50
Natick, . . .	48 11	West Brookfield, . . .	17 00
Norton, . . .	30 64	Wellesley, . . .	12 07
Nahant, . . .	42 86	Webster, . . .	94 71
Needham, . . .	78 46		

RECEIPTS.

The above named amounts, including both those paid by cities and towns and by individuals, was received for support in the following named establishments : —

Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	\$10,235 74
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	2,214 29
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	1,675 04
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	589 51
Asylum for Chronic Insane, Worcester,	388 17
State Workhouse,	2,012 80
State Almshouse,	6,557 64
Lyman School for Boys,	4,208 48
State Industrial School,	2,286 00
State Primary School,	1,780 63
Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded,	281 00
Massachusetts Infant Asylum,	80 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,309 30
Add amount received from United States on account of im- migration expenses,	11,699 24
	<hr/>
	\$44,008 54

EXPENSES.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD AND ITS DEPARTMENTS
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Travelling and other expenses of the Board,	\$1,365 58
Department of Health,	5,603 26
Inspection of Food and Drugs,	5,529 60
Department of Inspector of Charities,	8,124 41
Department of Out-Door Poor,	17,901 32
Department of In-Door Poor,	23,342 70
Auxiliary Visitors,	1,333 47
Clerk of the Board,	725 80
Total,	<u>\$63,926 14</u>

The above expenses, with those for the calendar year 1884, which will be given in connection with the estimates for the year 1885, will be found in detail in the latter part of the Report. Various sums, amounting to \$828, and included in the amount charged above to the Department of Out-Door Poor, have been paid out of the appropriations for Outside Foundlings, Temporary Support of State Paupers, and Indigent and Neglected Children.

ESTIMATES.

By law the Board is required to make certain estimates directly, and to give its opinion on the sufficiency of certain other estimates, during the month of December in each year. These estimates are quite various, but fall into two main classes, — (1) special or out-door appropriations, and (2) regular in-door appropriations; the former including the sums paid for board, for reimbursement, for private charities, for removals, etc., and the latter including the expenditures at those establishments which the State supports directly from its treasury.

ESTIMATES.

Estimates for Special Appropriations for 1885.

These were duly sent to the Secretary of State by the Board under the law of 1880, and are as follows : —

For the support of State paupers in lunatic hospitals, .	\$136,000 00
support of the sick State poor, by cities and towns, .	42,500 00
burial of State paupers, by cities and towns, .	6,500 00
support of infants in the infant asylums, . .	12,000 00
support of outside foundlings,	15,000 00
temporary support of State paupers, by cities and towns,	15,000 00
transportation of State paupers,	15,000 00
transportation of State paupers to State Almshouse, .	700 00
expenses of settlement and bastardy,	2,000 00
care and maintenance of indigent and neglected children,	10,000 00
expenses of small-pox and other contagious diseases,	10,000 00
Total,	<u>\$264,700 00</u>
To this total should be added,—	
For the Mass. School for the Feeble-Minded,.	15,000 00
Total,	<u>\$279,700 00</u>

No estimate was made by the Board for the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Estimates for In-Door Appropriations.

These include the whole expense of the State Almshouse, State Workhouse, and State Primary School, for their current cost in the coming year ; all but a small portion of the current expenditure at the State Reform School and the State Industrial School (the fraction being paid from the income of funds) ; and the outlay for other than ordinary expenses at the State lunatic hospitals. The following are the estimates sent in by the State establishments in December, 1883, with the Board's own estimate added in each case : —

ESTIMATES.

TABLE OF ESTIMATES FOR 1885.

STATE ALMSHOUSE. (*Trustees' Estimate*)

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$21,000 00
Flour and grain,	14,000 00
Groceries, provisions, etc.,	40,000 00
Fuel,	11,000 00
Dry goods, etc.,	10,000 00
Total,	<u>\$96,000 00</u>

This Board recommended the appropriation of \$94,000; its estimate for flour and grain being \$12,000, the remaining items as above.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$17,000 00
Groceries and provisions,	17,500 00
Clothing,	7,000 00
Fuel,	4,500 00
Ordinary repairs and improvements,	2,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses,	1,000 00
Grain and feed for stock,	2,000 00
Boarding out children,	3,000 00
Total,	<u>\$54,000 00</u>

This Board recommended the appropriation of \$54,000, to be divided as above.

STATE WORKHOUSE. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$11,000 00
Groceries and provisions,	16,000 00
Fuel,	5,000 00
Clothing,	3,000 00
Repairs and improvements,	3,000 00
Other ordinary expenses,	5,000 00
Total,	<u>\$43,000 00</u>

This Board recommended the appropriation of \$43,000, to be divided as above.

ESTIMATES.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries and wages,	\$7,000 00
Dry goods and shoes,	2,000 00
Provisions and groceries,	3,200 00
Grain and feed for stock,	700 00
Fuel and lights,	1,200 00
Repairs and improvements,	600 00
Miscellaneous items,	3,300 00
Total,	<hr/> \$18,000 00

This Board recommended the appropriation of \$16,300.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries and wages,	\$14,500 00
Dry goods,	2,000 00
Provisions and groceries,	5,500 00
Grain,	2,000 00
Fuel and lights,	2,500 00
Repairs,	1,000 00
Miscellaneous,	4,500 00
Total,	<hr/> \$32,000 00

This Board recommended the appropriation of \$28,000.

With regard to the estimates for ordinary expenses made by the State lunatic hospitals, no action is required on the part of this Board. Two of these hospitals have sent in estimates for extraordinary expenses, viz. : —

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The trustees estimated that \$5,000 should be expended during the coming year in outside painting, and attendant repairs of the walls and roof.

This Board recommended that the above estimate be disallowed.

ESTIMATES.

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The trustees asked for \$2,000 to provide apartments for the proper treatment of contagious diseases, \$1,800 for the completion of their enclosing wall, \$2,500 for the building of a bridge, and \$800 for renewal of floors, — in all, \$7,100.

This Board recommended the appropriation of \$7,100 for the above purposes.

PREVALENT DISEASES.

PART SECOND.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

PREVALENT DISEASES.—SMALL-POX.

The year 1884 has thus far been, like its predecessor, a year of unusual health among the people. As the year had not closed at the date of the compilation of this report, the rate of mortality cannot be exactly stated, but sufficient is known to say that it differs but little from that of 1883. No serious epidemic has prevailed during the year throughout the State, or among any large portion of its inhabitants.

While the general course or progress of epidemic cholera has been westward in Mediterranean countries during the past two seasons, apprehensions as to its appearance upon our own shores have not thus far been fulfilled. The history of the disease during the past half-century or more shows that its appearance in European parts has been followed within one, two or three years by outbreaks of the disease in the United States.

In view of the great importance of thorough and careful inspection of cities and towns, as a measure of absolute necessity for the prevention of the spread of cholera, should it once gain a foothold, the following circular was issued in July last:—

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

(A Circular from the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.)

In view of the appearance of epidemic cholera during the summer of 1883 in the ports of the Mediterranean Sea, and especially during the present year in Southern France, and recognizing the

CIRCULAR CONCERNING CHOLERA.

possibility of its occurrence in the cities and towns of Massachusetts, the following circular is issued by the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, for the guidance of local boards of health and all others whom it may concern.

The portability of the disease, the possibility of its rapid development, the importance of public and private sanitation, and the value of disinfection are established.

Observation in past epidemics upon both continents shows that the disease may be carried from one place to another by persons ill with cholera. Its carriage by healthy persons coming from infected places is also probable. Experience also teaches that the presence of imported cases is not likely to prove dangerous to any community, if the place receiving the infection has had, and *continues to have* thorough sanitary care and supervision.

The *contagium* of cholera is not like that of the eruptive fevers, small-pox and scarlatina, and if reasonable care is taken, there is but little risk that the disease will spread to the attendants upon the sick. It has, however, a peculiar infectiveness which, when the local conditions are favorable, can operate with terrible force.

The discharges from the bowels are without doubt the chief source of infection. In proportion as carelessness and neglect are permitted in the disposal of these discharges, the disease is liable to spread. Under ordinary circumstances it is probable that a patient suffering with epidemic cholera has no power to infect others except by means of such discharges. Nor is it probable that he has any power of infecting at all, except in so far as particles from these discharges may infect the food, water, or air which others consume.

In order to understand what the facilities are for spreading infection, the following considerations relative to the modes of propagation of cholera should be borne in mind: —

a. By leakage from privy-vaults, and cess-pools, and also by surface drainage, the infective material of the cholera discharges may gain access to wells, or public water-supplies, and thus impart to great volumes of water the power of propagating the disease.

b. The careless disposal of choleraic discharges, by suffering them to pass into public or private water-closets, sewers or cess-pools, without disinfection, infects the sewage therein contained, and possibly the effluvia evolved by such sewage.

CHOLERA.

c. The infective power of cholera discharges attaches to bedding, clothing, towels and other articles which have been soiled with them, and renders them as likely to spread the disease in distant places to which they are sent, as in like circumstances the patient himself would be.

When these possible modes of infection are appreciated, it will be readily understood that a single case of cholera, perhaps of the mildest sort, may, if local circumstances are favorable, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population.

The principal dangers to be avoided as favoring the spread of cholera may be enumerated as: —

First and mainly. Infection of water-supplies by house-sewage, as where overflow, leakage or filtration takes place from sewers, drains, privy-vaults, cesspools, or surface drainage into rivers, brooks, streams, springs, ponds, wells, cisterns or reservoirs from which drinking-water is taken, or into the soil in which such water supplies are situated.

Second. The danger of breathing foul air which is contaminated with effluvia from the same sources.

It is therefore recommended that immediate and thorough examination of the public water supplies should be made by local boards of health, especially when such supplies are liable to the least suspicion of contamination. If pollution is discovered, immediate measures should be taken for preventing its continuance. The existence of at least eighty public water supplies in Massachusetts, furnishing water to 1,200,000 inhabitants, is sufficient reason for the exercise of the greatest care in this direction.

The surroundings of private wells should also be examined, with reference to possible sources of infection. Careful attention should also be given to the removal of house refuse, offal, and garbage, and also to the accumulation of filth in neglected places. Thorough inspection of house plumbing and drainage is recommended, with special attention to leaks, imperfect traps, and all other defects by which offensive smells may gain access to interior apartments. Cellars, out-houses, stables, and hog-styes should be thoroughly and frequently cleansed, and the liberal application of whitewash is recommended in the same places.

Since it is established that the development of cholera infection is favored by the presence of moisture, it is desirable that wet places, in the immediate neighborhood of dwellings, should be remedied by drainage or other available measures, and especially

CHOLERA.

should cellars with damp floors and walls be made dry by drainage and thorough ventilation.

Local boards of health are urged to make thorough inspection of the water-supply and drainage of all public institutions, school-houses, railroad depôts, picnic and camp grounds, travelling shows and all places where large collections of people are accustomed to assemble.

The organization of local boards of health in every town and city is a matter of the highest importance. The most efficient and satisfactory boards have invariably been those who were elected solely for sanitary purposes and were independent in their action. To such boards the Public Statutes give absolute authority for the control of local sanitary conditions.

It is important that local boards should act without delay, and use every endeavor to place their cities and towns in as thorough a sanitary condition as possible.

The amendment to the Public Statutes, enacted by the Legislature of 1884, relative to diseases dangerous to public health, is as follows : —

[CHAPTER 98. ACTS OF 1884.]

SECTION 1. When a householder knows that a person within his family is sick of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or *any other disease dangerous to the public health*, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the selectmen or board of health of the town in which he dwells, and upon the death, recovery or removal of such person, the rooms occupied and the articles used by him shall be disinfected by such householder in a manner approved by the board of health. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with either of the above provisions shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 2. When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or *any other disease dangerous to the public health*, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the selectmen or board of health of the town; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

SECT. 3. The boards of health in the several cities and towns shall cause a record to be kept of all reports received in pursuance of the preceding sections, and such record shall contain the names of all persons who are sick, the localities in which they live, the diseases with which they are affected, together with the date and the names of the persons reporting any such cases. The boards of health shall give the school committee immediate information of all cases of contagious diseases reported to them according to the provisions of this act.

CHOLERA, — INDIVIDUAL PRECAUTION.

SECT. 4. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall furnish the boards of health with blank books for the record of cases of contagious diseases as above provided.

SECT. 5. Sections seventy-eight and seventy-nine of chapter eighty of the Public Statutes are hereby repealed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 17, 1884.

Passed to be enacted.

“Measures of cleanliness, taken beforehand, are of far more importance for the protection of a district against cholera than removal or disinfection of filth after the disease has actually made its appearance.

“It is important for the public very distinctly to remember that pains taken and costs incurred for the purposes to which this circular refers cannot in any event be regarded as wasted. The local conditions which would enable cholera, if imported, to spread its infection, are conditions which day by day, in the absence of cholera, create and spread other diseases, — diseases which, as being never absent from the country, are, in the long run, far more destructive than cholera; and the sanitary improvements which would justify a sense of security against any apprehended importation of cholera would to their extent, though cholera should never reappear in this country, give amply remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases.” — [Circular of Local Government Board of England, July, 1883.]

INDIVIDUAL PRECAUTION.

The following precautions are recommended to private individuals, and especially to householders:

1. *Domestic Water Supply.* The supply of water for household purposes should be pure, and especially free from contamination by house drainage. Wells located in close proximity to privies and cesspools are always open to suspicion of contamination. If a public water supply of known purity is at hand, it would be better to make immediate connection with it than to trust to a private well, the question of safety being very largely in favor of the former.

2. *Food Supply.* Particular care should be taken in the use of food, especially as to the fresh and ripe condition of fruits and vegetables. Excesses in eating and drinking should be avoided, particularly in conditions of fatigue. The milk supply should

CHOLERA, — DISINFECTION.

receive special attention. To say nothing of the common practice of dilution with water, the milk cans are too often rinsed with water drawn from a well situated in some filthy stable-yard or cellar. It is also desirable that the domestic ice supply should be free from contamination.

3. Every householder should carefully attend to the condition of the water-closets, privies, cesspools, drains, cellars, stables, yards, outbuildings and sheds upon his premises, and cause them to be kept in a cleanly condition, and also use in connection with them such disinfectants as are hereafter advised, whenever they may be necessary.

DISINFECTION.

The following disinfectants are recommended :

For *clothing, towels, bedding and other textile fabrics*. A solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 1,000; carbolic acid, 1 part to 30 of water. Subjecting to a temperature of at least 212° F. (100° C.) for an hour, either by boiling or baking, is recommended as quite efficient when practicable. It would be better still to burn all soiled clothing.

For *water-closets, urinals, sinks and cesspools*. Solution of bichloride of mercury [corrosive sublimate], 1 part to 1,000 of water; solution of carbolic acid, 1 part to 30 or 40 of water; solution of chloride of zinc, 1 part of liquor zinci chloridi, U. S. P., to 200 of water.

For the *disinfection of excreta*. The choleraic discharges should receive special attention. It is therefore recommended that such discharges be received in metallic or earthen vessels and treated with the solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, or by the chloride of zinc solution.

Undoubtedly the better mode of treating the discharges is by complete destruction by fire. For this purpose, when practicable, the erection of small furnaces, stoves or crematories is desirable wherever cholera hospitals are established. In consequence of the fluidity of the excreta it would be preferable to receive them into sawdust, or other light combustible material previous to burning.

Bodies of persons deceased from cholera. The bodies of cholera victims should be wrapped in cloths saturated in a solution of bichloride of mercury previous to burial.

Disinfection of houses. For this purpose, sulphur is recommended, as advised in previous circulars of the board. Effective

SMALL-POX.

disinfection, by burning sulphur, requires eighteen ounces to each space of one thousand cubic feet. The sulphur should be broken in small pieces, burned over a vessel of water or sand, so as to avoid danger from fire, and, if the room is large, it should be put in separate vessels in different places. The room should be tightly closed for six hours, and then aired; it is better that the room should be warm than cold. Of course, efficiently disinfected air is, during the process of disinfection, irrespirable. Most articles may be disinfected in this way, if hung up loosely in the fumigated chamber, although it would be an additional safeguard to expose anything thick, like a bed mattress, to prolonged heat at a temperature of 240° F.; and, indeed, *heat* must, with our present knowledge, be considered *the best disinfectant*. With this end in view, local boards of health are advised to procure furnaces and laundries, as is commonly done in other countries, to be used for the sole purpose of disinfecting articles which have been exposed in the infectious diseases, as recommended in the Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Health (pp. 255 *et seq.*). Of course, a much simpler disinfecting furnace than that described will answer every purpose. For ordinary use, in disinfecting *houses*, the sulphur process is best.

It is especially desirable that local boards of health should lend their aid in carrying out the provisions of the statutes relative to the reporting of cases of cholera in their respective cities and towns, should such occur.

The State Board would also request that in case of any outbreak of the disease, the fact may be reported to them without delay.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY,
BOSTON, July, 1884.

Small-pox. In the last annual report of the Board, comment was made upon the unusual immunity of the State from small-pox, during the previous year. Twenty-eight cases were reported, with seven deaths for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883. During the calendar year 1883 to December 20 (the date of that report), there were but four deaths, to which should be added one more, which occurred in the last week of the year, making five in all, or a smaller number

MORTALITY REPORTS.

than had been reported for any year since the publication of Registration Reports was begun (1842) with the exception of 1878.

For the past year the immunity from small-pox has been still more marked, the total number of cases reported to the Board in compliance with the Acts of 1883, chap. 138, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, being nine, and the deaths two.

These cases occurred as follows : —

November, 1883.	Boston,	.	.	.	1.
December, "	Pepperell,	.	.	.	2; one fatal.
January, 1884.	Holyoke,	.	.	.	1.
February, "	"	.	.	.	3; one fatal.
April, "	Boston,	.	.	.	1.
May, "	"	.	.	.	1.

For the calendar year (1884) to the present date (December 20) but six cases have been reported, with one death.

Reference has frequently been made in former reports of the Board to the introduction of small-pox into the State by means of immigrants, and especially through the medium of persons coming across the Canadian border. During the past year small-pox has been reported as existing in London and other foreign ports; and at this date (December, 1884) a considerable outbreak in Canada has been traced to the arrival of an infected immigrant.

Whatever may be said of the irregular epidemic appearance of this disease, with intervals of comparative immunity, the value of protective measures is also established, and should be carefully and thoroughly carried out in every city and town in the State.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORTS.

The mortality reports furnished to the Board by the cities and towns of the State have been published by the Board throughout the past year. They comprise the reports of all the cities and most of the large towns, including about three-fourths of the population of the Commonwealth.

In response to a request made by the Board in November, 1883, the number of places then reporting was considerably

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

increased. It is desirable that the reports may be continued with as much uniformity as possible, and that none of the towns now reporting should discontinue their returns.

As it is evident that the efficiency and usefulness of such reports must depend ultimately upon the promptness and accuracy of individual certificates of death, it is especially desirable that the registrars and clerks of cities and towns should see that the requirements of the statutes with reference to registration are complied with, especially as to the prompt return of death certificates.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Occasional examinations on the part of the Board, together with complaints received from local authorities, have shown the necessity of much greater care in regard to the sanitary condition of school buildings. While much has been accomplished toward the amelioration of defects in some places, notably in Lynn, Newton and other cities, it is still quite evident that school committees are grossly negligent with reference to the health of the scholars who are entrusted to their care and supervision.

Radical defects, either in the location of houses, their ventilation, heating, lighting, drainage or water supply, are of frequent occurrence. It is especially important that the statutes relative to the prevention of contagious diseases should be enforced, and every pupil in the public schools surrounded by the best possible safeguards against exposure to such diseases.

The legislature of 1884 enacted the following law, by means of which additional power is given to school committees with reference to the protection of scholars in the public schools.

[CHAP. 64, ACTS OF 1884.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
THROUGH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

The school committees shall not allow any pupil to attend the public schools while any member of the household to which such

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

pupil belongs is sick of small-pox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal of such person. [*Approved March 7, 1884.*]

There has been a marked improvement with reference to the enforcement of existing statutes in cities and towns within the past few years, and willing compliance is given to the requirements of laws which would once have been deemed obnoxious. As an illustration, the custom of posting placards upon houses where scarlet fever or diphtheria prevails was at first opposed by the occupants of houses. An explanation of the object and necessity of the placard has usually resulted in compliance with the regulation.

As an instance of direct opposition to the sanitary welfare of the people in this matter the following example may be cited.

In a small town in Middlesex County, a child was taken ill with scarlet fever. A physician was summoned from an adjoining town to attend the child. In compliance with chap. 80, sect. 79, he gave notice of the existence of the case to the Board of Health, who, in this instance, were the Board of Selectmen. As a reward for the faithful compliance with the law which this physician had manifested, the following criticism was published in the annual report of the School Committee of that town.

“The West School was closed two weeks during the winter term, through the wild judgment of an out-of-town doctor. We do not care to speak his name, trusting in the future he will be more careful to know his business before assuming authority.”

Public funerals of persons who have died of contagious diseases still continue to be held in some cities and towns, and whatever may be shown as to the comparative infectious power of the living and the dead, there can be no question as to the propriety of forbidding the assemblage of people at infected houses, or the transportation of bodies of persons who have died of contagious diseases in carriages used for public conveyance, especially when placed without preparation in ordinary coffins exposed and open to public view.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In view of, the importance of the entire question of the hygienic condition of schools and school-houses to the 250,000 children who daily spend several hours within them, the Board, at the recommendation of the health officer, has decided to employ Dr. D. F. Lincoln to make special examination of such schools and buildings with reference to their sanitary condition.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Act of 1882, relating to the Adulteration of Food and Drugs, became effective August 26, 1882, immediately after which date the Board took measures for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Analysts were appointed, a suitable division of the work was laid out, and regulations were adopted for the guidance of the analysts and other officers who might be appointed under the act. For the remainder of that year the work was mainly that of investigation, with the view of ascertaining the condition of the markets as to the quality of food and drug supplies as sold in Massachusetts.

The legislation of 1883 provided for increased work, and specified that two-fifths of the appropriation of that year should be expended in enforcing the laws against the adulteration of milk. Acting under this provision, the Board appointed two additional analysts, whose duties were specified as the examination of milk and milk products only. Complaints were entered in the courts and prosecutions conducted as provided for in the Act of 1883.

The legislation of 1884, which followed soon after the appointment of the additional analysts, provided a still larger appropriation, and enabled the Board to separate entirely the work of collection of samples from that of examination and analysis of the same.

Two inspectors were appointed in July, 1884, since which time the work accomplished has been largely increased. Collection of articles of food and also of drugs has been made in nearly every county in the State (the two island counties only excepted). Every city and many of the

FOOD AND DRUGS.

large towns have been visited by the inspectors. By this plan the analysts have been relieved of the responsibility as to the mode of procuring samples, and also of any knowledge as to their source; the inspectors obtaining the samples and transmitting them to the chemists with a number attached and without further information. In the case of milk, samples have been procured from retailers, such as grocers, provision dealers, bakers, milk peddlers, and also from contractors, at their places of business, and at the cars where milk is delivered. In addition, a considerable number of samples have been taken at the farms, in such cases as have been referred to the Health Officer, on evidence of adulteration.

The principle stated in the last Supplementary Report of the Board, as to the liability to adulteration from an increased number of middlemen, is sustained by the examinations of the analysts, although some of the worst instances of fraud have been traced to the starting-point — the dairy.

The same modes of collection cannot be adopted for all classes of food and drugs. It would be manifestly impracticable to obtain samples of all goods sold by wholesale dealers, to be submitted to analysis. The difficulty of obtaining samples in small quantities for analysis must necessarily interfere with such a plan. The Board, in its prosecution of offenders, is compelled to depend upon the evidence either of retailers or of consumers, from whom the samples have mainly been collected. The plan of issuing warning notices, already alluded to in the last Annual Report, has been continued throughout the year with excellent results. Such notices, when issued to the retail dealer, rarely fail to reach the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer or producer, in due time, when the blame does not rest with the retailer himself.

		Per cent.
During the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, the whole number		
of samples of food examined was	1,962	-
Of this number there were found pure or conforming to		
the requirement of the statutes,	779	39.6
Number adulterated or not conforming to requirement of		
statutes,	1,183	60.3

FOOD AND DRUGS.

		Per cent.
Samples of milk included above,	1,123	—
which conformed to the standard,	347	30.9
were below the standard,	776	69.1
drugs examined,	682	—
of good quality,	431	63.2
adulterated, as defined by the statutes		
of 1882 and 1884,	251	36.8
Total number of examinations of food and drugs,	2,644	—
Number found of good quality,	1,210	45.7
of poor quality, or not conforming to the		
statutes,	1,434	54.2

The special work of the analysts for the year 1883 has been detailed in the Supplementary Report of that year. The appointment of an efficient local inspector of milk in Boston, during the past year, has relieved the State Board of some of its work in that city, and enabled it to attend more efficiently to other portions of the State. The earlier inspections of the Board had shown that the processes of adulteration of milk had been conducted more systematically, and to a greater extent, in Lynn than in any other city, Boston not excepted.

In proof of the statement that adulteration of milk has been quite common in the cities and large towns, notices have been sent to persons selling milk in the following places, warning them that the milk obtained from them was not up to the required standard. In the western counties of the State the notices required were quite few in number. More than 300 notices in all have been issued since Oct. 1, 1883, to milk dealers in Boston, Lowell, Cambridge, Fall River, Lynn, New Bedford, Lawrence, Worcester, Somerville, Salem, Gloucester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Holyoke, Plymouth, Quincy, Woburn, Attleborough, Waltham, Dedham, Brockton, Chelsea, Everett, Hyde Park, Brookline, Ipswich, Marshfield, Lynnfield, Norwood, Belmont, Lexington, Medway, Raynham, Acushnet, Mattapoisett, Shrewsbury, and Readville.

In addition to those, 262 similar notices have been issued to parties retailing articles of food and drugs in the following cities and towns :

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Boston, Worcester, Fall River, Cambridge, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Salem, Chelsea, Haverhill, Somerville, Newton, New Bedford, Springfield, Pittsfield, Woburn, Natick, Milford, Watertown, Methuen, Brookline, and Provincetown.

Since Oct. 1, 1883, the following prosecutions have also been conducted :

For sale of adulterated drugs, in Boston and East Boston,	7 cases.
" " vinegar, in Somerville,	1 "
" " oleomargarine, in Boston,	1 "
" " milk, in Boston,	9 "
" " " in Lynn,	17 "
" " " in Cambridge,	8 "
" " " in Worcester,	2 "
" " " in Fall River,	3 "
" " " in Bolton,	1 "
" " " in Harvard,	3 "
" " " in Norwood,	1 "
" " " in Chelsea,	1 "

Other cases are also pending at date of this report in Cambridge, Lowell, Medway and Fall River. Nine of the prosecutions enumerated above are included in the last report of the Board (Fifth Annual Report, page lxxxii), complaints having been entered in these cases subsequently to Oct. 1, 1883.

The work of the Board is still progressing in all the cities of the State, and shows, as a result of the notices sent out, and also of the prosecutions conducted, a very marked improvement in the quality of the articles obtained.

Previous to July 24, 1884, every sample of milk obtained for analysis was submitted to a chemical examination. This mode of operation necessitated a longer time than was actually necessary, and also limited the work to the analysis of a small number of samples.

By the introduction of certain instruments which enable the analyst to make rapid examinations, he can determine what samples conform, without any probable doubt, to the required standard; and these are therefore reported to the health officer without further examination. The remainder are subjected to careful chemical analysis.

RULES REGARDING INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

A just comparison cannot be drawn from the results of the entire work as tabulated in last year's report, and in the present report, since the articles selected have not been the same in both years, nor have the same places been canvassed. This much may be said, that, in the case of special articles liable to adulteration, there has been a very marked improvement, wherever the work of the Board has been conducted.

In order to facilitate the work now being conducted by the Board, it is desired that the statute relative to a first offence for sale of adulterated milk shall be so modified or amended as to bring the offence within the jurisdiction of the lower courts, the statutes now providing that such courts shall not have jurisdiction of cases in which the penalty exceeds \$100. The operations of the Board having been changed in several important particulars by the statutes of 1884, and other changes having been found necessary by the experience of the analysts and inspectors, the regulations for the guidance of the latter have been revised, and are herewith published.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY, RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTION AND ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

1. The State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity shall appoint analysts and inspectors, as provided in section 5 of chapter 263, Acts of 1882.

2. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to procure samples of drugs and articles of food at such times and places as the Health Officer shall direct, in the manner provided in section 6 of chapter 263 of the Acts of 1882, and in section 3 of chapter 289 of the Acts of 1884, and in all acts amendatory of said provisions.

3. Under the direction of the Health Officer, one of the inspectors shall, for the identification of samples, affix a number to each sample of food or drugs obtained by him, beginning with number one, and taking every alternate or odd number thereafter, without limit; and the other inspector shall use and affix each alternate or even number, beginning with number two, and following such

RULES REGARDING INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

form of numbering, without limit, also, as far as he may be directed. Under no circumstances shall an inspector convey any information to an analyst as to the source from which any sample was obtained.

4. The inspectors shall keep records of each sample, each record to include the following items : —

- (a) The inspector's number.
- (b) The date of purchase or receipt of sample.
- (c) The character of the sample.
- (d) The name of the vender.
- (e) The name of the city or town and street and number where the sample is obtained, and in the case of a licensed milk peddler, the number of his license.
- (f) As far as possible, the names of manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers, with marks, brands, or labels stamped or printed upon goods.

5. It shall be the duty of the analysts so appointed, to determine, under the direction of the Health Officer, by proper examination and analysis, whether articles of food and drugs, manufactured for sale, offered for sale, or sold within this Commonwealth, are adulterated within the meaning of chapter 263 of the Acts and Resolves passed by the general court of Massachusetts in 1882, and all acts amendatory thereof, adulteration being defined as follows, viz. : —

In the case of drugs, (1) If sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein, unless the order calls for an article inferior to such standard, or unless such difference is made known or so appears to the purchaser at the time of such sale. (2) If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia or standard work on *Materia Medica*, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work. (3) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

In the case of food, (1) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength. (2) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted, wholly or in part, for it. (3) If any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it. (4) If it is in imitation of or is sold under the

RULES REGARDING INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

name of another article. (5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal. (6) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or if it made to appear of better or of greater value than it really is. (7) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render it injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

6. It shall also be the duty of the analysts to receive such specimens of food and drugs for analysis as may be delivered to them by the Health Officer, or by the inspectors, and to examine the same. To avoid, as far as possible, all suggestion or danger of specimens having been tampered with, each analyst shall keep each specimen in his possession in a suitable and secure place, labelled in such a manner as to prevent any person from having access to the same, without the knowledge and presence of the analyst.

Analyses of perishable articles should be made promptly after they are received.

7. An analyst shall give no information, under any circumstances, regarding the result of any analysis to any person except to the Health Officer of the Board, prior to any trial in court in reference to such analysis.

The analysts shall carefully avoid any error regarding the inspector's number attached to each sample, and shall report the results of their work in detail to the Health Officer.

In the case of all articles having a numerical standard provided by statute, the result of the analysis should show their relation to such standard.

8. Before beginning the analysis of any sample, the analyst shall reserve a portion, which shall be sealed, and in the event of finding the portion analyzed to be adulterated, he shall preserve the sealed portion, so that in case of a complaint against any person the last-named portion may, on application, be delivered by the Health Officer to the defendant or to his attorney.

9. Each analyst shall present to the Health Officer, on the Thursday before the first Saturday of each month, a summary of the analyses made by him during the previous month.

Each analyst shall also present, on or before the first of January of each year, an annual report of the work done for the year ending on the 30th of September preceding.

RULES REGARDING INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

10. The Health Officer shall have charge of the reports of analyses, and shall cause cases founded on such reports to be submitted to the courts for prosecution.

In each case of a retailer, and of every dealer not a manufacturer or producer, he may, if the party has not been previously complained of in court, issue a notice or warning of any violation of the law relative to the adulteration of food and drugs, and of the offender's liability to prosecution on a repetition of the sale.

11. Should the result obtained by any analyst be questioned in any given case, another analyst shall repeat the analysis, unless otherwise instructed by the Board, provided a sufficient sum to meet the expense of the analysis be deposited with the Health Officer by any interested party feeling aggrieved, which sum will not be returned unless the second analysis fails to confirm the first in essential particulars.

12. Any appeal from the decision of an analyst shall be filed with the Health Officer, who shall report it, and any matter in controversy, to the Board, giving his judgment thereon, and the Board shall supervise and control the action of its officers in executing the law.

13. Where standards of strength, quality or purity are not fixed by the act, the analysts shall present to the Health Officer such standard as in their judgment should be fixed, and the Health Officer shall report the same to the Board for its action. The standards set by the British Society of Public Analysts will be followed as nearly as practicable, until otherwise ordered.

14. Whenever a drug or preparation, not described in a National Pharmacopœia or other standard work on Materia Medica, shall be manufactured, offered for sale, or used in this State, the standard of such drug, and the standard and proportion of the ingredients of such preparation, and the range of variability from such standard or standards shall be ascertained by the analysts, who shall report the same through the Health Officer to the Board.

15. The analysts shall occupy such time in the performance of their respective duties as a reasonable compliance with the terms of the statute shall require, and shall be present one hour of each day, at such time of the day and at such place as shall be designated by the Committee on Health of the Board, to meet the convenience of interested parties and the public.

16. The compensation of the analyst of articles of food shall be at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, and that of the analyst of drugs shall be at the rate of \$1,000.

EXPENSES. — ARSENIC.

That of the analyst of milk for the ten eastern counties of the Commonwealth shall be at the rate of \$800 per annum, and that of the analyst of the four western counties shall be at the rate of \$500 per annum.

The compensation of each inspector shall be at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.

EXPENSES OF INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Salary, E. S. Wood,	\$1,500 00
“ B. F. Davenport,	1,000 00
“ C. A. Goessmann,	500 00
“ C. Harrington,	800 00
“ H. R. Neal,	268 88
“ J. H. Terry,	190 86
Printing,	29 63
Travelling expenses, prosecutions, and purchases for analysis,	1,245 23
Total,	\$5,529 60

ARSENIC.

The valuable paper of Prof. Edward S. Wood, published in the supplement to the Fifth Annual Report of the Board, entitled, “ Arsenic as a Domestic Poison,” shows conclusively certain definite points with reference to the employment of arsenic as an ingredient of various colors.

1. The extensive employment of arsenic in the manufacture of articles for domestic use.
2. In what form it is used.
3. That when so used, it not unfrequently gives rise to dangerous and even fatal poisoning.
4. An examination of the measures employed in other countries for the prevention of the evil.

The facts presented in this paper, together with those shown in the previous paper by Dr. F. W. Draper, published in the Third Report of the State Board of Health, suggest the propriety of legislation for the prevention or the modification of the use of this dangerous substance in the coloring of articles in daily use among the people.

TRICHINOSIS. — OFFENSIVE TRADES.

TRICHINOSIS.

In view of occasional instances of illness from this source, the investigations of the Board have been continued throughout the past year, and are at present in progress under the direction of Prof. E. L. Mark, of Cambridge, with special reference to the effect of different conditions of feeding and keeping upon hogs, as to the presence of trichinosis.

The danger from trichinosis in the United States is comparatively small, and is measured by the habits of the people with reference to the eating of uncooked meat; and also by the limited amount of infection. Examinations thus far of American hogs at home and abroad, do not show more than 2.1 per cent. of infected animals.

It is only necessary to repeat the oft-given injunction to eat no pork which is not thoroughly cooked.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year but one complaint has been made to the Board with reference to such trades as have been decided to come within the meaning of the statutes.

Other complaints have been made with reference to certain occupations which have become noxious to people living in the neighborhood, in consequence of certain local conditions, or modes of conducting such occupations or trades.

In the case of charcoal burning at Zoar in Franklin County, already referred to in the Supplementary Report of the past year (p. xviii), the request made with reference to modification of their process of burning has not been complied with, and the nuisance continues unabated, as recent investigations have shown.

The process of extracting grease from leather by means of naphtha has in one instance proved to be a cause of complaint, but on the removal of the works to a distance from the populous part of the town the complaints have ceased. The keeping of swine in large numbers, has, in several instances, been referred to the Board as a nuisance. In

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

several places hogs are kept in large establishments capable of holding from 500 to 1,000 hogs or more.

The sties are usually constructed of cheap lumber, which, as well as the surrounding soil, soon becomes saturated with filth, causing them to become a nuisance to the neighborhood. Piggeries of this sort should not be tolerated in the immediate neighborhood of cities, towns or villages.

It seems desirable that the statute regulating the operations of offensive trades should be so modified as to enable the Board to proceed against any trade or occupation not essentially noxious, but which by reason of its location or its modes of operation, shall have become noxious or offensive.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Examinations of public institutions have been continued throughout the year with reference to their sanitary condition, and the health of the inmates. The ventilation of buildings, the heating, the water supply and drainage, the food supply, the condition of inmates with reference to contagious diseases, have all received attention.

Special examinations have been made of the conditions of water supplies, and also analyses of the milk produced for use in the public institutions, and of that supplied to such institutions from other sources. These analyses show a considerable difference in the average quality of the milk supply of the public institutions of the State, which may be undoubtedly remedied by the sale of old and unprofitable animals and such as are of inferior grades; and also the introduction of better conditions as to feed and modes of keeping.

It is especially desirable, in view of the apprehension of the advent of cholera, that a careful supervision of the water supplies of all the public institutions shall be maintained; that the wells now in use in localities open to suspicion of pollution from neighboring vaults, drains or cesspools, shall be discontinued; and resort made to water supplies of known purity as far as possible.

OVERCROWDING.

OVERCROWDING IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

It has been frequently shown by special investigations of the State Board,* and also by similar researches elsewhere, that overcrowding in the large cities and towns of the State, is a matter of such importance as to demand the serious and thoughtful consideration of State authorities. The mortality rate of cities is found to increase in proportion to the density of the population, the direct causes being the vitiation of air of dwellings by overcrowding, the transmission of contagious diseases, the general tendency to accumulation of filth, and other similar causes.

The limitation of numbers of persons inhabiting tenement-houses, the size of rooms, their modes of lighting and ventilation, the question of underground habitations or apartments, the water supply and drainage of such houses, are all questions worthy of legislation, for the protection of the working people and all who dwell in houses of this description.

A general law should be secured which should provide for the regulations of such dwellings, with more definite provisions than any that now exist in the statutes.

To quote the recommendations of a former report of this Board : —

“ We recommend a general law for the benefit of the whole State, similar to that now in force in Boston, but with such modifications as the experience of this, and of other countries may suggest.

“ The poor, in the interest of the public health alone, if for no other reason, should be so housed that they are not of necessity made sick by their tenements ; and in that direction this State has done very little. England, which has led in such matters, has imposed on cities of more than 25,000 the duty, whenever public health requires it, of vacating not simply single dwellings, but aggregations of houses ; and the Agricultural Holdings Act confers on agricultural districts the same blessing.” (4th Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, pp. lxii, lxiii.)

* Second Annual Report, State Board of Health, p 121. Fourth Annual Report, State Board of Health, p. 395.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The Statute relative to the election of Boards of Health in cities and towns, makes it optional whether such a board is chosen or not; and if not chosen, the Board of Selectmen must constitute the Board of Health. In consequence of this provision, less than half of the towns in the State have chosen such boards during the past year.

In reply to a circular issued by the Health Department in February, 1884, it was found that 147 cities and towns had independent Boards of Health, and 148 towns had no such boards, while 51 smaller towns returned no replies.

It is quite important that at least one member of each of such local boards should be a physician, for reasons already stated in former reports of the Board.

“Whenever it is possible, at least one or more physicians should be members of the board, since, by virtue of his calling, the physician is more conversant with matters involving the health of the inhabitants, the causes of infectious diseases, and the means necessary for their prevention than any other citizen. No one knows better than he the habits and modes of life of the people, the existence of evil surroundings, and the proper application of remedies for cases of nuisance or the prevention of disease.” (Fifth Annual Report, p. lxx.)

“The failure of towns to take such action, and the constant disregard of statutory requirements by existing boards, not primarily constituted with reference to sanitary executive work, is a source of constant complaint, and appeals to the State Board for the protection of local interests, when local officers thus constituted exist, are matters of frequent occurrence.” (Supplement to Fifth Annual Report, p. xii.)

During the coming year, with the apprehension of cholera in mind, it is specially desirable that active, efficient local boards may be chosen, and that careful and thorough inspection of cities and towns shall be made, with special reference to the abatement of nuisances and the removal of unsanitary conditions, wherever they may be found to exist.

CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The Conference of State Boards of Health met at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10th, 1884, at 10 A. M. (an adjourned meeting from one held in St. Louis in October), for the purpose of hearing reports from delegates of State Boards of Health and local authorities, and also of taking such measures as should appear to be necessary for the prevention of cholera in the United States.

Drs. Walcott and Abbott were present as delegates from the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

The results of this important Conference may be summed up as follows : —

The appointing of three committees, — on Federal Legislation, on State Action, and on Municipal Action.

Hearing the reports from delegates from thirty-five or more States and cities as to the measures taken and in progress for resisting the approach of cholera.

Also, the report of the Committee on Disinfectants, appointed at a previous meeting.

After considerable discussion on the subject of “ Maritime Sanitary Regulations,” a resolution was adopted, having for its object a conference of maritime nations for the purpose of obtaining a better medical service upon transatlantic vessels, and the adoption of rules for carrying and inspection of ships and passengers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL ACTION.

The Committee on State Action then reported that the laws of the States are so diverse that it was difficult to formulate a system of uniform action. Each State should be fully advised of the conditions prevailing at the ports of neighboring States through which disease might gain admission to its own cities. In reference to inter-State communication it is essential that officers of State and Federal Boards in adjacent States should promptly notify each other of any case of cholera occurring in its own domain.

CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

It is also essential that local boards shall determine in advance how the first cases shall be cared for, so as not to lose valuable time and allow the disease to gain a foothold. It is the judgment of the committee that the time has come when the State Health Boards should be recognized in some national form as having authority to indicate what sanitary measures are necessary, and secure the same through these departments of the government under which they would naturally fall.

The Committee on Municipal Action presented a report embracing certain definite measures, as follows:—

- (1.) The abolition of pump wells in cities.
- (2.) The abolition of privy vaults wherever sewer connections could be made.
- (3.) The filling and disinfection of stagnant ponds or pools.
- (4.) The supervision of sewers and plumbing.
- (5.) Inspection of tenement-houses.
- (6.) Inspection of food supply, especially of milk, meat, and vegetables.
- (7.) Removal of garbage and kitchen refuse.
- (8.) Garbage not to be used for filling vacant lots.
- (9.) The attention of all public institutions to be directed to the necessity of cleanliness.
- (10.) The necessity of taking every possible measure for the prevention of cholera, and of giving immediate notice to health authorities in case of local outbreaks.
- (11.) A proposition of a more general nature, urging upon municipalities the importance of prompt measures for the amelioration of all unsanitary conditions.

It was moved that the legislatures of States should be recommended to enact bills providing for contingent funds to be used in the event of an outbreak of cholera. This resolution was referred to the Committee on State Action, and afterward incorporated in their report by vote of the Conference.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, ETC.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS AND
LEGISLATION.

The report of this committee is substantially embodied in the following —

BILL*

To amend an Act entitled “An Act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a National Board of Health.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act entitled, “An Act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a National Board of Health,” approved March 3d, 1879, be so amended as to provide that there shall be established a National Board of Health, to consist of one member from each State Board of Health now established, or which may be hereafter established in the United States, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, whose compensation when actually engaged in the performance of duty under this Act, shall be ten dollars per diem each, and reasonable expenses. This board shall meet in Washington within ninety days after the passage of this Act, and shall meet in Washington annually, and in case of emergency upon the call of its chairman and secretary, or upon the extraordinary call of the President of the United States, as hereinafter provided.

The officers of this board shall be a chairman and secretary. The secretary shall be the executive officer of and *ex officio* a member of the board, and shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office, and may be removed for cause, at any regular meeting of the board, two-thirds of the full board voting therefor, and shall receive such salary as may be determined by the board. The chairman with six other members, representing the various geographical divisions of the country, shall constitute the executive committee of the board, to be elected at the first meeting of the board, and at each annual meeting thereafter, and said committee shall, and is hereby authorized to exercise such powers as may from time to time be conferred upon it by the board.

*This is the Bill prepared by the National Conference of State Boards of Health.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, ETC.

SECT. 2. The duties of this board shall be, and it is hereby authorized and given power to make or cause to be made, such investigations at any place within the United States, or at any foreign port or place, and to collect information upon all matters relating to the public health, and to frame such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government of the quarantine service of the United States; and all the power and authority now provided by law, or which may be provided by law, for the control and protection of the public health of the United States, shall be and are hereby vested in said board, except as to the special authority vested in the President of the United States under the provisions of this Act. The rules and regulations of this board shall severally be executed, under the direction of this board, by such Departments of the Government, or other officers, as the law may prescribe or the President may designate.

This board shall coöperate with, and so far as it lawfully may, shall aid State and local boards of health in the enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, and into one State from another.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of this board to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at ports of departure, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers and crew, and to prepare from time to time for the consular officers of the United States, and for the medical officers serving under this Act at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known such rules and regulations, which, when approved by the President and issued by the Department of State, and posted in the office of the consul or other representatives of the United States at such foreign ports for at least ten days, shall be enforced by the consular officers and agents of the United States.

SECT. 4. It shall be unlawful for any vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port in the United States, except in accordance with the rules and regulations made in pursuance of this Act, and of the rules and regulations made under State or municipal authority, and any such vessel which shall attempt to enter any port of the United States in violation thereof, shall be liable to process in the proper District Court of the United States, and upon conviction, shall forfeit to the United States a sum to be

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, ETC.

awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding \$1,000; which shall be a lien upon such vessel to be recovered upon proceeding in the proper District Court of the United States, in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws, and in all such cases the United States attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such vessels shall obtain from the consular or authorized medical officer at the port of departure, a certificate in duplicate, setting forth the sanitary history of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations of this board, made in pursuance of this Act for the government of such vessels, and before granting such certificate, such consular or medical officer is required to be satisfied that the statements therein made are true; and upon the request of this board, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint proper medical officers, to serve in the offices of the consuls at any such foreign ports, to make the inspections and give the certificates herein required.

SECT. 5. Such vessels shall observe all rules and regulations made by this board in pursuance of this Act, in regard to the inspection, disinfection and isolation of the same, upon its arrival at any port in the United States, and for the treatment of persons and cargo on board, so to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, and it shall be unlawful for any vessel to enter such port, to land its passengers or discharge its cargo except upon a certificate from the health officer of such port, that such rules and regulations have in all respects been complied with.

SECT. 6. In the event of any sudden emergency, threatening the importation of contagious or infectious disease into the United States from any foreign country, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required, in his discretion, to adopt and make known forthwith by public proclamation, such measures as may meet the emergency, either by suspending the introduction into the United States by land or sea, of any specified merchandise calculated to be a vehicle for the communication of contagion, or by prohibiting the entry into the ports of the United States of vessels coming from infected countries, or having contagious or infectious disease on board. And in case the President shall at any time exercise the authority hereby conferred upon him, he shall, at or before the time of issuing such proclamation as aforesaid, con-

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, ETC.

vene the National Board of Health, to meet at Washington in special session within ten days from the date of such notice of convention, and the said board shall thereupon advise such measures as it may deem sufficient to meet the emergency; and upon the taking effect of such measures, with the approval of the President of the United States as herein provided, the President's proclamation aforesaid shall cease to have effect. It shall be the duty of this board at all times to give prompt attention to any question in sanitary science which may be submitted to it by the President.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of the Department of State, to obtain from the consular officers at foreign ports or places, all available information in regard to the sanitary condition of such ports and places, and to transmit the same to this board; and it shall be the duty of this board to obtain from the State and municipal health authorities throughout the United States, and from all other available sources, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and reports and other matters relating to climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and it shall prepare, publish and transmit to State and other authorities, and other proper persons, weekly abstracts of such reports, consular reports, and other useful information relating to the public health; and it shall make to the President, for transmission to Congress, an annual report of its transactions, with such recommendations as it may deem important to the public health; and the necessary printing of the board shall be done at the Government Printing Office, upon the requisition of the secretary of such board, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as other public printing for the several Departments of the Government.

SECT. 8. The President of the United States is authorized, when requested by this board, and when the same can be done without prejudice to the public service, to detail officers from the several Departments of the Government, for temporary duty, to act under the direction of this board in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and such officers shall receive no additional compensation, except for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of such duties.

SECT. 9. To meet the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be disbursed under

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, ETC.

the direction of the board ; and the board shall have authority to appoint such disbursing agents as it deems necessary, who shall give bond as in other cases, for the faithful performance of their duties.

SECT. 10. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this Act shall be, and are hereby, repealed.

NUMBER OF THE INSANE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THIRD.

LUNACY.

The whole number of insane persons resident in Massachusetts at any one time cannot be exactly determined. It was stated in the United States Census of 1880 to have been 5,127 on the first of June in that year; and if this was the true number, there must now be more than 6,000. Table XVIII. in the Appendix exhibits the number that came to the official notice of this Board during the year ending Oct. 1, 1884,—which was 4,999 different persons, as near as can be computed, in hospitals and asylums; and about 700 insane persons in city and town almshouses, local asylums, private families and prisons; in all, nearly 5,700 insane persons. Of these something more than 120 were domiciled in other States, though temporarily resident in Massachusetts for treatment. The aggregate of the insane who came under official notice, then, was about 5,700, of whom all but two per cent. were in Massachusetts when committed to our asylums; but 121 were removed from the State during the year. How many came into the State, or returned after removal, is unknown. The known recoveries and deaths among these 5,700 persons did not exceed 780; while the number of insane persons appearing for the first time was 1,093. These figures indicate a net increase of our insane, to the amount of nearly 300 in the year; yet this does not show itself in the population resident at the hospitals, asylums and almshouses, because a portion of them return to the general community as unrecovered insane

LUNACY POWERS OF THE BOARD.

persons. But if the population of Massachusetts is now 2,000,000, and if it has increased 217,000 since the United States Census was taken, the increase of the insane cannot well have been less than an average of 200 in a year, at the usual rate.

Theoretically and legally, all insane persons in Massachusetts, wherever they may be, are under the supervision of this Board, and subject to removal by its authority, should their condition or the public good require it. But most of the insane who reside in private families, either of their relatives or at board, are not under the actual supervision of this Board, unless their condition should be such as to cause their names to be reported to the Inspector of Charities. This officer attends to most of the duties which the law imposes on the Board with respect to the commitment and detention of the 5,700 insane persons who now appear yearly in the public establishments, the private asylums and hospitals, or the courts which commit the insane. The Board itself, and its Committee on Lunacy, also exercise a general power of visitation and inspection, and pass upon all matters relating to lunacy that may come to their knowledge, such matters being ordinarily reported to them by the Inspector, who, under their instructions, examines every commitment paper upon which the insane are held, receives and investigates complaints by insane persons, and their relatives or friends, of improper commitment, detention or treatment, and visits each State hospital monthly for the purpose of receiving such complaints, examining papers, and collecting the letters of patients. He also receives weekly returns from each hospital, of patients committed and discharged, and keeps registers at the office of the Board, upon which these and other facts are recorded. The substance of the information thus obtained, and of the investigations made, is communicated each month to the Board, or its standing committee, and is made the subject of action or advice in regard to all matters as they arise, unless these have been disposed of under the general instructions given to the department officers in the by-laws of the Board.

HOSPITALS AND THEIR COST.

Finally, he makes up, from the statistical returns of the hospitals, the general Tables in regard to insanity, which exhibit the facts concerning that disease in Massachusetts, more fully than could possibly be done previous to the establishment of this Board. Many of these facts will appear in the pages immediately following; but the Tables themselves, with explanatory remarks, are given in the Appendix; together with reports from every city and town in the State.

LOCATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSANE.

Among the 5,700 insane persons who came under the notice of this Board in the official year ending Oct. 1, 1884, nearly 5,000 were in hospitals and asylums which this Board is directed by law to supervise, and nearly or quite 4,300 were in hospitals and asylums built and owned by the State. The State hospitals are four in number—at Worcester, opened in 1833; at Taunton, opened in 1854; at Northampton, opened in 1858; and at Danvers, opened in 1878,—and the cost of their construction up to the present time has been something like \$4 300,000, of which about \$3,000,000 was expended between 1872 and 1884 at Worcester and Danvers. These two new hospitals now contain a little more than 1,450 patients, for whose reception and accommodation the State has incurred a construction cost of nearly \$2,100 each. The two hospitals at Taunton and Northampton now contain something more than 1,100 patients, at an estimated construction cost of \$1,320,000, or \$1,200 for the reception and accommodation of each patient. The State asylums for the chronic insane are two in number,—at Tewksbury, opened in 1866, and at Worcester, opened in the old buildings of the Worcester Hospital in 1877. The construction cost of the Worcester Asylum is estimated at \$430,000 up to this time, having been accruing since 1831; the cost of the Tewksbury Asylum buildings has not much exceeded \$100,000; making a total for these two asylums of about \$530,000, for the reception and accommodation of about 690 patients, or something less than \$775 for each.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The total cost of the State hospitals and asylums, for construction and equipment, has been, by this estimate, about \$4,850,000, — certainly no less than this, — and their convenient capacity cannot be estimated at more than 3,000. They now contain 3,267, having passed the limit of 3,000 during the summer of 1882.

Besides the six State hospitals and asylums named above, there are three small asylums, essentially public in their character, — the McLean Asylum, the oldest in Massachusetts; the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and the Essex County Receptacle, at Ipswich. The McLean Asylum, opened in 1818, is owned by a private corporation, existing for public purposes, — the Massachusetts General Hospital, — and has always had on its board of visitors official representatives of the State. At present these are the four State trustees in a board consisting of twelve. The Boston Lunatic Hospital, opened in 1839, is owned by the city of Boston, and managed by the Directors for Public Institutions of that city. The Ipswich Receptacle is owned by Essex County, and is managed by the County Commissioners. The cost of these three asylums for construction cannot be very closely calculated, but probably exceeds \$250,000 each for the McLean Asylum, and the South Boston Asylum, and \$50,000 for the Ipswich Asylum, — in all \$550,000. At present they contain about 430 patients, not less than two-thirds of whom are chronic cases, being about equally divided between private patients and paupers. The McLean Asylum contains no paupers, and its average weekly cost for each patient is \$15. The Boston Lunatic Hospital contains about 180 paupers of the city with a few private patients, and its average weekly cost for each patient is nearly \$6. The Ipswich Receptacle contains about 50 paupers, whose average weekly cost is \$2.50; and a few private patients, for whom \$3 a week is paid. The capacity of neither of these asylums is beyond the present number, although at times they have contained in all some 450 patients.

The strictly private asylums for the insane in Massachusetts are few and small, nor can the cost of their buildings

THE INSANE IN HOSPITALS, ETC.

readily be calculated. It probably has not exceeded \$100,000 for the reception and accommodation of about 70 patients. The present number is less than this, not exceeding 50. It is doubtful if the full capacity of these asylums (estimated at 70) will be reached during 1885. All of them, and the three public asylums just mentioned, — at Somerville, South Boston and Ipswich, — are under the supervision of this Board, and have been visited during the year by members of the Board, as well as by the Inspector of Charities.

CAPACITY AND CONDITION OF THE HOSPITALS, ETC.

Assuming the estimates of construction, cost and convenient capacity, above given, to be correct, there is room in the whole 14 hospitals and asylums, public and private, of Massachusetts, for about 3,500 insane patients, at a construction cost of about \$5,500,000, or an average of above \$1,600 for the reception and accommodation of each patient. There are at present in these buildings 3,730 patients, the number having slightly increased since the 1st of October, when there were 3,714, as shown by Table XVIII. in the Appendix. But during the year covered by that table there had been about 5,000 patients in these buildings for a longer or shorter period. During the year 1885 it is likely that this aggregate will rise to 5,200; among whom it will not be reasonable to look for the recovery of more than 350 persons; and even of these recoveries at least 30 will only be temporary. Practically, therefore, only 1 in 16 of the insane under medical care will make recoveries, while above 400 may be expected to die. The actual number of reported recoveries among 5,000 patients in the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, was but 337, while 378 died at the establishments, and several others during the year, after their discharge. The fact is thus again made clear that more of the insane of Massachusetts die in any given year than recover. The number of *new* commitments of insane persons in Massachusetts in a year now exceeds 1,100, the whole number of commitments and transfers being more than 1,650. But the recent *cases* of insanity

RECOVERIES OF THE INSANE.

appearing in the year do not exceed 800; and the number of insane persons practically curable, at any one time in the State, does not probably exceed 500, though there are perhaps 600 persons who would be set down as having some prospect of recovery. Out of more than 3,000 pauper patients now found in our asylums, above 2,100 are city and town paupers, and less than 1,000 are State paupers. Table XIX. in the Appendix shows these facts, and indicates how constant and rapid has been the growth of insanity among the city and town poor for the past twenty years. Such statistics show that it will be more necessary in future to make separate provision for the chronic pauper insane, who will almost necessarily accumulate to the extent at least of 200 annually for many years to come. This is not in consequence of any great increase of recent insanity; but we now know that there is such an increase, as well as that insanity is less curable than was formerly believed. Table XXI. in the Appendix shows that of 520 patients discharged, either by recovery or death, in the last reported year, and who had never before been in any hospital, 261 died, while 259 recovered; so that, of all *first admissions* to our hospitals, at present, more than half die insane. This reduces the percentage of *possible* permanent recoveries below *fifty*; and it is the opinion of those who have investigated the question most accurately, that the permanent recoveries do not exceed 25 per cent.

In the almshouses and local asylums, which now contain about 660 insane persons, — having increased their numbers since the visitation reported by the Inspector of Charities, — there are a few recoveries in each year; but nearly all these persons are chronic cases in which recovery could not be expected. A considerable portion of them have been at the different hospitals, sometimes for ten or even twenty years, and have had all the curative treatment which hospitals can afford. It sometimes happens, however, that the greater freedom and less exacting discipline of an almshouse favors an improvement in these persons which amounts to a practical recovery. Assuming the number in almshouses and local

NATIONALITY OF THE INSANE.

asylums to be 660, Jan. 1, 1885, about 260 of these are men and 400 women. At the same date, the number boarded in families, chiefly at public expense, was about 50, — 22 men and 28 women. In this small class recoveries take place even less frequently than in the almshouses, owing to the fact that they are usually chronic cases of persons advanced in years.

DEATH-RATE, NATIONALITY, ETC., OF THE INSANE.

Of 2,598 patients in the Massachusetts hospitals and asylums Oct. 1, 1879, 1,439 remained in the same establishments five years afterward, Oct. 1, 1884, and 584 had died at those establishments. Of the 570 other persons who were discharged, not more than 200 recovered, leaving 370 who have either died outside the establishments, or removed from the State, or are living in almshouses or private families, many of them no doubt taking care of themselves, although not fully recovered.

These figures show that the hospital patients in Massachusetts go forth very slowly into the general community; for in addition to those in the hospitals there are 90 of these patients of 1879 in the city and town almshouses. There have no doubt been many deaths among those who have left the hospitals, besides the 584 who have died there during the five years. The death-rate in these establishments alone has been above sixty in a thousand annually among these 2,598 patients, as nearly as can be calculated.

The former statistics concerning the birthplace of patients in our hospitals gave no exact information concerning their nationality. Within the last five years all the larger hospitals have reported on the parentage of the patients admitted, and the aggregate of their statistics is as follows : —

Whole number of patients classified,	4,467
Of American parentage,	1,978
Irish parentage,	1,619
Canadian parentage,	266
Total of foreign parentage,.	2,489

This proportion holds good throughout Massachusetts, no doubt; if so, it would seem that only a little more than

ANNUAL COST OF INSANITY.

three-sevenths of the insane cases, as they arise, are of American parentage; while a smaller number, but still nearly two-fifths of the whole, are of Irish parentage, and nearly four-sevenths of the whole number are of foreign parentage. This shows, what has long been known from other sources, that there is an undue proportion of insane persons among the recent immigrants who reside in Massachusetts, or are here temporarily. The same proportion does not yet exist among the accumulated population of the hospitals; but a few years hence even this permanent hospital population will show a majority of persons of foreign parentage, and almost as many of Irish as of American descent.

The cost of all the insane in Massachusetts for a year can only be estimated; but now exceeds \$900,000. The cost of maintaining the six State hospitals and asylums last year was about \$560,000; the estimated cost of the two municipal asylums, \$65,000; of the McLean Asylum, \$135,000; the cost of the insane poor in the almshouses is perhaps \$90,000; the cost at the private asylums perhaps \$50,000. There were additional expenses incurred in the commitment of 1,500 persons, in the removal of the insane from the hospitals, and in other ways, which would bring the total cost of the year nearly to \$950,000.

THE INSANE POOR OF THE STATE.

Great and constant as has been the increase in the number of the insane in Massachusetts, it would have been still greater but for the removal of insane persons made by this Board and its predecessors since 1854. These Boards have also rendered much service in ascertaining local settlements, and transferring insane persons having such settlements to the account of the city or town where they belonged. Since 1864, changes in the law of pauper settlement have much diminished the number of insane persons who would otherwise have come permanently upon the State treasury for support; and the yearly cost of the State's maintaining its own insane is not much more than it was ten years ago. During the past year 719 insane persons, nominally "State charges"

 REMOVALS FROM THE HOSPITALS.

(including recommitments), were committed to the several lunatic hospitals. Of the whole number there supported nominally as “State charges” during all or a portion of the year, 395 were found to have settlements in some city or town, while of those so supported by the State during a portion of the year, 121 were removed from the State.

These 719 persons, nominally State paupers, were committed to the several lunatic hospitals during the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, as follows : —

To the Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	432
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	157
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	90
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	40

Besides these, fifteen were admitted as sane persons to the State Almshouse and State Workhouse, who afterwards appeared to be insane, and were transferred to some asylum or hospital.

The 121 persons removed out of the State were sent as follows : —

From the Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	55
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	35
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	18
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	9
Asylum for Insane, Tewksbury,	4

In 13 cases, the friends of State patients were prevailed on to provide for them.

An aggregate of 408 insane persons, transferred to town or private account (282), or removed by overseers or friends (126), were situated as follows : —

In the Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	268
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	75
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	36
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	14
Chronic Asylum, Worcester,	8
Asylum for Insane, Tewksbury,	7

But for these removals of State patients, the public asylums would be much more crowded than they now are.

INCREASE OF RECENT INSANITY.

If the cities and towns, whose patients are now more than double the number of the State patients, could and would adopt a similar policy of removal, the hospitals would be relieved of many patients. Unless such removals are constantly made, the insane population of Massachusetts will greatly increase, and the hospitals will be crowded even beyond their present excessive numbers. Recent immigrants, becoming insane, and having no friends in this country able to support them, soon become permanent inmates of our hospitals; and this permanent population goes out very slowly, as is shown above.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES, ETC.

The admissions of hospital patients in any given year are largely made up of persons re-admitted, some of whom had recovered when previously discharged or had improved so much that further hospital restraint was not thought necessary. Table XX. in the Appendix shows 451 such re-admissions and 1,093 new cases; in all, 1,544 admissions from the general community. In 1883 these admissions aggregated 1,545, of which 460 were re-admissions and 1,078 new cases; in 1882 there were 527 re-admissions, and 991 new cases; in 1881 there were 309 re-admissions and 885 new cases. It would seem, therefore, that new cases have been increasing for the last three years, and re-admissions relatively diminishing; since there are now 208 more admissions of new cases than in 1881, while the number of re-admissions is but 143 more. The recent cases of insanity have also largely increased; having been 550 in 1881, out of 1,267 persons admitted; 611 in 1882, out of 1,518 admitted; 754 in 1883, out of 1,545 persons admitted, and 799 in 1884, out of 1,544 persons admitted. Considering only the first admissions in these years, there were in 1881, 497 cases of recent insanity out of 885 first admissions; in 1882, 524 recent cases out of 991 first admissions; in 1883, 644 recent cases out of 1,078 first admissions, and in 1884, 634 recent cases out of 1,093 first admissions. It thus appears that in three years, cases of recent insanity among

DECREASE IN REPORTED RECOVERIES.

first admissions increased by 137, or about 27 per cent.; while the first admissions increased 208, or 23 per cent. During this time the general population of the State increased no more than 15 per cent., which would indicate that recent insanity is now gaining beyond the gain in population. This must be ascribed to the prevalence of insanity among recent immigrants and their children. For in the years before our population was gaining so much by immigration, there was certainly no evidence that recent insanity increased at all; while now it evidently does, and quite rapidly too.

Yet while recent insanity has increased, recoveries have diminished relatively. The recoveries in the year ending Oct. 1, 1873, were reported as 266; in the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, they are reported as 337; and this, although the whole number of persons under treatment was only 3,317 eleven years ago, during a period of twelve months, and is now 4,999 during the same period. That is to say, while the whole number of patients has increased more than 50 per cent., the recoveries have increased less than 27 per cent. This shows that the number of curable cases among the insane has not gained so fast as the whole number of cases, curable and incurable, has increased. During the last five years, when the recoveries have been more accurately reported than ever before, the percentage of recoveries to the whole number of cases under treatment has fallen from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1880 to $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1884; and during this same period of five years, the proportion of patients admitted to the hospitals from cities and large towns has been as steadily rising, until the number of such admissions is now three-fourths of the whole number. Yet the proportion of our population residing in these cities and large towns is apparently less than three-fifths of the whole population. It is observed that cities furnish a larger proportion of incurable cases than rural districts do, and this will account in part for the diminished recoveries.

The highest rate of recovery last year was at the Somerville Asylum, where there were 284 different patients during

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS BY HOSPITALS.

the year, and 36 recoveries, a percentage of $12\frac{3}{5}$; in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, with 296 during the year, there were 27 recoveries, a percentage of 9. None of the larger hospitals show so great a percentage as Somerville in their recoveries: Worcester reporting 971 persons and 53 recoveries, a percentage of $5\frac{1}{2}$; Taunton, 85 recoveries among 907 persons, a percentage of $9\frac{1}{3}$; and Danvers 96 recoveries among 1,234 patients, or $7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Northampton shows a still smaller percentage, 25 recoveries among 594 patients, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It might be supposed that the chances of recovery are greater in small hospitals than in large ones, and it is doubtless true that they are somewhat greater; but in our private asylums and small hospitals it so happens that a greater proportion of recent and curable cases have been received during the past year among the admissions than was the case at the State hospitals. The latter can exercise no selection, but must take the cases which come to them, while the two small hospitals above named, and the private asylums, can, to some extent, select their patients, either by choice in admission or by transfer after admission; and have done so during the past year.

The death rate in the different establishments has varied almost as much as the rate of recovery. At Danvers, where there were 101 deaths out of 1,234 patients, the death rate was $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; at Northampton it was less (25 deaths among 594 patients), than 5 per cent.; at the Tewksbury Asylum the percentage was almost 5, while at Somerville the percentage was $7\frac{1}{3}$. The death rate at the Taunton Hospital was $7\frac{1}{7}$ (65 deaths, 907 patients); at South Boston, more than 12 (37 deaths, 296 patients); at Ipswich, 15 (11 deaths, 73 patients), and at the Worcester Asylum $9\frac{1}{2}$ (42 deaths among 239 patients). The Ipswich death rate is greater than that in the town almshouses and private families, where last year there were about 70 deaths among a population estimated at 800, and certainly greater than 700; so that the death rate could not have been above 10 per cent. We compute it on the whole population of each establishment, and not on the average number, as is done in some countries.

DEATH-RATE OF THE INSANE.

The whole number of known deaths among the insane registered by the Inspector of Charities during the year was 440, occurring in an insane population of less than 5,700 different persons, the precise number not being known. If we assume it to be 5,690, then the 440 deaths would give a death-rate in the aggregate, of a little less than 8 per cent. If this were carried out to show the proportion in each 10,000 as in the Registration Reports, it would be 750, while the death rates of all persons in Massachusetts have been less than 250 in 10,000 annually during the past ten years. This would seem to show that the insane die more rapidly than the sane in the proportion of 3 to 1, and it is every way probable that the disproportion is even greater than this. The calculations concerning the death rate among the 2,598 patients who remained in the State hospitals and asylums Oct. 1, 1879, show that they must have died at the rate of 650 in 10,000 annually; while among recent cases, such as come and go each year, the death-rate exceeds 800 in 10,000.

THE LAWS OF COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGE.

These remain unchanged, but some amendment will be needed this year concerning commitments to such local asylums as those at Lowell, Lawrence and Salem. These should be put on the same footing as the Boston Lunatic Hospital, when the State Board certifies that it can properly be done; that is, they should only be permitted under certain restrictions to receive recent or violent cases, and to take as boarders the insane poor of other municipalities than the city by which each is supported.

The operation of the commitment law of 1879 has been, on the whole, such as to increase commitments above what they would have been under the former laws. But this increase cannot have been very considerable, and neither the provision for the prompt admission of emergency cases, nor the permission given certain hospitals to receive voluntary patients has operated as yet to add many to the number of patients, whose rapid accumulation is not so much due to

REMOVALS AND VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS.

the increase of commitments as to delays in discharging; the fact being that the outside community, though less prompt than could be wished in sending recent cases of insanity to the hospitals, is still less disposed to withdraw patients who have fallen into the chronic stage of the disease. It has been found difficult to provide places in families for the board of such chronic patients, and almost equally difficult to induce relatives and friends to take care of them in their own families. It is true there are many families desirous of removing their friends from the hospital where they may happen to be, but such patients, generally, are not of the chronic class; and if they are removed, it is often found necessary to admit them again to the same or some other hospital. If the authorities of the cities and towns, and especially of Boston (which now supports at the public expense about 600 insane persons in the State hospitals, besides about 180 in its own hospital at South Boston), were required to make provision in local asylums or in private families for the quiet and harmless insane now resident in the State hospitals, this would relieve considerably the crowded condition of the wards. Smaller cities, — Lawrence, Lowell, Salem, Worcester, Brockton, Haverhill, Springfield, etc., — are every year withdrawing more of their chronic insane from hospitals, without bad results so far, although the patients so removed require vigilant supervision. A few recent cases are admitted to local asylums and almshouses in these cities, — a circumstance which accounts perhaps for the fact that hospital commitments have not increased the past year.

The whole number of voluntary admissions reported since the passage of the law of 1881 has been 150; the number during the calendar year 1884 has been 65, 50 of them at the McLean Asylum. Many of these admissions have been terminated by a regular commitment under the law of 1879, and others will be. It was held by this Board, in a disputed case, that voluntary admissions at a private asylum were not within the meaning of the law, provided the persons applying were manifestly insane; but that other persons applying for

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

admission at a private asylum could be received without legal commitment. The McLean Asylum is expressly permitted by law to receive voluntary patients, and this practice of admission is more and more common there. More than a third part of the commitments at Somerville during the past year have been voluntary, and though in several instances these were afterwards changed to commitments by a magistrate, yet the majority of them continued to be voluntary so long as the patient remained in the asylum. One effect of this law is to increase the admissions of persons who cannot strictly be called insane; and this accounts for the number of such persons in the statistical tables, particularly at Danvers, which receives more voluntary patients than any other State hospital. The number of *persons* included in the 150 cases above mentioned is 138; of *persons* voluntarily admitted during 1884, 61; of the latter, 46 were received at Somerville, 8 at South Boston and 7 at Danvers.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

We print no statistics of the alleged causes of insanity, although such are still reported by the hospitals and are properly enough recorded there. It is sufficiently known that these so-called causes are frequently, perhaps generally, misstated, so that to publish them would not increase a scientific knowledge of insanity. It would be possible, however, for the hospitals to report them in a more useful form, as we suggested last year: The Tables concerning Forms of Disease in the Appendix (XXII. and XXIII.) really throw much light on the causation of insanity. It would be interesting to trace the influence of heredity in all forms of insanity, but this cannot yet be done with much accuracy.

The occupation of persons who become insane has more or less to do in some cases with their attacks of insanity; and therefore the Table of Occupations, which we give in the Appendix, may be of some value in the study of causation. For the first time this year women, the wives of farmers, appear in the table among the farming class, though excluded in the above statement. Wives generally are entered as "house-

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

keepers," and during the five years 1,502 women thus designated have been admitted, out of 2,652 women whose occupations were classified. In the same time 630 women were admitted as "domestics," and 164 as "operatives." These terms are frequently interchangeable, and the same is true to some extent of "housekeepers," many of whom have been either operatives or domestics. Generally speaking, it is the circumstances of life connected with each occupation, rather than the occupation itself, which promote insanity; for the same pursuit in cities will be accompanied by much more insanity than in country places.

With these general remarks, we proceed to report on the condition of the establishments for the insane, including, this year, the local almshouses and asylums, which have been inspected by the Board in the past year, as required by law or suggested by public utility.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

I. STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, Dr. JOHN G. PARK.

This is the New Hospital opened in 1877, in distinction from the Worcester Asylum, which was established by law in 1877 in the buildings of the old Worcester Hospital, first opened in 1833. In respect to admissions and discharges, the new Hospital continues the register which was kept at the old hospital up to October, 1877; while the Chronic Asylum has a new register of its own, containing only the chronic pauper patients received under the act of 1877. These asylum patients are all transferred by this Board from other hospitals and asylums, and few recent cases are among them. In the new Worcester hospital most of the patients

THE NEW WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

are committed by the courts, though transfers are sometimes made from the prisons and other hospitals. The whole number of patients in the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, has been 971 (the average number about 751), of whom something less than a sixth part were reported as private patients. There are almost as many private patients at Worcester as in both the hospitals at Taunton and Northampton, and a few more than at Danvers. The recoveries at Worcester were but 53, and the deaths 57, in a total of 971 persons. Although these recoveries are few with reference to the whole number under treatment, because the latter are mainly chronic cases, yet if we consider only the admissions of recent cases during the year (108 persons), the recoveries are as many as can be expected. The death-rate in the New Hospital is unusually low, being only 5.9 per cent. of the whole number under treatment, or little more than half as great as the death-rate in the Asylum near by, where the patients are all chronic cases and have been under treatment for an average of nearly ten years. The average hospital residence of those who died in the new hospital during the year, was one year and ten months; of those who recovered, $5\frac{3}{5}$ months, and of the 749 who remained at the end of the year, a little more than four and a half years, which is just about the average hospital residence of all the State patients except those at the chronic asylums in Worcester and Tewksbury. Of the 53 recoveries at Worcester only 35 were first admissions, and 7 were recoveries after four or more admissions. The deaths upon first admissions were 51, or almost as many as the recoveries; and throughout the State, while the recoveries upon first admissions were 259, the deaths upon first admissions were 261. It will be observed, however, that the recoveries take place in less than a year (the average being $7\frac{1}{5}$ months), while the deaths take place, on an average, at the end of three years. Out of 155 admitted at Worcester during the year, who had never been in a hospital before, the number of recoveries during the year was apparently less than 30. Dr. Park's tables show that the 10,111 patients received at Worcester during 52 years have

THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

had nearly 17,500 admissions either at Worcester or elsewhere. As 1,537 of these persons died without leaving the Worcester hospital, the 8,574 other patients must have had an average of about two admissions each, during their whole hospital life.

The finances and general management of the New Hospital are every way satisfactory, and its wards are less crowded than those of any other State hospital; the number of single rooms being greater in proportion to the hospital capacity than in any other. The presence of so many convicts in several wards is a serious evil, and the hospital still suffers from frequent changes in the corps of attendants, though less than formerly. The trustees have raised the salary of competent attendants, in the hope of making their service more permanent, and this has been the result in some measure.

2. THE WORCESTER CHRONIC ASYLUM.

Superintendent — DR. H. M. QUINBY.

The number of patients at this Asylum varies much less than at the hospitals which receive cases from the courts, being usually kept full by transfers from those hospitals, but making few discharges, except by death. Its capacity is now about 400, and the whole number of patients in 1884 was 439, of whom one recovered and 42 died. The average number was 391, or seven larger than in 1883, and the average weekly cost was but little more than \$3. As the average income from each patient is about \$3.30 per week, the surplus of the Asylum accumulates, besides furnishing the means to make material improvements in the old buildings. These are still going on under the judicious direction of Dr. Quinby, and the condition of the buildings is every year better than when he took charge of them in 1879. The grounds have been diminished by the widening of the street, and the greater part of the old hospital farm has either been sold or turned over to the New Hospital, to be managed in connection with that establishment, which now reports 348

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL,

acres, while the Asylum retains but little more than 11 acres. This does not give much employment at farm labor for the asylum patients; but the number who can be so employed is not large, a great many of the patients either needing restraint or being incapable of labor. The presence of these feeble persons, many of whom have been hospital patients for ten or fifteen years, is shown by the large mortality, in which this asylum sometimes exceeds all the other establishments for the insane in the State. Aged patients, who have long been accumulating in hospitals, must die in large numbers wherever the accumulation takes place; and this, at present, happens to be at the Worcester Asylum, although excellent care is there taken of them. The ventilation, heating, and general condition of the Worcester asylum are noticeably good; the amount of restraint is much less than formerly.

3. THE TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — DR. J. P. BROWN.

For two years past this hospital has been crowded, from the Boston commitments when the Danvers hospital was too full to receive them. The whole number of patients at Taunton in 1884 was 907, against 883 in the year preceding; the average number was 630, instead of 616 in 1883. This excess of patients — for all above 550 are in excess at Taunton — has diminished the comfort of the inmates; but the deaths, which were 75 in 1882, and 79 in 1883, are this year but 65. The removal of old patients to almshouses, etc., accounts for this, in part. The current income for the board of patients is now considerably more than sufficient to pay the expenses, and the surplus at Taunton is fast increasing. The recoveries have been 85, as against 62 in 1883, — a noticeable increase, which is due to the greater number of recent cases admitted here when the Danvers hospital was full. A comparison with the figures of former years will show to what extent recent (and therefore more curable) insanity has increased at Taunton. The whole

RECENT INSANITY AT TAUNTON.

number of first admissions there in 1883 was 246, and in 1884, 220; and of these 466 persons, 262 were recent cases, giving a much greater opportunity for recoveries than the 192 cases of recent insanity occurring in the two previous years among the 358 persons first admitted at Taunton in 1881 and 1882. It appears, therefore, that, while the first admissions at Taunton increased 108 between these two periods (30 per cent.), the recent cases increased 70, or 36½ per cent. The recoveries have gained in at least an equal ratio.

This was the first hospital to comply with the law of last spring requiring the appointment of a woman as assistant physician among the women patients. Dr. Alice Rogers received this appointment in July, and has taken the place of Dr. Gage, the faithful first assistant at Taunton for many years, who has been granted leave of absence in consequence of his ill health. She has performed the duties satisfactorily, and has been aided in the care of the women under her charge by the new trustees, both women, who have been appointed under the same law, and have entered actively upon their work of visitation and inspection.

The general condition of the Taunton hospital is as good as at any time since 1879. The proposed change in street location has not yet been made, and the hospital still suffers inconvenience in consequence. The river, into which the hospital sewage has been discharged, has become more offensive, and it would be well to distribute the sewage over the farm, instead of wasting it in the river; for the farm needs all the moisture as well as all the fertilization it can get.

4. THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, — DR. PLINY EARLE.

Dr. Earle has recently resigned, and will retire in 1885, leaving the hospital to his successor, Dr. Nims, in much better condition than he took it, in July, 1864. The farm has been nearly doubled in size and very largely increased in fertility; well-fenced, with its farm buildings greatly en-

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

larged. This has been done the past year, in particular, by the completion of the storehouse, and the enlargement of barns and other buildings. Without this there would have been no room for the crops, which were greater in 1884 than ever, — and which are now better stored than is done at any of the State establishments. The storehouse building contains also large workshops, and room for lodging 30 patients, who now carry on most of the farming, under direction. Should these be transferred to the new building, the hospital capacity would be increased to that extent, — which is desirable, for the increasing population of Holyoke, Springfield and other cities in western Massachusetts makes more hospital room necessary. The new building has cost about \$15,000, and all this has been taken from the current surplus and income of the hospital without drawing on the State Treasury. In this respect the Northampton hospital has set a good example for the other State hospitals to follow; having by economy of management accumulated a fund from which it has been able for many years to make all the improvements necessary without asking for an appropriation. The Worcester Hospital and Asylum, and the Danvers Hospital, are now in condition to do the same, — these three establishments having in the aggregate, Jan. 1, 1885, a surplus of nearly \$150,000, including the invested fund at Worcester.

The results of treatment at Northampton differ materially from those at the new hospitals and at Taunton; the number of recent cases being so small that few recoveries can be expected. Among the persons admitted last year (131) only 57 had been insane less than a year; and in the year preceding there were but 63 such cases among 142 persons admitted. There were therefore only 120 recent cases in the two years, — less than are now admitted at Taunton in a single year, and but little more than a third of the number admitted at Danvers, where, in the same two years, 535 cases of recent insanity are reported. The whole number of persons at Northampton was 594, or 4 less than in 1883; the recoveries were 25, and the deaths 25. Few persons were

THE DANVERS HOSPITAL.

transferred to or from this hospital during the year, and its average number has been 463 as against 467 in 1883. The average weekly cost of the two years has varied but little,—being \$3.30 in 1883 and \$3.32 in 1884.

5. THE DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, — DR. W. B. GOLDSMITH.

This hospital continues to increase its surplus (which is now more than \$50,000), in consequence of the large number of its inmates. The whole number of patients during the year 1883-4 was 1,234; the average number 705; the average weekly cost, about \$3.80. The number remaining on the 1st of October, 1884, was 718; of whom 348 were men, and 370 women. These figures show a decrease since 1883, at the same date, of 17 women, while the men have increased by 14, — yet the women remained in excess, notwithstanding many transfers to Tewksbury. This surplus of women occurs constantly at Danvers, as at most of the hospitals, and has been due there to the commitments from Boston and other cities which have more women than men in their population. Of the cases admitted at Danvers in 1884, 265 were women, or 3 less than in 1883, while 265 were men, or 44 more men than in 1883; yet among the whole number of different persons during the year, only 592 were men, while 642 were women. In the preceding year, out of 1,131 persons, 532 were men, and 599 women. No other hospital shows such a constant majority of women among the patients admitted. Danvers is also remarkable for the number of patients of foreign parentage received; since out of 523 known cases in 1884, only 205 were of American parentage, while 193 were of Irish parentage, and 318 of foreign parentage, including the Irish. Of these admissions, 241 were from Suffolk County, 158 from Essex and 110 from Middlesex, and 461 of the whole number were from cities or large towns. The recoveries during the year were 96, and the deaths 101. Of the reported recoveries in 1884, 84 were upon first admissions, while of the reported deaths 93 were

GENERAL PARALYSIS AT DANVERS.

upon first admissions ; and in four years past the aggregate recoveries upon first admissions at Danvers have been but 353, while the aggregate deaths upon first admissions have been 364. This shows that in this newest of the State hospitals, which receives more recent cases than any other, the *possible* recoveries are less than half of those admitted for the first time ; and the actual recoveries are much fewer. In the five years since these statistics began, there have been 1,976 first admissions at Danvers, and only 554 recoveries in all ; so that, if we supposed these were all the result of first admissions, the percentage of recoveries would be only 31. It is not probable that the percentage of permanent recoveries at Danvers was more than 25. In this same period of five years, 383 cases of paresis have been received at all the hospitals, 266 of which have already died ; and of these, 218 cases and 135 deaths occurred at Danvers. This is the most remarkable exhibit of this disease, in so short a time, that any Massachusetts hospital, perhaps any American hospital, has afforded. It may be that the diagnosis at Danvers indicates cases as paretic which would elsewhere be differently described ; but the great majority of the Danvers paretics must be regarded as genuine cases. At all the hospitals named in Table XXII., 91 paretics were admitted last year, and 67 died. It is not likely that this number, which a few years ago would have been considered enormous, will be diminished in future years, but rather increased.

The medical staff at Danvers, as in former years, is large and efficient, and the medical records are more complete and valuable than at any other State hospital. No appointment of a woman as physician under the new law has been necessary, and only one woman has been added to the Board of Trustees ; for a woman has acted in each of these capacities at Danvers for some years. Dr. H. R. Stedman, the first assistant and at different times acting superintendent, resigned his position in July last, and has opened a private asylum near Boston.

The large surplus at Danvers makes needless any appropriation for current expenses, or to improve the buildings ;

THE INSANE AT TEWKSBURY.

and if any additions are to be made, they should be paid for from this surplus, as is done at Northampton and Worcester.

6. THE TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.

The number of insane persons in the Tewksbury Asylum has increased. There were during the year 344 patients, the average number being 260; there were no recoveries, but 17 deaths. The inmates are nearly all women, who have been transferred from the State hospitals; but occasionally an inmate of the State Almshouse, admitted there as sane, is found to be insane, and transferred to the asylum. The patients are no longer all State paupers, — a considerable number, for whom settlements have been found, boarding there at the expense of Boston. They are generally more robust than the patients in the Chronic Asylum at Worcester, but belong to the same general class; and this fact, together with the care in their treatment, explains the small number of deaths among them. The low death-rate in recent years is in marked contrast with that which prevailed among the insane at Tewksbury in 1875, and the years preceding, before the medical supervision of the asylum inmates was well organized. In 1875 there occurred 58 deaths among 410 insane patients; in 1876, when the medical staff was reorganized, there were but 38 deaths among 365 insane persons; in 1877 the deaths fell to 21, and in 1878 to 25, among, respectively, 338 and 318 insane persons; in 1879 (the medical care becoming better year by year) there were but 16 deaths among 256 insane inmates; in 1880 but 8 deaths among 266 insane inmates; in 1881 but 6 deaths among 305 patients; in 1882 there were 25 deaths among 317 patients; in 1883, 16 deaths among 294 patients; and in 1884, 17 deaths among 344 patients. This is about one-third of the death-rate nine years before. The number of attendants is now sufficient; the insane are better fed and clothed than formerly, and do much more work. Under the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, a record is kept of their restraint, seclusion, etc., and their whole treatment is more systematic. It is the intention of the Board to

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT WESTBOROUGH.

increase the number here, as soon as it can conveniently be done, and to relieve the crowded wards at Taunton and Danvers.

7. THE WESTBOROUGH HOSPITAL.

—— *Superintendent.*

This establishment exists by law, but has not yet been occupied by patients, — the buildings assigned to it by the Act of 1884 (chapter 322) having been used by the Lyman School and the State Workhouse until the close of the year. This is the first homœopathic hospital for the insane established in New England; but such hospitals exist in New York, Michigan, and perhaps other States. The act creating it is as follows: —

[CHAP. 322.]

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECT. 1. There shall be established at Westborough, in the buildings now occupied by the State Reform School, a state hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, upon the principles of medicine known as the homœopathic, and it shall be known by the name of the Westborough Insane Hospital.

SECT. 2. There shall be devoted to the control and use of said hospital all the lands and buildings thereon now belonging to the State Reform School and situated on the westerly side of the town road, and westerly of a direct line drawn from the junction of the driveway leading from the public road to the main buildings, so called, to a point fifty feet south-easterly of a large pine tree standing near the shore of the lake between the farm barn and the building known as the ice-house: *provided*, that said division line may be varied in its course or differently located if the trustees of the State Reform School and the authorities of the lunatic hospital mutually so determine.

SECT. 3. The government of the Westborough Insane Hospital shall be vested in a board of seven trustees appointed and commissioned by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, subject to removal only for sufficient cause, five of whom shall be men and two of whom shall be women, and the term of office for all the trustees shall be five years, but of those first

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

appointed, one member shall hold office for five years, two for four years, one for three years, two for two years and one for one year, from the first Wednesday of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and on the first Wednesday in each succeeding year one or more members shall be appointed for five years to fill the vacancy or vacancies then occurring.

SECT. 4. The trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking and holding to them and their successors, in trust for the Commonwealth, any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property made for the use of the institution of which they are trustees, and for the purpose of preserving and investing the proceeds thereof, in notes or bonds secured by good and sufficient mortgages or other securities, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect. And they shall have authority to expend any donation or bequest, or any part of the same, in the erection of new buildings on the land belonging to the hospital: *provided*, that all such buildings shall belong to the hospital and be managed as a part thereof.

SECT. 5. The trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital shall have and exercise the same powers and duties as are prescribed in the eighty-seventh chapter of the Public Statutes and all existing acts in addition thereto and modification thereof, and all the provisions of said chapter and the acts in addition thereto and modification thereof, so far as the same can be made applicable, are hereby extended and made applicable to the management of said state insane hospital at Westborough.

SECT. 6. The board of trustees shall appoint a homœopathic physician and assistant physicians and such other officers and agents of the said corporation as they shall deem necessary, who shall respectively hold and perform the duties pertaining to their offices and agencies during the pleasure of said board, and the said board shall from time to time fix the salary of such superintending physician, assistant physicians, officers and agents, subject to the provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 7. In making commitments of insane persons according to the provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, the judges named in section eleven of said chapter shall inquire of the applicants for the commitment of any insane person, whether it is their desire that such person should be treated upon the principles of medicine known as the homœopathic, and when such

THE WESTBOROUGH HOSPITAL.

applicants answer in the affirmative, such insane persons shall be committed to the Westborough Insane Hospital in preference to any other place, provided the said hospital is able to receive them, and such insane persons, not exceeding one hundred in number, as may now or hereafter be inmates of the state lunatic hospitals, and may desire the special treatment above-mentioned, or for whom such treatment may be desired by the patient's family or by any person upon whose application such insane person was committed to any state lunatic hospital, may be transferred by the state board of health, lunacy, and charity to the Westborough Insane Hospital, when the same shall be in readiness to receive them, and any other inmates of the state lunatic hospitals may be transferred to the Westborough Insane Hospital, whenever the same is in a proper condition to receive them.

SECT. 8. The board of trustees established by this act shall, within thirty days after its passage, be appointed and qualified, and at or before the expiration of thirty days after said appointment, shall submit to the governor and council plans for such alteration in the buildings assigned to the Westborough Insane Hospital and such additions thereto, as shall be deemed necessary to fit them for the residence of three hundred and twenty-five patients, and of the physicians and other officers and attendants who shall care for such patients, and upon the approval of said plans by the governor and council, the said trustees shall proceed at once to make contracts with the lowest responsible bidders for the alteration and repair of the buildings aforesaid and for necessary additions thereto, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SECT. 9. Upon the completion of the buildings in the manner provided for in section eight, the trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital shall give notice to the governor of the Commonwealth, who shall make proclamation that upon a given day the said asylum will be open for the reception of patients; and thereafter the judges authorized to commit insane persons shall be at liberty to commit, and the state board of health, lunacy, and charity shall proceed to transfer, insane persons of the class mentioned in section seven of this act, and patients so committed and transferred shall be supported in the same manner as is now provided in sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 3, 1884.*]

THE IPSWICH RECEPTACLE, ETC.

The Trustees appointed in July, 1884, are, — Charles R. Codman, Barnstable; Henry S. Russell, Milton; Mrs. P. J. Leonard, Bridgewater; Lucius G. Pratt, Newton; Archibald H. Grimke, Hyde Park; Mrs. Emily Talbot, Boston; Francis A. Dewson, Newton.

They have submitted to the Governor, as required by law, plans for remodelling and extending the buildings at Westborough, and expect to have some part of these ready for patients by Oct. 1, 1885.

II. MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

8. THE BOSTON HOSPITAL.

9. THE IPSWICH RECEPTACLE.

These two establishments are all that remain of the "county receptacles" authorized by law for the chronic and dangerous insane nearly fifty years ago, when many insane persons were kept in prison for restraint. There have been three such receptacles, — in Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex counties. The first became, in 1839, the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and has always stood near the House of Correction at South Boston; the second occupies the western wing of the Ipswich House of Correction; the third was long since abandoned. The Ipswich Receptacle is an old-fashioned, ill-arranged pauper asylum, in which are also supported a few private patients. Its patients numbered 62 at the beginning of the year, 73 during the year, and 53 at its close. There were 3 recoveries and 11 deaths; 46 of those remaining are town and city patients from Essex County and 7 are private patients. The average number is smaller than formerly; the standard of treatment much below the State hospitals; the death-rate higher than at the Worcester Asylum, and high for a similar reason. Many of the patients at Ipswich have been kept for awhile in the town almshouses until they became too troublesome, and most of them belong to the pauper class. When the Salem Asylum shall be opened, some of the Ipswich patients will be removed there.

THE BOSTON HOSPITAL.

The patients in the Boston Lunatic Hospital were 194 on the 1st of October, 1884, and the average for the past year is reported at 196. It began the year with 187 patients and had 296 during the year, closing with 194. The recoveries were 27: the deaths 37. The death-rate at this hospital has commonly been high. No State patients are now maintained there, although at one time, before the opening of the Northampton Hospital, about 100 State patients were kept at South Boston. Of those remaining at the end of the year (Oct. 1, 1884), nearly all were residents of Boston, and city patients; but 16 were supported by their friends. The old hospital buildings have been improved and enlarged by the addition of separate dining-rooms, so that they now afford a more comfortable home to the patients than formerly. This hospital receives ten times as many "emergency cases" as any other; and in proportion to its admissions, more recent cases than any other except the McLean Asylum. The average cost of patients is greater than in the State hospitals by reason of the small number; being reported for the last official year at \$5.89 per week, with a net cost to the city of Boston of \$5.34 per week.

Other cities besides Boston have established asylums for their insane poor, and such asylums relieve the State hospitals in some degree from the pressure of patients. As in former years, some hundreds of the insane poor are kept in the local almshouses; and most of these almshouse insane are harmless. There are hundreds of harmless insane patients in the hospitals who, in respect to the safety of other persons, might as well be in the local almshouses. The whole number of persons strictly insane reported by the towns and cities in 1884, did not exceed 3,000, and of these not more than 660 were in almshouses. There are, therefore, two of the six State hospitals and asylums that each contain more than all the city and town almshouses taken together, there being about 770 patients at the new Worcester hospital, 650 at Taunton and 700 at Danvers. The number in these almshouses and local asylums is increasing, however, and will soon exceed those in any hospital.

THE INSANE IN ALMSHOUSES.

10. THE ALMSHOUSE ASYLUMS.

Whenever the almshouses contain insane persons, they must be regarded as asylums, so far as those persons are concerned. The fourteen counties of Massachusetts are very unequally supplied with town and city almshouses; there being 11 in Barnstable County, which contains 15 towns; 7 in Berkshire, with 32 towns; 18 in Bristol, with 19 towns; 1 in Dukes, with 6 towns; 25 in Essex, with 35 towns; 13 in Franklin, with 26 towns; 7 in Hampden, with 22 towns; 8 in Hampshire, with 23 towns; 44 in Middlesex, with 54 towns; 1 in Nantucket; 19 in Norfolk, with 25 towns; 21 in Plymouth, with 27 towns; 4 in Suffolk, with 4 towns (all, however, in the city of Boston); and 51 in Worcester, with 58 towns, — nearly 230 almshouses either owned or countenanced by the overseers in the 347 cities and towns of the State. But these are found in only 227 towns and cities, although ten or twelve other towns make use of almshouses situated beyond their own limits, for portion of their poor. About 110 cities and towns support their poor without the use of any almshouse, either their own or that of any other town. Several of the towns are about to build almshouses, while others are ceasing to use theirs; on the whole, the number of almshouses gains as the number of towns increases. Of these almshouses, that which has been the longest occupied is at Newburyport, which has been used continuously since 1793; but there are several other older houses, though more recently purchased by the towns using them. Nearly 50 have been built within twenty years, besides many rebuilt or largely repaired within that time. Even places of large population are slow to rebuild or remodel their almshouses; so that several cities have establishments unsuitable for their needs, both as regards size and comfort. This is true of Newburyport, Lynn, Fall River and some other cities; while Chelsea, Holyoke and Somerville have no almshouses at all, though in these three cities there is now a population above 90,000. Boston has several almshouses for distinct classes of its poor, the different

THE ALMSHOUSE VISITATION.

ages and sexes being separated there ; but few of the buildings are new, and none of them are used for the insane. There are 100 small towns, also, that maintain all their insane in hospitals and asylums, as Boston does ; and there are comparatively few cities or towns that keep more insane persons in their almshouses than at the hospitals. There is a growing tendency among towns, however, and especially among cities, to support their insane within their own limits, and withdraw them, when feasible, from the hospitals. Under proper safeguards, this is to be encouraged ; and the boarding out of the insane poor, as practised in Scotland, and described by Dr. Stedman, in his paper annexed to this Report, is also desirable, when it can be done with safety to the community, and for the good of the patient. About fifty cases of this practice are mentioned by the Inspector of Charities, in his reports of town visitation ; some of them satisfactory, and a few highly objectionable.

This visitation, undertaken by the Board chiefly to ascertain and put on record the condition of the insane in the local asylums and almshouses, is a continuance of similar visitations made in 1880, and subsequent years, under the direction of the Inspector, but has been more complete than any before attempted. It has disclosed the facts in regard to the insane poor in all parts of the State more fully than they could be known hitherto, and the result is stated in the Appendix. Some instances have been found of neglect and improper treatment, and, of course, there are many persons in charge of these insane men and women who do not know the best methods of caring for them. A few observations, based upon the records of this investigation (which are much more extended than it seemed necessary to publish) may here be submitted.

THE INSANE IN ALMSHOUSE ASYLUMS.

It is plain that the care of the chronic insane, wherever they may be, requires experience and good judgment, as well as kindness of heart and general capacity. These qualities, though often found in the keepers of our almshouses,

THE INSANE IN ALMSHOUSES AND FAMILIES.

ought not to be expected for the meagre salaries too often paid by the towns ; while, on the other hand, it should not be required that a small and poor town should go to great cost in hiring attendants for this purpose. The true method would seem to be for the cities to establish chronic asylums, under good medical direction, with a sufficient number of inmates to warrant the payment of good salaries to competent attendants, and that the towns in the neighborhood of each city should send their insane to board at such asylums, if they cannot be boarded in families nearer home. In addition to this, four or five towns might unite in the maintenance of a common almshouse, in one ward of which, or in a separate building, the chronic insane might be sheltered and cared for by persons of experience. It is quite feasible to take either of these courses, as may be found expedient in any locality ; and the system thus inaugurated would soon relieve the crowded hospitals. Our present laws permit this method to be followed, and we would recommend it, keeping all such almshouses and asylums under State supervision.

Wherever the chronic insane poor can be boarded or kept in small asylums, near to their friends and relatives, there are many reasons for doing this. They can see their friends oftener, can receive some aid from them, and, in many cases, their relatives can be induced to care for them and relieve the public, at least in part, from the burden of their support. It is now generally recognized that the greater liberty an insane person can have, consistent with his comfort and the security of others, the better for him. Such liberty can be granted more easily in an almshouse or small asylum, than in a great hospital ; and this sometimes leads to a substantial recovery, in what had been thought a hopeless case. It is well to secure this result, wherever feasible, since it can be done without impairing at all the good results of our hospitals. Indeed, the hospitals would do their own work better, if the " almshouse cases," a well understood term, were all removed from their wards, and room left for those patients who ought not to go to an almshouse. In regard to

DR. GOLDSMITH ON BOARDING OUT THE INSANE.

this whole subject, Dr. Goldsmith, of the Danvers hospital, makes the following remarks in his last report : —

A small number of carefully selected patients can probably be boarded out in private families. The class of families which are suitable to care for such charges in this country are usually not to be tempted by the small rate paid for dependent patients ; but it would be economical for the State to increase this rate for maintenance, if necessary, as all expense for construction is avoided with the cases so provided for. Though any beginning in this direction would be small, if cases were carefully selected and the system judiciously pushed, the practice would be likely to spread from family to family ; and I have little doubt, that, after a few years, several hundred of the insane would be found thus cared for, economically on the part of the State, and comfortably for themselves. This has been the case in Scotland, where about sixteen hundred insane people are so supported ; and, though it is obvious to anyone who has investigated the subject, that the conditions here are vastly less favorable than there, they are not, in my opinion, so unfavorable as to make an attempt undesirable. Two things are, however, essential,— a judicious selection of cases, and systematic supervision by an expert. This method of care has been found better adapted to women than men, and would be particularly a boon to those of advanced years, whom physical infirmity is likely to keep near their home ; as it is often noticeable that old people, who have been long wonted to an uneventful routine of life about their own firesides, are rendered unhappy, and their lives shortened, by the rigorous system of a large hospital, which they cannot adapt themselves to. The placing of patients in families might be immediately under the direction of the officers of the State Board, or could be given to trustees of hospitals for patients under their charge. The care of the insane by large towns in buildings of their own, which is now practised to some extent, seems also proper for certain cases. This is particularly true where the number of patients of suitable class for such treatment is sufficient to enable the town to give a hospital organization to some department of its almshouse, which can be adapted to those demented and broken-down cases who need only to be kept clean and fed. Experience shows, however, that the average standard of care in such places is shamefully low, unless they are under vigilant expert supervision, and I do not consider a department of an almshouse a proper place for the treatment of any, except harmless, demented and imbecile cases.

THE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

11-16. PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Of a very different class from the almshouse asylums just mentioned are the six private asylums in the State, including the oldest, at Somerville, which is only private in the sense of belonging to a corporation, and not to the State or any of its municipalities. These establishments admit no paupers, and are chiefly occupied by persons of wealth, or with wealthy friends, who can afford to pay for the more expensive treatment which they furnish. The lowest weekly rates in these private asylums are above all but the highest in the State hospitals, and the average rate probably exceeds \$20 a week. Two of those lately existing — Dr. Howe's at Pepperell and Dr. Mead's at Roxbury — have been discontinued within two years, while a new one in West Roxbury has been licensed and opened by Dr. H. R. Stedman, and another is proposed at Tyngsborough near Lowell. Naming those in existence, in the order of date, they are the following: —

11. The McLean Asylum at Somerville, opened in 1818, as a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

12. Dr. Thompson's Asylum at Northampton ("Shady Lawn") opened in 1874.

13. Dr. Bemis's Asylum ("Herbert Hall") at Worcester, opened in 1874.

14. The Doctors Russell's Asylum ("The Highlands") at Winchendon, opened in 1879.

15. Dr. Channing's Asylum at Brookline, opened in 1879.

16. Dr. Stedman's Asylum ("Woodbourne") at West Roxbury, opened in August, 1884.

11. THE MCLEAN ASYLUM.

Superintendent, — DR. EDWARD COWLES.

This was the first hospital for the insane in Massachusetts; and for fifteen years, from 1818 to 1833, when the old Worcester Hospital was opened, held a very important posi-

THE SOMERVILLE ASYLUM.

tion among our charities. Since then, until recently, it has furnished few patients to the State hospitals by transfer. Under the law of 1880, however (Public Statutes, chap. 79, sect. 13), the transfer of patients to and from Somerville has become more frequent; some chronic cases being removed from the McLean Asylum to the State hospitals, in order to make room for more recent cases, or for other reasons. This Board also holds the power of outright discharge from this asylum, as from others, but has never had occasion to exercise it. Table XVIII. in the appendix gives concisely the transactions of the McLean Asylum for the year ending Oct. 1, 1884; while Table XX. and those which follow, give transactions somewhat differently classified, for the year on which its Trustees report, — from January 1883, to January, 1884. Thus in Table XVIII. the whole number of patients appears as 284, the recoveries as 36, and the deaths as 21; while in Table XX the whole number is 270, the recoveries 37, and the deaths 17. A comparison of these statistics for five years will show that the Somerville Asylum has been increasing its admissions, and still more its first admissions, — which in 1880 were 33, in 1881, 38, in 1882, 59, in 1883, 72, and in 1884, 86. The recoveries naturally followed in the same line of increase, — 11 in 1880, 18 in 1881, 23 in 1882, 30 in 1883, and 36 in 1884. The deaths also have increased, though not so regularly, — being 7 in 1880, 13 in 1881, 11 in 1882, 11 in 1883, and 21 in 1884. Wherever recent cases are numerous, recoveries and deaths will also be many, and this should be expected. The recoveries have also been promoted, perhaps, by the large number of voluntary admissions at Somerville, already referred to. There have been 50 admissions of this kind in the calendar year 1884, covering 46 persons; the whole number of persons voluntarily admitted here since 1881 having been 87, and the admissions of cases 97. Out of 61 persons voluntarily admitted to all the hospitals during the calendar year 1884, 46, or three fourths, were received at Somerville, of whom 23 remained Dec. 31, 1884. As already stated; the whole number of voluntary admissions (cases)

THE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

since the law of 1881 took effect, has been 150 up to the close of the calendar year 1884; but so many of these cases were re-admissions that the whole number of persons was but 138. Of these persons, 87, representing 97 cases, were admitted at Somerville.

The treatment at the Asylum has been improved by Dr. Cowles, although the standard was high before; and consequently the weekly cost has risen, in spite of the increase in the average number, which was 155 in 1880, and 165 in 1884. There are always more women than men here; and the majority of the patients, as elsewhere, are cases of chronic insanity. There is very little restraint and seclusion, and more amusement and occupation than at the larger hospitals, — though the patients perform little labor. The average hospital residence here is double that at Taunton and Worcester, and treble that at Danvers, — but less than at Northampton, Tewksbury, or the Worcester Asylum.

12-16. THE SMALLER PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Of the asylums that are strictly private, Dr. Russell's receives the most patients in a year, Dr. Bemis's next, and Dr. Stedman's, thus far, the fewest. The whole number at all (including Dr. Howe's, which closed October 1), was less than 90; while the recoveries are reported as 9 and the deaths 2. This is a larger proportion of recoveries, and a smaller one of deaths than occurs anywhere else; which is not to be wondered at, since these asylums can select their patients. More than two-thirds of them were women, and there were few cases of violence or excitement among them. Occasionally it is necessary to seclude a patient in one of these asylums, but not often; and restraint is less common here than elsewhere, though not unknown. A considerable difference exists in the system pursued, the advantages afforded, and the weekly cost, at these asylums; but it is hardly necessary to point out what these are, since all are regarded as suitable places for such patients as are sent to them. Most of them receive persons not strictly insane, as well as those whom the law requires to be committed. The

 PRESENT NUMBER OF THE INSANE.

Adams Nervine Asylum at Jamaica Plain also receives occasionally persons who become insane, and are then discharged, — that institution not being intended for such patients. These frequently enter the private asylums, and sometimes find their way into the public hospitals.

The whole number of patients remaining in the Massachusetts hospitals and asylums, Jan. 1, 1885, was nearly 3,740, and the number in almshouses and local asylums something more than 660; in the aggregate, therefore, about 4,400 insane persons, in establishments of all kinds at the present time. There are, also, something more than 50 insane persons boarding in private families at public expense, and of course many others living in their own families or boarding at their own expense. The classification of these 4,400 insane persons with respect to sex and means of support, will appear below. The State hospitals and asylums contain 3,267 patients, classified as follows: —

Men,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,492
Women,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,775
										<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,267
State patients,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	992
Town patients,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,931
Private patients,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	344
										<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,267

Since the first of October the sexes have been equalized at the Danvers hospital, and there are now one or two more men there than women. In the municipal asylums, Jan. 1, 1885, there were 250 patients, viz.: at the Boston hospital, 200 patients, of whom 97 were men, 103 women; 188 were city and town patients, and 12 private patients; and at Ipswich, 53 patients, of whom 34 were men, 19 women, 6 private patients, and 47 city and town patients. At the McLean Asylum there were 175 patients, all private, of whom 79 were men and 96 women, — 3 men and 3 women

PRESENT NUMBER OF THE INSANE.

were then absent on visits. Among the whole 175, there were 31 patients, — 12 men and 19 women, — who originally sought admission as voluntary patients; but of these 8 are now held under the order of a court, — 4 men and 4 women. The average time in the asylum of these 31 patients is about nine months. At the small private asylums there were 43 patients, all private, of whom 12 were men and 31 women. In the town almshouses and city asylums, there were 260 men and 400 women. In the aggregate, therefore, there were about 1,974 men and 2,424 women, in all these establishments on the 1st of January, 1885.

THE STATE POOR.

PART FOURTH.

PUBLIC CHARITY.

The State poor of Massachusetts are divided into two classes: the In-Door Poor, or those who are cared for in the State establishments, and the Out-Door Poor, or those who receive assistance in their own homes, or elsewhere outside of the establishments. According to the system of the Board, as declared in its by-laws, the Superintendent of In-Door Poor executes all the provisions of the laws relating to State pauper inmates of the State lunatic hospitals, almshouses, workhouse and reformatories, and the laws relating to alien passengers, and is charged also with the visitation of children who are wards of the State; the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor executes all the provisions of the laws relating to the sick State poor and those ill with contagious diseases, to the poor receiving temporary relief from the State, and to foundlings and destitute infants; while to the Inspector of Charities is assigned the duty of inspecting all city and town almshouses, of seeing that the statutes relating to the commitment and detention of lunatics are complied with, and of exercising a constant watchfulness over all the institutions which the Board is required to supervise.

In the division of this Report relating to Lunacy will be found a full statement of the number and condition of that portion of the State poor who are inmates of the lunatic hospitals and asylums; and the pauper, immigration and other tables in the Appendix, with the explanatory text, furnish a large amount of statistical information relative to the several classes of persons to whom they refer.

IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION.

During the present official year, 1883-84, 888 vessels, bringing 50,084 passengers, have landed at the port of Boston from foreign ports. Of the passengers so arriving 30,065 were immigrants, 35 of whom were not permitted to land for the reason that they were severally, in the language of the statute, either "lunatics, idiots, or persons unable to take care of themselves, without becoming a public charge."

During the previous official year, 1882-83, the number of assisted immigrants arriving at this port was 4,922, all of whom came between April 3 and July 18. From April 9 to June 24, 1884, 2,537 of this class arrived here, all by the Allan Line. Of this whole number of assisted immigrants, 7,459 in all, 119 have been returned to Ireland at an expense of \$1,289.

By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to regulate Immigration," passed August 3, 1882, it was provided, "That there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger, not a citizen of the United States, who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States." It was farther provided that "The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come." It was farther provided that "The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. . . . *Provided*, that no greater sum shall be expended, for the purposes herein before mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port."

A bill amendatory to this act, introduced by Representative Reed of Maine, and referred to in the appended communication from the Superintendent of In-Door Poor to Mr.

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

Long, representative of this State in Congress, passed Congress at its late session, and is now a law of the land. The second bill referred to in the same communication, introduced by Mr. Muller, has not yet been acted upon, but is in the hands of the House Committee on Commerce, of which ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts is a member.

Boston, April 29, 1884.

Hon. John D. Long, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: — In answer to your favor of a recent date, with which you kindly forwarded certain bills relating to immigration, I have to say that I have delayed answer to the same in order that I might acquaint myself with the object the proposers of such bills had in view. Relative to the bill proposed by Mr. Reed, I have to say that it is evidently in the interests of the international steamship companies, and against the interests of this Commonwealth, for the reason that it exempts from the provisions of the United States statute of 1882, levying head-money on foreign passengers, all such passengers who arrive at the ports of the United States from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island; and nine-tenths of all such passengers arrive at the ports of Massachusetts, when coming to the United States.

Inasmuch as the head-money collected at a given port is reserved in the United States Treasury for the support of aliens arriving at that port, any diminution of the receipts at the port of Boston would injuriously affect the Commonwealth's interests.

The bill introduced by Mr. Muller, as amended by the New York Commissioners of Emigration, is still more inimical to the interests of this State, for the reason that it seeks to divert money collected at the ports of Massachusetts and reserved in the United States Treasury, under the act of 1882, for the support of aliens arriving in Massachusetts, to the support of aliens so arriving at the port of New York, as may be seen by the amendment suggested by the Commissioners of Emigration of New York to section 1 of Muller's bill. I am, sir, very respectfully,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Supt. In-Door Poor.

The assisted immigrants, already referred to, arriving at this port by the Allan line during the last two official years, were principally from the counties of Galway and Mayo.

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

They consisted largely of families ; and but a small proportion of them could speak our language. They were unskilled in mechanical and manufacturing labor, — their previous occupations having been fishing and farming. Their bodily condition at the time of landing appeared good, but the change of climate, very naturally, had a depressing effect on the system ; and that, combined with homesickness, and the constant and laborious toil necessary for the support of themselves and families, caused many of them to make application for assistance. The fact that they were sent to this country without expense or effort on their own part unquestionably lessened their feeling of self-reliance, and made them the more willing to depend upon the public for support, rather than upon their own efforts.

Now these people are members of a considerable class, with regard to whose transportation back to their homes in the Old World considerable difficulty is frequently experienced. For it often happens that the ship's surgeon, whose decision in the matter is final, declines to receive returning immigrants on the ground that they are so sick, decrepit, insano, or feeble-minded as to make extra care and attendance necessary during the voyage. It follows, therefore, that a large number of persons, for whom we are thus prevented from obtaining transportation, become inmates of our almshouses and hospitals, — many of them to be life-long burdens upon the community. And so it would seem to be highly desirable that Congress should pass, at an early day, an amendment to the Act of 1882, providing that, when the master, owner, consignee or agent of a vessel engaged in the carriage of immigrant passengers is tendered the usual or established amount of fare for the passage of any person who is a public charge, and has not been a resident of the United States for the period of five years, — this tender being made by a board, or commissioner or other officer having supervision of immigration, — such person shall be received on board such vessel, and conveyed to his destination.

 REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS.

TRANSPORTATION.

The whole number of paupers removed from the various institutions, or transferred to town or private account, was 3,780; viz.:—

Out of the United States,	. . . . .	740
Out of the State,	. . . . .	1,057
To friends,	. . . . .	1,527
To town account,	. . . . .	443
To private account,	. . . . .	13

This is an excess of 500 over the similar account of last year.

The expense attending these removals and the transfer between institutions was \$14,664.61, of which amount \$4,017.79 was charged to the United States, leaving a balance of \$10,646.82 as the net cost to the State.

The transferrences were made from the following named institutions; viz.:—

From Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	. . . . .	327
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	. . . . .	110
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	. . . . .	55
From Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	. . . . .	23
From Asylum for Insane (Tewksbury),	. . . . .	13
From State Workhouse,	. . . . .	301
From State Primary School,	. . . . .	58
From State Almshouse,	. . . . .	1,737
From Local Office,	. . . . .	1,156

STATE MINOR WARDS, AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT.

On the first day of October, 1883, there were 1,365 of the State minor wards outside of the several schools, and subject to visitation in the various localities in which they had been placed. To this number there were added, from time to time, during the year, 362 children, making a total of 1,727 wards subject to visitation by the officers of the Board.

STATE MINOR WARDS, ETC.

During this period there were eliminated from this number, for various causes, 484 persons, thus leaving 1,243 children in place Oct. 1, 1884, — a decrease of 122 from that of Oct. 1, 1883. The number of visits made to these 1,727 wards during the year was 2,115, and the number of special reports made on homes of wards, in families with whom it was proposed to place children, or on the children themselves, was 748. This number of visits — 2,115 — does not include all the visits made to wards, but only such as were reported to the Department, for it often happens that a half dozen visits may be made by an auxiliary visitor in as many weeks, and only one visit be reported.

This division of the Board's work includes the immediate charge of all children above the age of three years, placed out from the State schools, or committed to the custody of the Board as juvenile offenders or neglected children, or placed in charge of the Board as dependents. The visitation of these wards is the work of three paid male visitors, one female paid visitor, and 74 unpaid female visitors; and their work is divided as follows: The male visitors have charge of boys above ten years of age; the paid female visitor cares for both boys and girls placed at board, — the limit of age of such children being from three to ten years, — and the unpaid visitors or auxiliaries, look after the interests of all the rest. The number of notices received from courts or magistrates for the trial of juvenile offenders was 1,697, and for the trial of neglected children, 98. The number of cases attended was, of juvenile offenders, 1,568; and of neglected children, 69. These trials resulted in the sentence of 135 juveniles to the State Reform School, 41 to the State Industrial School, and 46 to the custody of the Board. Of the 69 neglected children, 23 were committed to the Board's custody, the rest being committed to the custody of the Overseers of the Poor of their places of settlement, or discharged.

Of those committed to the custody of the Board, 25 juvenile offenders and 15 neglected children were placed temporarily in the State Primary School; 3 neglected chil-

STATE MINOR WARDS, ETC.

dren were placed at board in families; and 21 juvenile offenders and 5 neglected children were placed in families without payment of board, or allowed to remain with friends or relatives on probation. On the first day of October, 1883, there were 72 neglected children who had been committed to the custody of the Board, of whom 34 were in the State Primary School, 15 at board in families, 3 in hospitals, 3 in the care of the Department of Out-Door Poor, and 17 with friends or in other families, without payment of board. There were committed, during the year, 23 others, making a total of 95 neglected children. Of these, 8 have been discharged, one has died, 4 (being under three years of age) are under the charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor, 32 are temporarily placed in the State Primary School; 2 are in other institutions, 22 at board, 12 with friends and 14 in other families without payment of board. There were, at the same date, — Oct. 1, 1883, — 63 dependent children in care of the Board, — of whom 25 were in the Primary School, 25 at board, and 13 with friends or in families without board. There were added, during the year, 71, — making a total of 134 such children. Of these, one died at the Primary School, 11 were discharged, 36 are in the Primary School, 62 are at board in families, and 23 are with friends or in families without payment of board. But one death has occurred among these children taken in charge by the Board.

The work in connection with attendance on courts, in the interest of juvenile offenders, the investigation of homes, and the visitation of State minor wards, has not differed materially from that of last year. The attendance on courts has slightly increased, and the investigation of homes has slightly decreased. The visitation of children shows a large increase over the corresponding period of last year, and there has been a marked diminution in the number of children placed out. This is to be attributed to the depressed condition of the labor market, which prompts employers to husband their means, and do with their own hands many things for the performance of which they would, under more favorable circumstances, seek hired assistance.

LOCATION OF STATE MINOR WARDS.

The plan adopted at the beginning of the last official year by which a female visitor was employed to look after the interests of the younger wards domiciled in families, and for whom a small amount was paid for their board, and also to seek homes for others of the same class, has worked exceedingly well, and to the satisfaction of the Board. The Board owes much, moreover, to the valuable assistance of the unpaid Auxiliary Visitors who have given their services in the visitation of children and the investigation of homes.

The location of the State minor wards was as follows, Oct. 1, 1884:—

	Whole Number.	Boys.	Girls.
In Berkshire County,	25	22	3
Franklin "	44	34	10
Hampshire "	52	36	16
Hampden "	139	92	47
Worcester "	123	86	37
Middlesex "	109	74	35
Essex "	74	54	20
Suffolk "	96	49	48
Norfolk "	26	15	11
Plymouth "	35	24	11
Bristol "	52	47	5
Barnstable "	34	10	24
Dukes "	3	3	—
Nantucket "	—	—	—
Total in Massachusetts,	812	546	267
In the State of Maine,	9	5	4
" " New Hampshire,	38	24	14
" " Vermont,	31	22	9
" " Rhode Island,	7	5	2
" " Connecticut,	101	69	32
Total in other States,	11	8	3
Total in families,	1,010	679	331
In confinement, or in the Primary Schools, or in places unknown, Oct. 1, 1884,	233	184	49
Aggregate,	1,243	863	380

The number in families for whom board was paid, in the above table, is 110, of whom 26 were placed out by the Primary School Trustees, and 84 by this Board. On the

CHILDREN FOR WHOM BOARD IS PAID.

31st of December, 1884, this whole number had increased to 127; of whom 28 were placed out by the Primary School, and 99 by this Board. The location of the latter was as follows: in Massachusetts, 88; in other New England States, 10; in the District of Columbia, one. The 88 children over 3 years old, who boarded in Massachusetts, and the 72 children under 3 years old, who boarded in Massachusetts, were located by counties as follows:—

COUNTIES.	Children Under 3.	Children Over 3.	Total.
Barnstable,	1	—	1
Bristol,	6	7	13
Essex,	1	4	5
Franklin,	—	3	3
Hampden,	3	29	32
Hampshire,	1	4	5
Middlesex,	11	17	28
Norfolk,	19	9	28
Plymouth,	4	7	11
Suffolk,	24	5	29
Worcester,	2	3	5
	72	88	160

Four children under 3, and two over 3 are boarded in New Hampshire; four over 3 in Vermont, three over 3 in Connecticut, and one over 3 in Rhode Island; the whole number of children for whom board is paid Jan. 1, 1885, being 175, besides 59 in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, or placed in families from there.

CHILDREN UNDER THREE YEARS OLD.

In addition to the children included in the first Table, who were all three years old or upward, the Board has also had charge, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, of 231 children under the age of three years, who were either received as destitute or neglected infants, under the Act of 1867, as amended in 1880 and 1883 (authorizing the Board to maintain at infant asylums, or directly in families such infant children); or else came into our custody as neglected chil-

CHILDREN BOARDED OUT.

dren under the Act of 1882 (chapter 181, sections 2 and 3), by which the so-called indigent and neglected children (spoken of above) were received. For all these children under 8 years, unless they remain in the State Primary School, board is paid in families, from appropriations made at the recommendation of this Board and expended under its direction. A portion of this expenditure was incurred directly by agents of the Board, and the rest is paid to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, or to the St. Mary's Asylum, for the board of infants either supported in the asylum buildings, or placed in families by the asylum authorities. As this matter has become a little complicated, and needs to be better understood by the Legislature and the public, a detailed statement concerning it may here be given.

The boarding out of infants was found in practice when this Board was established in 1879; but only through the agency of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which received from the State for the year 1879 above \$12,000 for the support of infants under two years old, at the rate of \$4 a week. The infants thus supported averaged about 70, and five-sixths of them, at least, were boarded in families, — the rest being wet-nursed, or otherwise supported in the Asylum buildings. During the same year (1879) a large number of such infants were also received at the State Almshouse, where many of them died. To prevent this evil, the Board and its officers caused the reception of such infants at Tewksbury to be discontinued, and procured from the Legislature of 1880 the passage of an Act, now incorporated in the Public Statutes (chapter 86, sections 45 and 46), by which motherless or neglected infants could be taken directly in charge by the Board, and placed in families under the supervision of its medical officers. The exact language of the statute is as follows: —

SECT. 45. The State Board shall have the same authority in respect to any such infant that it has in respect to infants in the almshouse (i. e. may discharge, transfer, remove or send it out of the State).

CHILDREN BOARDED OUT.

SECT. 46. Whenever the asylum is full of inmates, or when from sickness or other sufficient cause it is not expedient to receive or retain an infant legally committed thereto, who is a State pauper, the State Board shall provide for such infant in a proper family or other suitable place, under the constant supervision of its medical officers, till it reaches the age of two years, or is otherwise provided for by the State Board.

SECT. 47. The cost of maintaining such infant shall be paid from the appropriation for the support of infants having no known settlement in the Commonwealth, or from the ordinary appropriations for the support of the out-door poor.

This Act took effect April 14, 1880; and, as the Massachusetts Infant Asylum had, by that time, become overcrowded (in consequence of the exclusion of motherless infants from the State Almshouse in order to preserve their lives), an arrangement was made by which the asylum should have a list of State infants to the number of 75, at \$4 a week, which would practically give it \$15,000 a year from the State Treasury, and that the rest of these infants should be boarded out by the Department of Out-Door Poor. This, of course, included those rejected by the Asylum on account of contagious disease or other illness, and such infants were less hopeful cases than those sent to the Asylum. As the experiment of boarding them out was tried carefully, and with the closest medical supervision, it soon became evident that their lives could be saved, and that the cost of boarding them would not much exceed \$3 a week. It was therefore expedient to increase the number placed out in this way, and by 1882 it had come to be almost as large — without including those over two years, whom the Asylum could not legally retain — as the number taken by the Massachusetts Asylum. Up to Dec. 20, 1882 (a little more than two years ago), the whole number of infants directly cared for by the Board, under the law of 1880, had been 264, of whom about 90 remained in the Board's charge. During the same period of 32 months, the Infant Asylum had cared for 215 such infants, of whom less than 70 remained in charge of the asylum. It had by this time become evident

INFANTS IN ASYLUMS AND FAMILIES.

that there were "sufficient reasons" for diminishing the Asylum list and keeping up that of the Board, in case there were not infants enough to supply both, — and during 1883 this was done; so that when the Board reported a year ago, there were 75 infants in the direct care of the Board, and only about 60 at the Massachusetts Asylum. Further observation having convinced the Board that the Asylum list should be still further reduced, it was voted, Dec. 6, 1884, that the number maintained there should not hereafter exceed 50.

In consequence of this direct action by the Board, in caring for motherless infants, the expenditure of the State at the Massachusetts Asylum, which rose from \$12,000 in 1879 to nearly \$17,000 in 1882 and 1883, will this year fall below \$13,000 again, and will not hereafter much exceed \$10,000. The cost of the direct care of the Board's infants, under *two* years old, did not exceed \$8,000 in 1881 and 1882, and was in 1883 less than \$7,000; but several thousand dollars a year are now paid for the board of children between two and three years old. In 1884, the payments by the Board for its own infants under two years old have not exceeded \$6,000, while the payments for those between two and three, who were originally foundlings, have been nearly or quite \$5,000.

The noticeable thing in this experiment made by the Board since April, 1880 — now nearly five years — has been the great saving of infant life that has been secured. Up to Jan. 1, 1884, 316 motherless infants had been placed in families by the Board, and since that time, up to Jan. 1, 1885, 50 more had been so placed, — making 366 in all, of whom only 125 are known to have died. During the same period something more than 340 infants have been placed in the two infant asylums, of whom 95 are known to have died. Twelve of these 95 were in the list of 75 infants, which the Massachusetts Infant Asylum took as its full complement in 1880. In all, about 706 infants have been cared for under the supervision of the Board since April 14, 1880, of whom only 220 are known to have died. The number dying in

COST OF BOARDING OUT CHILDREN.

the immediate care of the Board was greater than those dying at the asylums; but when it is considered that the Board's infants had many of them been rejected by the asylums as not likely to live, this result will not be surprising. The whole result is very gratifying, especially when contrasted with what took place at Tewksbury before October, 1879, when not ten motherless infants out of 300 survived to their third year.

THE COST OF BOARDING OUT CHILDREN.

It is well known that the cost of supporting a motherless infant under two years old is much greater than that of older children. The law of 1882 (chapter 181) gave this Board authority to place at board indigent and neglected children above the age of two years, as the law of 1880 had given authority to board out motherless infants. Since the passage of the law of 1882, the Board has expended under it \$18,962.65, for the board of 140 children in the aggregate, and in the successive years as follows:—

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
In 1882,	\$5,000 00	\$1,815 14
In 1883,	5,000 00	9,193 65
In 1884,	8,000 00	7,954 16
	<u>\$18,000 00</u>	<u>\$18,962 95*</u>

The number of neglected children taken in charge by the Board has been much smaller the past year than in 1883, but the number of dependent or indigent children somewhat greater. The greater cost arises from the fact that more boarding places have been found for those who had accumulated at the State Primary School during 1882-3-4, while few have been discharged from their boarding places or have

* This deficiency was paid from the Temporary Aid Appropriation.

COST OF BOARDING OUT CHILDREN.

died. The present number of these children above three years old who are in boarding places is 99; the average yearly cost of their board and clothing is about \$10,000; so that an appropriation of \$10,000 has been deemed necessary for the coming year.

The whole number of children of all ages for whom board is now paid, under the different acts passed since 1879, to authorize such payment (including 59 now maintained by the Massachusetts Infant Asylum at the cost of the State), is about 234, — namely, motherless infants under two years old, 105, — of whom 46 are in the direct care of the Board; motherless infants between two and three, 27; indigent and neglected children under three, 3; indigent and neglected children over three, 99. Of this whole number, 135 are in the care of the Out-door Department, and are looked after by its experienced medical officers; while 99 are in the care of the In-door Department, and are looked after by the paid visitor, Mrs. Fisher, and by the Auxiliary Visitors, as already mentioned.

The amount paid and due for the board of these children, during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1884, was \$8,200, or at the rate of \$32,800 for the year. These children are now boarding in 56 cities and towns, in eleven counties of Massachusetts, and a few (14) are beyond the limits of the State. It will be seen that this system of boarding out has grown on the hands of the Board, until now it costs more money each year than any one of several of the smaller institutions; and about as much as the Westborough School costs. The Board have therefore found it needful to keep exact registers and require that system in the management of the children, and the expenditure of the money, which is required in the administration of a State School.

In addition to the children mentioned above, there are 28 children boarded in families near the State Primary School, and paid for from the appropriation of \$3,000 made for the trustees of that School to expend; and the yearly cost of these children exceeds \$2,800. The total sum now paid, therefore, for 262 children boarding in families or at the

SICK STATE POOR.

Massachusetts Asylum, is at least \$9,000 a quarter, or at the rate of about \$36,000 a year. This is more than double what the State now pays at the Lancaster School, or at the School for the Feeble-Minded, and considerably more than the cost of the Westborough School. The average weekly cost of the children at present boarding out seems to be about \$2.75 a week.

THE SICK STATE POOR.

From the accompanying Table it will be seen that the whole number of notices received, during the official year, from the various cities and towns on account of the Sick State Poor was 3,899.

The diminution in the number of notices received, as compared with that of last year, is attributable to the fact that this year no notices have been received from the Boston Lying-in Hospital on McLean Street.

The total number of patients supported in their sickness, under these notices, was 3,820.

The total number of persons sharing in this relief was 8,755.

The number of visits made by officers of the Board in response to these notices was 7,342.

The number of bills audited on account of Sick State Poor was 2,553.

The amount claimed was \$52,916.22.

The amount allowed was \$29,238.38.

The amount deducted was \$23,677.84.

SICK STATE POOR—TABLE OF NOTICES, ETC.

The Sick State Poor.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF NOTICES RECEIVED.							
	1883.			1884.				
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Barnstable,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Berkshire,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Bristol,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Dukes,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Essex,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Franklin,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Hampden,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Hampshire,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Middlesex,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Nantucket,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Norfolk,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Plymouth,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Suffolk,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Worcester,	1	7	13	41	19	3	1	2
Total notices,	247	262	352	818	393	310	283	276
Total persons sharing in relief,	443	520	742	2,284	1,098	887	682	607
Total patients relieved,	251	264	359	699	351	303	287	297

LOWELL CLAIM.

In the audit of bills for the support of the Sick State Poor, some trouble has arisen from the habit which has grown up in the smaller towns, and also in some of the cities, of making arrangements with some local physician whereby he agrees to receipt his bill in full for services rendered and drugs furnished, on receiving the amount allowed by the State. Thus a second party is brought into the field, more interested even than the Overseers of the Poor, and to satisfy whom must be a task of no little magnitude. Boarding-house keepers, nurses and other citizens, have, for various reasons, made similar arrangements; so that it sometimes happens that a number of other persons have more interest in a generous audit of a given bill than the Overseers, who present it.

The Legislature of 1884 sustained the action of this Board in the matter of a claim of the city of Lowell for amounts disallowed by the Board on account of Sick State Poor. One of the items of the claim was for expense incurred for the support of a State dependent at St. John's Hospital, and was disallowed for the reason that the person aided could have been removed to the State Almshouse without endangering his health. (See Pub. Stat., chap. 86, sect. 25.) Most of the other items were for amounts in excess of the expense which the Commonwealth would have incurred had it provided for the persons concerned at the State Almshouse. The Commonwealth supports all unsettled persons sent by the cities and towns to the State Almshouse, and reimburses the municipalities for the cost of the support of persons of this class remaining under the charge of the local authorities to such extent as is considered by law reasonable.

On the subject of the Sick State Poor we make the following farther observation.

Sections 30 and 31 of chapter 86 of the Public Statutes, are as follows : —

SECT. 30. When the operation of any provisions of law in relation to poor and indigent persons might cause a separation of husband and wife by reason of her having a legal settlement in

AMENDMENT OF STATUTES.

some place in the Commonwealth, he being a State pauper, both parties shall be supported by the place where she has a legal settlement.

SECT. 31. The expense of thus supporting the person who is such State pauper shall be paid by the Commonwealth, reference being had to the expense of supporting such person at the almshouse, if thereto committed.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that while ample provision is made for the reimbursement of the several cities and towns for the support of that member of a family not having a legal settlement in the State, no provision whatever is made for notifying the Board prior or subsequent to the furnishing of the support; and the first information that the Board has of the furnishing of aid to the persons there referred to is on the presentation by the local poor authorities of a bill for reimbursement. It therefore follows that the Board has no knowledge concerning the case, and can obtain none, as these bills are often presented many months after the aid has been rendered, and, in many instances, after the person supported has removed from the town where such support was received; and yet the law seems to be imperative that the expense attending such cases shall be paid by the Commonwealth.

We would therefore recommend an amendment to the law above cited, requiring Overseers of the Poor to notify this Board, upon application of parties for support under the provisions of this statute, within twenty days from the time when aid shall have first been given.

TEMPORARY SUPPORT OF PAUPERS.

The whole number of notices received on account of Temporary Aid during the official year, as appears from the accompanying Table, was 1,807, — an increase over that of last year of 453. This is owing, probably, to enforced idleness of the operatives and laborers, consequent upon the closing of mills, and the suspension of work in the erection of buildings. The number of persons thus relieved was

TEMPORARY SUPPORT.

7,835. The number of visits made by officers of the Board in response to these notices was 2,107.

The number of bills audited on account of Temporary Aid was 1,320.

The amount claimed was \$8,592.36.

The amount allowed was \$6,679.34.

The amount deducted was \$1,913.02.

The number of persons removed from the State under the Temporary Aid appropriation was 484, and at an expense of \$2,319.15.

PERSONS TEMPORARILY AIDED.

Persons Temporarily Aided.													
COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF NOTICES RECEIVED.												
	1883.			1884.									
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.
Barnstable,	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Berkshire,	-	-	1	3	3	11	1	-	-	1	1	1	22
Bristol, .	5	7	10	32	14	17	10	5	3	14	7	9	133
Dukes, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex, .	5	17	35	70	38	25	12	10	12	11	14	5	254
Franklin, .	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	9
Hampden,	2	4	6	19	16	8	5	1	4	4	3	3	75
Hampshire,	1	-	1	-	3	9	1	2	5	3	2	1	28
Middlesex,	22	20	48	113	62	51	23	10	12	13	20	16	410
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, .	3	4	4	16	7	3	1	6	3	-	4	-	51
Plymouth,	1	1	1	4	1	4	-	2	-	2	2	-	18
Suffolk, .	18	25	80	193	81	55	12	19	18	14	24	22	561
Worcester,	3	11	31	62	29	27	13	12	11	14	18	10	241
Total notices, .	60	90	218	513	256	213	80	68	68	77	96	68	1,807
Total persons, .	197	391	956	2,296	1,159	990	384	259	263	292	364	284	7,835

PROSPECTIVE DEFICIENCY.

A PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL DEFICIENCY.

The last two Tables show that the Sick State Poor have been fewer during 1884 than in 1883, while the persons temporarily aided have much increased. The amount paid for the relief of these two classes, during the year which this Report covers, is not proportionate to the number in the tables, because of the great delay in sending bills for the cases of the Sick Poor. The amount appropriated for Temporary Aid in 1884 was \$16,000, of which, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, \$9,998.49 had been paid, — viz., for direct aid, \$6,679.34, and for removal and transportation, \$2,319.15. A surplus of this appropriation, amounting to more than \$3,000, will probably remain. It is otherwise in regard to the Sick State Poor appropriation, for 1884 and previous years, which is already virtually exhausted, — the payments up to December 31, 1884, having been \$29,682.50, and the balance of \$5,317.26 being pledged to pay just claims already presented and audited. The claims for the year 1884, corresponding to the notices enumerated in the first Table, under 1884, are still outstanding for the most part — the whole amount of claims for 1884, as yet audited, being less than \$8,000; while of about \$29,973 paid and to be paid from the \$30,000 appropriated in 1884, only \$7,235.76 is for claims of 1884. The appropriation for 1885, when made, will be used for paying the remaining claims of the year before, — but in the meantime a deficiency may exist, as was stated in the Fifth Annual Report (p. cli). The time for meeting this prospective deficiency is likely to arrive this year or next, and, therefore, we offer a statement of its possible amount, and the occasion for its existence.

Twenty years since, when the Legislature established the policy of taking care of the Sick State Poor in their own homes, it was uncertain what would be the yearly cost. In fact, this cost for the six years 1865–70 was \$123,133.62, or about \$22,500 a year, — the appropriations being \$134,600. The average population of the State was then about 1,350,000, or two-thirds of what it now is; so that the yearly

CHANGE OF LAW RECOMMENDED.

expenditure, at the same rate, would be now about \$34,000. In the next three years, 1871-2-3, the appropriations were \$75,000; but, chiefly in consequence of the small-pox epidemic of 1872-3, the total expenses were more than \$85,000; so that a deficiency began to accrue, which has gone on until the present deficiency — that is, the difference between the sum expended and the sum appropriated in each year — amounts to between \$20,000 and \$25,000. There is no actual deficiency to that amount; yet the difference between (1) the sums voted by the Legislature in the aggregate, from 1871 to 1884, inclusive, and (2) the sums estimated as necessary to meet the cost of caring for the Sick Poor, under existing laws, is now at least \$20,000. But there has been a constant surplus of the appropriations for the other branch of Out-door relief, called Temporary Aid, beginning in 1877. The first three appropriations (1877-8-9) were in all \$65,000; the expenditure was but \$60,767.93; the next three years (1880-1-2) the appropriations were but \$49,000, and the expenditure \$44,152.52, leaving a surplus of more than \$9,000 in six years. In 1883, \$16,000 were appropriated and \$8,159.18 expended; in 1884, \$16,000 were appropriated, and \$12,800 is likely to be expended. It therefore seems that the surpluses of eight years in the Temporary Aid account may exceed \$20,000, — or nearly as much as the deficiency accruing in the Sick Poor department for 13 years. But this surplus cannot be made available for this prospective deficiency; indeed, much of it was expended for infant children, etc.

In order that these claims of the towns may be settled more promptly, and that the appropriation for each year may more exactly represent the amount to be expended in that year, we would recommend that all cities and towns be required by law to send in bills for the care of the Sick Poor, as well as for Temporary Aid, within three months after each case has terminated. In continued cases, the bills should also be sent quarterly, and any claim should be regarded as forfeited which is not presented to the Board within three months after the case has closed, or, in con

BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

tinued cases, within six months after the date of the bill. A statute of this kind, which would have been too strict when the policy of reimbursement first began, would be proper now, since the cities and towns have gradually become more systematic in transacting their pauper business.

BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

The Department of Out-Door Poor audits the bills for the burial of the State paupers, which involves the examination of their settlements.

The number of bills audited on this account during the official year ending Sept. 30, 1884, was 488.

Amount claimed,	\$4,586 04
Amount allowed,	3,766 50
Amount deducted,	819 54

By the provisions of section 17, chapter 84 of the Public Statutes, it is made the duty of the Overseers of the Poor of the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth to support all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlement in this State, until their removal to the State Almshouse, and in case of their decease, to decently bury them, — the expense of such burial to be reimbursed to such cities and towns, within certain limitations, by the Commonwealth. The same section also provides that said overseers shall also “decently bury all such persons who have died without means of support, without applying for public relief while living;” with a similar provision for reimbursement by the Commonwealth.

As the appropriation bill for 1884, and previous years, made no provision in terms for reimbursement of the expense of burials of this second class, it has been necessary to withhold the audit of this class of bills.

Inasmuch as the Board receives a legal notice in the case of sick State paupers, such notice, together with the information obtained as a result thereof, furnishes all necessary information in the audit of the bill for burial, should such bill be presented. This is not true, however, of

FOUNDLINGS AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

the second class of burial bills where there has been no previous claim on account of expense attending the same; and no intelligent audit can be made.

We would therefore recommend such legislative action as will require cities and towns in case of the burial of paupers who have not applied for public relief, to send notification of the fact to this Board within ten days after such burial.

FOUNDLINGS AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

The whole number of infants supported by the State Sept. 30, 1883, was 154. Of this number, 68 were supported at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 2 at St. Mary's Infant Asylum, and 84 were in the immediate charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor.

The number of infants received, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, was 116. Of this number 54 were sent to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 8 to St. Mary's Asylum, and 54 were retained under the immediate charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor. The whole number, then, supported during the year was 270, viz.: at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum 122; at St. Mary's 10, and under immediate charge of Department 138. The number 138, in the immediate care of the Department, represents 132 infants received from the public, and 6 transferred from the asylums, reducing the actual number supported during the year from 270 to 264. Of this number 140 were thus disposed of:— At the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 34 were adopted, 5 were transferred to the Department of Out-Door Poor, 3 were discharged to friends, and 19 died;—making a total of 61. At St. Mary's Asylum, 1 was discharged to the Department of Out-Door Poor, 2 discharged to friends, and 7 died; making a total of 10. Of those under the immediate charge of the Department, 17 were discharged to friends, 11 were discharged for adoption, 33 were transferred to the Department of In-Door Poor, and 8 died; making a total of 69. There were therefore remaining Sept. 30, 1884, 130 infants, i. e., children less than 3

DESERTED CHILDREN — POLICE ASSISTANCE.

years old. Sixty-one of these were at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and 69 were in the immediate custody of the Department.

The statutes make the duty of the Overseers of the Poor of a town having in their custody an infant known to be deserted or unprotected perfectly plain. They have first to ascertain, if possible, whether such child has a legal settlement in this State, and if no such settlement has been found, then whether he has kindred required by law to maintain him. If there is no known settlement, and no such kindred are discovered, then it devolves upon them to commit the child to the custody of this Board, and forward him to the Boston Temporary Home. But if, for any sufficient reason, it is thought desirable that an abandoned or unprotected child should be maintained in the immediate vicinity of the place where he was first brought to the notice of the local authorities, then the Overseers should forward a *permit* to the Board, stating their reasons for desiring his retention in their neighborhood; and if such reasons seem sufficient, permission for such retention will be granted. It should be understood, however, that the policy of the Board has always been averse to the separation of mother and child. There are mothers who desire such separation, and who wish to have their children cared for without reference to themselves; but, in cases of this kind, the State, intervening, encourages the mother to remain with the child by providing for them both.

The Board recommends legislative action with reference to securing the assistance of the State District Police in obtaining information relative to the legal status of deserted infants. There can be little doubt that many of this class are now being supported at the expense of the Commonwealth, who might be transferred to the care of their mothers or to the towns of their settlement. The provisions of the appropriation act for foundlings are understood to exclude from its benefits other classes of infants — notably those who have been placed at board by parents or other persons with private charitable corporations, in families, on baby-farms,

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

or elsewhere, unless the Board is furnished with sufficient information as to each child's legal status ; and such children will not be received by the Board except on proper evidence that they have been abandoned.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases under the Contagious Diseases Act was 7, as follows : — Yellow fever, 2 ; small-pox, 5. This is by far the smallest number of cases reported for any year within the experience of officers of this Board.

No bills have yet been rendered on this account.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

PART FIFTH.

CONDITION OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The State institutions under the supervision of the Board are ten in number, as for some years past, and are as follows:—

The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Worcester; Superintendent, John G. Park, M. D.: including the *Chronic Asylum*; Superintendent, H. M. Quinby, M. D. The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Taunton; Superintendent, J. P. Brown, M. D. The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Northampton; Superintendent, Pliny Earle, M. D. The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Danvers; Superintendent, W. B. Goldsmith, M. D. The *State Almshouse*, Tewksbury; Superintendent, C. I. Fisher, M. D. The *State Workhouse*, Bridgewater; Superintendent, H. M. Blackstone. The *State Primary School*, Monson; Superintendent, Amos Andrews. The *Lyman School for Boys*; Superintendent, Joseph A. Allen. The *State Industrial School for Girls*, Lancaster; Superintendent, N. Porter Brown. The *Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded*; Superintendent, Asbury G. Smith, M. D.

There are other establishments,—the Infant Asylums, the City Hospitals, the Carney Hospital, etc., the city and town almshouses, etc., which are under the supervision of the Board for special purposes, but are not included in the above list, because they are not State establishments. The Westborough Insane Hospital does not appear, because, although established by law, it has no actual existence as yet. The four lunatic hospitals, including five establish-

CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

ments, have been already mentioned in the chapter on Lunacy. It remains to report on the other six establishments, beginning with the largest of all, the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. Before doing this, however, a few words may be said concerning the condition of the city and town almshouses, with respect to other inmates than the insane.

Besides the insane, there were found in the different almshouses (exclusive of the Marcella Street Home, which is the Boston institution corresponding in character to the State Primary School) something more than 550 children, many of whom remain in these establishments contrary to the statute of 1879 (now incorporated in the Public Statutes, Chapter 84, Sections 3 and 4), which forbids children of certain ages to be retained in almshouses, unless they are State paupers, idiotic, or otherwise so defective as to make their retention desirable. Many of these children were in fact found to be so defective; but there were others, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds, who should have been placed in respectable families or in asylums, according to the statute above cited. It is in respect to such children, whether idiotic or not, as well as in regard to the insane, that the absence of a proper separation of the sexes in many of these almshouses, and a lack of that discipline which exists in the State establishments, and in many of those belonging to cities and towns, are particularly hurtful. The ill results of this want of proper classification and supervision have sometimes been noticed in the State establishments in former years, but are more obvious in the local almshouses, where the number of persons is greater than in the corresponding class of State establishments, and where, from the construction of buildings and the small number of trustworthy attendants, such evils can be less easily prevented. In respect to the sanitary neglect often found in these local establishments, the situation is reversed; for the number of inmates is so small, and the means of escaping from the unsanitary conditions are so much more available, that fewer persons actually suffer from them than when similar conditions exist, as they sometimes have done, in the State establishments.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.

1. THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

C. IRVING FISHER, M. D., *Superintendent.*

The direct control of this establishment by this Board ceased early in July, when a new Board of Trustees, appointed under a law of the present year (Chapter 297), took charge both of the State Almshouse and the State Workhouse, which they have since managed under the provisions of this law. One of these provisions is (Section 4) that the Trustees may make transfers of pauper inmates or discharged prisoners from one establishment to the other, so as to promote a better classification, or meet other exigencies which may arise; and this provision has already taken effect practically. One result will be that the appropriations for the two establishments can be more economically used, and the necessity for a deficiency in either can generally be avoided. The present number of inmates at Tewksbury and at Bridgewater is greater than for many years, at this season, exceeding 1,680 in both places. Ten years ago, January 1, 1875, there were but 1,018, although a year later there were 1,500. In the early years of the State almshouses, before the State Workhouse was established in 1866, the number at Tewksbury and Bridgewater on the 1st of January sometimes exceeded 2,000; but of these, hundreds were children, while of the present inmates at Bridgewater none are children, and at Tewksbury less than 100 are children. In the winter of 1858, there were sometimes 1,100 inmates at Bridgewater alone, and more than 1,200 at Tewksbury; although the State population at that time was little more than half what it now is. The average number at Tewksbury during the year ending with the 1st of October, 1884, was almost precisely 1,000, but has been somewhat greater for the calendar year; while the cost for the year ending with October 1 has been somewhat greater than for the calendar year.

The votes, reports, etc., printed on previous pages of this volume, give the more important facts concerning the ad-

INMATES OF THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

ministration of the State Almshouse by this Board, while under its direct control, and show its condition when the Trustees took charge. Since that time no material change has been made in its condition, except that the high-service tank for the use of the Almshouse has been completed, at a cost of \$3,390.80, and fire escapes have been added to the buildings, at a cost of something more than \$2,300. The number of the insane in the Asylum has been increased, in order to relieve the crowded hospitals; and it will be necessary to increase it still more. We have accordingly recommended that additional buildings be erected at Tewksbury to receive the chronic insane. Other improvements in the buildings, heating apparatus, etc., of the State Almshouse, should be made, in accordance with the recommendations of this Board during the past year. The expectation then expressed that the State Almshouse would be "relieved of its excessive numbers by the rebuilding of the Almshouse department at Bridgewater," has not been fulfilled, although the Almshouse will scarcely be so crowded this winter as it was in 1884. Of the 1,145 inmates at Tewksbury on the 1st of January, 1885, less than a third part occupied the old almshouse buildings, erected in 1854; for there were more than 780 inmates then lodged in the numerous buildings erected since 1864. These buildings afford a reasonably good classification of the inmates, but there is a lack of proper hospital room; and the heating apparatus will soon need to be renewed, both for economy and convenience. The farm has been much improved within two years, and gives promise of larger crops than ever before.

It has been found by computation that the average age of the inmates of the State Almshouse is about 35 years, or some 15 years less than the age of the inmates of city and town almshouses. The average length of time that each inmate remains at Tewksbury is nearly or quite four months; so that the average cost of each person sent there for support is about \$30. This is from three to four times the average cost of aiding each person relieved from the appropriations for temporary aid and the sick State poor.

STATE WORKHOUSE.

The Board desires to call the attention of the legislature to the deficiency existing at the State Almshouse with respect to proper hospital accommodation, and means of classification for acute sick and surgical cases. In no well-managed public hospital would it be thought practicable to treat such a variety of cases in the same ward, or in wards immediately communicating with one another. This is done at the Almshouse constantly, and doubtless lives are sacrificed and recoveries retarded by such indiscriminate association of patients. Something has been done to relieve the difficulty by the erection of a pavilion, but the hospital is still very inadequate to the needs of the sick inmates.

2. THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE, *Superintendent*.

The new buildings for paupers and prisoners are now occupied, although not entirely completed,—the prisoners from Westborough having been removed to Bridgewater, as the law required, before the close of 1884. The buildings are fire-proof, thoroughly constructed, and so arranged that a better classification of the inmates can be made than was ever possible in the old buildings which these replace. The whole establishment, though built with great economy, and chiefly adapted for able-bodied men and the hospital cases that naturally occur among such, is one of the best for its purposes that the Commonwealth possesses. It will cost, when completed, \$150,000, and will be able to receive 550 persons; while at the same time it can be economically managed with half that number, which was not the case in the old establishment. It presents a very striking contrast to the new portions of the Westborough main building, which, when erected in 1875–6, cost nearly as much as has been expended at Bridgewater, while the work done at Westborough was of a very unsatisfactory character, and the buildings would accommodate less than half the number that can be received at Bridgewater.

At present the new buildings are nearly full, and will

STATE WORKHOUSE.

apparently continue filled during the winter and early spring. The present inmates are about equally divided between paupers and prisoners; but the buildings of the Almshouse department can receive about 100 more persons, without crowding, than can conveniently be lodged in the Workhouse department. The workshops for prisoners and paupers cannot be so organized this winter, in the present state of the labor market, as to produce much income; but the earnings from labor at the State Workhouse have been greater during the past year than ever before; and the new buildings will be found much better adapted to mechanical labor than the old ones were.

The prosecuting officer, authorized by Act of the last Legislature to bring complaints against vagrants, drunkards, etc., who apply for admission to the State Almshouse, but who should properly be sentenced to the State Workhouse, has been appointed by this Board, and has begun his work. A difficulty now presents itself that the State Workhouse is full, so that it may be advisable for the legislature to authorize the transfer of Workhouse prisoners either to the new Reformatory at Concord or to the House of Correction in which vacancies may occur by the removal of prisoners from such Houses of Correction to the Concord Reformatory. In consideration of the increased number at Bridgewater, we have recommended an appropriation for the current year of \$43,000 for the ordinary expenses of the State Workhouse in its two departments.

3. THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Under the legislation of 1883, chapter 239, the Idiot School at South Boston has now become both a school and an asylum for the feeble-minded. Consequently, a necessity has arisen for enlarging its capacity in the asylum department, so as to receive and maintain the increasing number of idiotic persons beyond the school age or incapable of school instruction, who are now found in almshouses, lunatic hospitals

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

and private families. These persons are generally out of place in any establishment except one designed for their special class; and it would be a measure of relief to hospitals and almshouses if they could be removed to asylum buildings on the farm belonging to the Massachusetts School at Dover. The school itself is now crowded with pupils, among whom are many who might just as well be maintained in the separate asylum department; while there is a pressure from families in all parts of the State to send their feeble-minded children to the school department. At present there are applications of suitable children to the number of 30 or 40, who cannot be admitted because the school buildings are full; but these could be taken in as soon as the asylum inmates were provided for elsewhere.

The school continues in the same excellent condition which has been noticed in former years as characteristic of its management. During the year DR. EDWARD JARVIS, its honorary Superintendent, and one of its two founders, (the late DR. HOWE being the other), has died. He was the last of those immediately connected with the origin of the school, 40 years ago, who have lately taken part in its government, and it owes much to his enlightened and constant supervision. Dr. A. G. Smith is now the acting Superintendent, and under his direction a change in its character, sanctioned by the legislation of 1883, has gone forward cautiously and successfully. It is an institution which as much as any other, now deserves the fostering care of the State and the endowments of private benevolence. Its financial condition, number of pupils, etc., will be found in the tables of the Appendix. Its annual cost to the State is less than formerly by several thousand dollars.

4. THE INFANT ASYLUMS.

During the year 1884, motherless infants, supported by the State under the authority of this Board, have been found or placed in three different establishments, two of which belong to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which has so long cared for this class of the State's dependents.

INFANT ASYLUMS.

The principal buildings of this asylum are near the Boylston Station within the city of Boston; but there is a branch asylum at West Medford where a few infants are constantly kept, and from which they are placed out in families as well as from the main asylum in Boston. A few infants were supported during the year at St. Mary's Asylum in Dorchester, but it was found that the convenience of that asylum did not permit the boarding out of infants, who consequently died there in a greater ratio than at the Massachusetts Asylum. Later in the year, when a considerable number of infants were admitted within the space of a few weeks to the Massachusetts Asylum, the death-rate there, also, became large. In consequence of this, and of the experience gradually acquired by this Board during the last four years in placing motherless infants directly in families, it has become the policy of the Board to extend this custom of boarding out without the intervention of either Asylum. At the same time the Asylum infants will be more frequently visited and care taken to improve their treatment, when they are wards of the State, as a majority of the infants at the Massachusetts Asylum have sometimes been.

The Boarding Out of Children, of Sick, and Insane Persons.

In this connection it may be well to notice what results are taking place from the changes in State policy adopted by this Board, and the former Board of State Charities, concerning the inmates of the State establishments. The Sick Poor law of 1865, followed by the closing of Rainsford Island Hospital, was the first step in this change of policy; for the present system of caring for the Sick State Poor is, in fact, to board them in hospitals, small almshouses and their own families, rather than to herd them together in State Almshouses. The establishment of the Visiting Agency, in 1866 and subsequent years, led to the placing out of thousands of children above the age of ten, who would otherwise have remained for years in the State establishments. The opening of the Massachusetts Infant

BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN; ETC.

Asylum in 1868 was soon followed by the boarding out of infants in families; and this has now become so important that 135 children under 3 years old are now supported by the State in such families. In 1879 the legislature forbade the retention of children in city and town almshouses, and in 1881 made appropriations to pay the board of children under ten years old instead of allowing them all to remain in the State Primary School. Under the legislation last named about 130 children are now at board in different parts of the State; making a total of 250 children, including motherless infants, whose board the State now pays in families rather than in almshouses, asylums and other large institutions. This Board has now recommended the boarding out of the insane under careful supervision, in the hope of diminishing thereby the accumulation of chronic insanity which burdens our asylums. All these measures, taking effect one after another, have changed the character of the State establishments in some degree and have created an outside establishment, so to speak, without walls, but providing for as great a number as any but the very largest of the existing institutions.

It should be considered in estimating the advantages of "boarding out" young children in families over those afforded by "institution" life, that not only is the cost of the "plant" saved — that is, buildings, land and furniture, — but a child is thus introduced at an early age to the life of an orderly community, of which it becomes a part; that it is more likely to inspire an interest in others, and to be adopted or employed, and that it is better fitted for usefulness by family training. Children who are brought up in herds suffer both physically and morally thereby. The average standard in a large number of children sinks to the lowest level. It is natural that in a community of persons the ages should be various, — the number composed of children and adults in reasonable proportions. As civilization advances, it will be seen that the aggregation of dependents, of the inexperienced, the feeble and helpless, is a damaging process, and that distribution is the end to be attained instead.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

A Trustee of the State Primary and Reform Schools visited, last summer, over fifty of the State children boarded out, in order to enable the trustees to decide "whether the condition of these children and their surroundings and apparent opportunities for improvement are such as to warrant further expenditure in the same direction." Her detailed report was most interesting and satisfactory. A brief portion is quoted in the last annual report of the Trustees. Her visits were unexpected and the children were found, without exception, living a wholesome, happy, country, family life,—while several had found homes by adoption. The legislature has been liberal hitherto in appropriating money for the trial of this experiment, and the result has been all that was anticipated. But it must never be forgotten that success depends on conscientious and judicious supervision. The system is capable of terrible abuse. Homes must be selected with care and visitation must be efficient, or a great sacrifice of child-life and happiness will ensue. Unprincipled and avaricious persons, as well as ignorant and shiftless ones, frequently apply for children to board; and it is only by wise care and good judgment that such are not permitted to attain their object.

5-7. THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

These are under the charge of a single Board of Trustees, as hitherto. The yearly appropriation has been diminishing at the two reform schools from \$90,500 (which was voted in 1878), to \$51,300 in 1884. Table XXIX. in the Appendix shows the net yearly outlay at these reformatories since 1854. For 1885 the appropriation can be made smaller than at any time since 1855, when it was about \$45,000; the necessary current expenses for the coming year, in our opinion, not being more than \$45,000 for an average number of 200 boys and girls. The present number is about 215, but there is no reason to suppose it will average more than 200 in 1885. The diminished cost in recent years is owing to the greatly decreased average number of pupils, who have gradually diminished for a long time, and are now

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

little more than one-fourth the number that was found in the State Reformatories seven years ago. On the 1st of October, 1866, there were 603 boys at Westborough and the school-ships, and 140 girls at Lancaster,—in all, therefore, 743 pupils at the State Reformatories, which now contain less than 215 pupils. The *net* expenses of these reformatories in 1867 were \$131,600; in 1884 they have been less than \$41,000,—a reduction due in part to the system adopted of placing and visiting children, and amounting, after sixteen years, to \$90,000 a year. The cash earnings at Westborough and Lancaster for 1884 have been about \$6,500: they do not directly diminish the sums drawn from the treasury for the two schools, but reimburse the State for a part of the money expended; and, taking these reimbursements into account, the two reformatories last year cost the State less than \$41,000; which sum, in consequence of further reimbursements by the cities and towns, has been further reduced below \$35,000 for the year ending October 1, 1884. The appropriations and expenses at Monson have increased slightly, and the net cost there, including what is paid for children boarded out, was about \$52,400 for the year ending October 1, 1884, and a little more than this for the calendar year.

5. THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Superintendent, AMOS ANDREWS.

Between the close of the year which the annual report of this school covers and the close of the calendar year, Col. Tufts, who had been Superintendent for about five years, resigned to take charge of the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrews, the present Superintendent, who took charge at Monson about the middle of December.

The whole number of persons at Monson, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, was 613, of whom 197 appeared as admissions during the year; but of these admissions only 144 were new comers, and only 66 of these were admitted from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury; while 43 were

THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

children committed by the courts to the custody of the Board, and temporarily placed in the Primary School. The average number of children and adults maintained during the year was 425, besides which an average of 24 children were boarded outside, and paid for from the special appropriation. The whole number of children present during the year was about 585: one child was born, and 3 died, during the year. The average weekly cost of each child maintained was \$2.30, or considerably less than the cost of pupils either at Westborough or Lancaster, and less also than the average weekly cost in the reformatory and charitable schools named in Table XXVIII. of the Appendix; but about the same as in the local reformatories and truant schools mentioned in the same Table. There are in the school at the present time about 100 children, who are in the immediate custody of the Board, but temporarily residing at Monson. It would be expedient to decrease this number, which has recently been gaining, if good boarding-places could be found. The management, instruction, and discipline of the Primary School continue to be satisfactory, and the children there have been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the past year, considering the manner in which they are exposed to contagion from children admitted from the general community, or transferred from the State Almshouse.

6. THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

JOSEPH A. ALLEN, *Superintendent*.

An Act of the last session, chapter 323, has made an important change in the Westborough School, besides the change of name. In terms, this Act assigns to the trustees of the Westborough School all the lands and buildings remaining after the assignment of the main buildings and the adjacent land to the Westborough insane hospital, and authorizes the expenditure of \$15,000 to purchase land and construct buildings there. But, in fact, this part of the Act has remained inoperative from the reluctance of the Gov-

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ernor and the trustees to build on the land remaining, or to purchase other land adjoining. It is therefore the intention of the trustees, provided the Legislature so ordain, and the Governor consents, to remove the Lyman School from its old location, and allow that estate to belong entire to the new hospital. No location for the school has yet been chosen and, therefore, the boys remain in the main buildings and in the two "trust houses," — the Farm house and the Peters house. It is expected that some of them, perhaps as many as 20, will be removed from the Lyman School, according to the provisions of chapter 255 of the Acts of 1884, section 13, to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord; and we would recommend that this removal take place as soon as practicable. The Westborough boys who are proper subjects for the Concord Reformatory are not only out of place at Westborough, but exert a very pernicious influence on the younger boys. Chapter 323 further provides, as has long been recommended by this Board, that no boy above the age of 15 shall be committed to the Lyman School; and this provision may at first somewhat diminish the number of commitments, which increased between the passage of the Act and the date of its going into full operation (Oct. 1, 1884). When the incorrigible boys shall have been removed from the school, however, and especially when it shall have been established in new buildings, better adapted to its objects, the number of commitments may considerably increase.

The occupation by the State Workhouse of a portion of the Westborough buildings has gone on for a year and a half without any serious inconvenience to the school; while the Workhouse itself has derived many advantages from the neighborhood of the school. This joint occupation, which has just ended by the removal of the Workhouse paupers to Bridgewater, has slightly diminished the current expenses of the Westborough school for the year past. These expenses have been less than for many years, — the net cost to the State treasury not exceeding \$20,000 for 1884; while the net cost to the public, — including the towns and cities which pay

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

for the support of pupils, has been about \$25,000. The average weekly cost continues to be large, because the number of pupils is small; but is less than for some years past.

7. THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LANCASTER.

N. PORTER BROWN, *Superintendent*

This school, like that at Westborough, is too small for its present location, and therefore costs more than would be needful in a place better adapted to its inmates. The net cost at Lancaster for the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, was about \$15,000, and for the calendar year 1884, was not far above the same sum. This outlay was made for an average of less than 70 girls; and the number remaining, Jan. 1, 1885, was only 74. The pains taken by the Trustees and the school officers to place out as many girls as possible has had the effect of increasing the proportionate number of undesirable girls now remaining at Lancaster. Some of these should be transferred to the Sherborn Prison, for which they are better adapted, by habits and character, than for a school like that of Lancaster, which should not be a place of detention for incorrigible young women, but a training school for girls who can be sent out into families without too much risk to themselves and to the community.

Children Placed Out from the Schools.

A Table in the Appendix is given to show the number of pupils originally in the three schools last named, who are now living in families in Massachusetts or the neighboring States, but who may be returned to the schools at any time, and are in fact so returned, to the number of several hundred in each year. Of the 1,243 children mentioned in Table XXXI., as being subject to visitation October 1st, only 988 were actually living in known families, — 674 boys and 314 girls. Of this whole number 110, — 71 boys and 39 girls, — were in boarding places at the cost of the State; about

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

a fourth part of them having their board paid from the Primary School appropriation of \$3,000, and the other three-fourths paid from the appropriation of this Board. Since October this number in boarding places has increased to nearly 130, and continues to grow larger every quarter.

The other children, 878 in all (besides 10 children, — 1 boy, 9 girls placed out from the almshouses) are living in families where they work for their board, or are treated as members of the family, or receive wages. There are also in the State Primary School 132 children, — (105 boys, 27 girls) who remain in the Primary School, though committed to the care of this Board; there are 32 children in prisons and reformatories, 13 children in other institutions, and 68 children (runaways, etc.) whose whereabouts are unknown. Of the latter class 14 are girls, and 54 boys.

INMATES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS, AND THE COST
OF THEIR SUPPORT, 1878-1884.

The State establishments already mentioned contain many persons for whose support the State does not pay. This is particularly true of the lunatic hospitals, where the State only pays for the board of its own patients, — in all, during the calendar year 1884, \$126,975.40. This is a less amount, although the number of patients is greater, than was paid in 1878, the last year before the present Board was established. The whole cost of the State patients in that year was \$134,463, or nearly \$7,500 more than last year. In the other State establishments, on the whole, the expenditure has diminished since 1878 by more than \$50,000. But during this same period of six years, the cost of the State beneficiaries outside of the establishments has increased more than \$30,000, — the chief increase being for the board of children placed in families, and for the care of the Sick State Poor. The inmates of all the State establishments were as follows at the latest date available, —

INMATES OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

At the State Almshouse, 1,145 (average for 1884, 1,014).

Men.	554	Inmates of Asylum for the	
Women,	514	Insane (included above),	297
Boys,	42	Males,	13
Girls,	35	Females,	284

At the State Primary School, 446 (average for 1884, 421).

Men,	—	Pupils (included above), .	401
Women,	24	Boys,	300
Boys,	311	Girls,	101
Girls,	111		

At the State Workhouse, 540 (average for 1884, 213).

Men,	535	Convicts, males, . . .	256
Women,	5	females,	1
		Paupers, adults, . . .	283

At the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 760 (average for 1884, 756).

State patients,	190	Males,	382
Town patients,	459	Females,	378
Private patients,	111		

At the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, 652 (average for 1884, 631).

State patients,	118	Males,	318
Town patients,	465	Females,	334
Private patients,	69		

At the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, 467 (average for 1884, 461).

State patients,	147	Males,	225
Town patients,	261	Females,	242
Private patients,	59		

At the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, 705 (average for 1884, 725).

State patients,	180	Males,	351
Town patients,	421	Females,	354
Private patients,	104		

INMATES OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

At the Worcester Chronic Asylum, 386 (average for 1884, 395).

State patients,	107	Males,	203
Town patients,	279	Females,	183

At the Lyman School for Boys, 139 (average for 1884, 136).

Boys,	139
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At the State Industrial School, 74 (average for 1884, 65).

Girls,	74
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At the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, 143 (average for 1884, 141).

Males,	89
Females,	54

The aggregate of these averages is 4,958. The total number Jan. 1, 1885, was 5,457.

SUMMARY OF INMATES OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS, JAN. 1, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Males,	1,492
Females,	1,775
Total,	3,267
State patients,	992
Town patients,	1,931
Private patients,	344
Total (as above),	3,267

State Almshouse (excluding the Asylum), State Primary School, and State Workhouse,	1,834
Lyman School for Boys, State Industrial School, and the School for the Feeble-Minded,	356
Aggregate, (January, 1885),	5,457
(January, 1884),	5,086
(January, 1879),	4,589

These aggregates show an increase within six years of 868,

PUBLIC DEPENDENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

chiefly due to the increase of insane and idiotic persons. The insane alone, who, on the 1st of January, 1879, numbered only 2,387, and on the 1st of January, 1884, 3,164, are now 3,267, — having increased 103 in the last year, and 880 in six years.

In addition to the above persons in establishments, there were, Jan. 1, 1885, children under the age of 10 years to the number of 234, boarding in families at the expense of the appropriations made for this Board, and 28 children boarding in families at the expense of the Primary School appropriation; in all, 262 children for whom board is paid by the State. The number of the Sick State Poor outside of the establishments on the 1st of January can only be estimated, but must have exceeded 400; while the number of persons temporarily aided was perhaps 100 more. This would make an aggregate, within and without the establishments, of something more than 6,200 persons, of whom about 4,000 were supported or aided by the State; the rest being maintained at the cost of towns and cities, or of individuals. Judging by the January returns from the cities and towns which have already been received, there were, on Jan. 1, 1885, 7,850 paupers fully supported in the 347 municipalities of Massachusetts; 21,300 persons aided or partially supported, and 700 tramps or vagrants lodging in station-houses and almshouses. This would give a total of 30,000 paupers, to which should be added 3,400 State poor supported in the State establishments, and 262 children boarding in families. The aggregate would be 34,262, which is the estimated number of public dependents in Massachusetts at the latest date available.

Expenditures by the State.

To what extent expenses have been reduced or increased since 1878, at the State establishments, except the lunatic hospitals, will appear by the following schedule of appropriations and expenses for the years 1878, 1883, and 1884. It will be noticed that there has been a considerable decrease in all since 1878, except the State Almshouse, which has slightly increased: —

EXPENSES IN STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Appropriations and Expenses in State Establishments for 1878, 1883, 1884.

	1878.		1883.		1884.	
	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
State Almshouse,	\$92,000 00	\$91,978 84	\$99,791 33	\$99,166 33	\$94,000 00	\$93,026 27
State Workhouse,	50,000 00	43,371 84	37,840 05	35,040 27	40,000 00	39,937 73
State Primary School,	58,300 00	58,298 17	54,000 00	52,627 74	54,000 00	53,500 37
Lyman School for Boys	65,000 00	64,992 61	35,000 00	33,915 84	35,000 00	32,477 88
State Industrial School,	25,500 00	23,865 76	16,500 00	15,750 03	16,300 00	17,120 28
School for Feeble-Minded,	20,000 00	20,000 00	17,500 00	17,500 00	17,500 00	10,770 88
Total,	\$310,800 00	\$302,507 22	\$260,631 38	\$254,000 21	\$256,800 00	\$246,833 41

NET COST TO THE STATE.

In the above-named establishments, except the School for Feeble-Minded, the net cost to the State is considerably less than the total above given for the years named, because of the earnings from labor, the product of sales, and the reimbursement by the cities and towns of a part of the sum drawn from the State Treasury.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

PART SIXTH.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE BOARD
AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.

*Expenses of the Board for the Official Year Ending Sept.
30, 1884, Classified by Departments.*

BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY.

Travelling Expenses,	\$1,005 56
Counsel Fees,	50 00
Clerk hire,	70 00
Printing, Publications and Stationery,	205 02
Postage and Expressage,	35 00
Total,	\$1,365 58

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Salary of S. W. Abbott,	\$2,500 00
“ “ A. E. Davis,	1,000 00
Travelling Expenses,	183 12
Furniture and Repairs,	236 73
Special Reports and Investigations,	244 00
Books, Printing and Stationery,	887 67
Postage, Expressage and Telegrams,	206 24
Special Clerk hire and Messenger,	345 50
Total,	\$5,603 26

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(Under Direction of Department of Health.)

Salary of E. S. Wood,	\$1,500 00
“ “ B. F. Davenport,	1,000 00
“ “ C. A. Goessmann,	500 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

Salary of C. Harrington,	\$800 00
" " H. R. Neal,	263 88
" " J. H. Terry,	190 86
Printing,	29 63
Travelling Expenses, Prosecutions, and Purchases for Analysis,	1,245 23
Total,	\$5,529 60

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF CHARITIES.

Salary of F. B. Sanborn,	\$2,500 00
" " H. C. Prentiss,	1,500 00
" " H. A. Purdie,	1,000 00
" " G. T. Jacobs,	750 00
" " A. D. Delano,	750 00
" " S. E. Sanborn,	600 00
Travelling Expenses of Department,	314 06
Services and Expenses on Account of Almshouse Visitation,	226 00
Printing, Publications, and Stationery (including expense of Dr. Channing's paper on Insanity),	333 24
Postage, Expressage, Extra Clerk hire, and Incidentals,	151 11
Total,	\$8,124 41

DEPARTMENT OF IN-DOOR POOR.

Salary of S. C. Wrightington,	\$2,500 00
" " C. M. Hanson,	1,500 00
" " W. D. Tripp,	250 00
" " R. Cook,	1,250 00
" " J. N. Lewis,	1,250 00
" " A. G. Hart,	1,200 00
" " A. G. McVey,	1,050 00
" " H. H. Fairbanks,	1,000 00
" " C. A. Colcord,	1,180 00
" " G. E. Farley,	916 66
" " G. H. Hull,	925 00
" " T. M. Doane,	900 00
" " H. E. Lappen,	1,080 00
" " P. Glynn,	800 00
" " M. E. Hanson,	600 00
" " J. W. Wright,	600 00
" " E. T. Allen,	600 00
" " E. L. Fisher,	600 00
" " B. W. Jacobs,	150 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

Travelling Expenses,	\$3,453 00
Printing, Publications and Stationery,	595 64
Postage, Expressage and Telegrams,	191 25
Furniture and Incidentals,	30 75
Immigration Office Expenses,	720 40
Total,	\$23,342 70

DEPARTMENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Salary of H. B. Wheelwright,	\$833 33
“ “ G. B. Tufts,	1,500 00
“ “ E. F. Cummings,	1,500 00
“ “ S. M. Crawford,	1,000 00
“ “ S. A. Wheeler,	1,000 00
“ “ E. I. White,	1,200 00
“ “ A. G. Smith,	209 50
“ “ A. B. Wetherell,	600 00
“ “ W. E. Carll,	240 00
“ “ B. A. Andrews,	600 00
“ “ J. P. Coombs,	614 09
“ “ P. H. Ferguson,	525 00
“ “ J. T. McFadden,	600 00
“ “ S. E. Hayes,	785 00
“ “ A. M. Noonan,	596 00
“ “ L. H. Brownell,	628 00
“ “ M. E. Hamblin,	628 00
“ “ L. S. Crawford,	400 00
“ “ M. E. Parker,	318 00
“ “ E. S. Wiley,	322 00
Travelling Expenses,	2,731 87
Services and Expenses on account of Almshouse Visitation,	508 41
Printing, Publications and Stationery,	323 70
Postage, Expressage and Telegrams,	89 48
Furniture and Incidentals,	66 80
Extra Clerk hire,	82 14
Total,	\$17,901 32

AUXILIARY VISITORS.

(Under Direction of Department of In-Door Poor.)

Travelling Expenses,	\$1,333 47.
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CLERK OF THE BOARD.

Salary of John D. Wells,	\$725 80
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APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENSES, AND ESTIMATES.

SUMMARY.

Expenses of Board H. L. & C.,	\$1,365 58
Department of Health,	5,603 26
Inspection of Food and Drugs,	5,529 60
Department of Inspector of Charities,	8,124 41
Department of Out-Door Poor,	17,901 32
Department of In-Door Poor,	23,342 70
Auxiliary Visitors,	1,333 47
Clerk of the Board,	725 80
	<hr/>
	\$63,926 14

NOTE.— Of the amount charged to the Department of Out-Door Poor, \$828 is properly chargeable to other appropriations; \$128 having being paid out of the Appropriation for Indigent and Neglected Children; \$230 out of the Appropriation for Outside Foundlings; and \$470 out of the Appropriation for Temporary Support of Paupers. It is farther to be observed that the travelling expenses of this Department have been materially increased by the suspension, about the midde of the official year, of the free transportation formerly furnished to the visiting agents by Railroad Companies in this State

*Appropriations and Expenses for the calendar year 1884,
and Estimates for 1885.*

	Appropriations, 1884.	Expenses, 1884.	Estimates, 1885.
Expenses of the Board,	\$1,600 00	\$1,570 35	\$1,600 00
Clerk of the Board — Salary and Office Expenses,	—	— *	1,700 00
Department of Health,	8,500 00	6,149 38†	8,500 00
Inspection of Food and Drugs, Department of Inspector of Charities,	10,000 00	6,913 61‡	10,000 00
Department of In-Door Poor,	8,000 00	7,969 74	8,000 00
Department of Out-Door Poor,	25,000 00	24,040 83	25,000 00
Auxiliary Visitors	17,000 00	16,864 77	17,500 00
	1,600 00	1,191 96	1,500 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$71,700 00	\$64,700 64	\$73,800 00

* The expense on this accoutt in 1884 amounted to \$975.80, and was charged to the Department of Out-Door Poor.

† This amount will be considerably increased by expenses incurred, but not yet paid.

‡ The rate of expenditure on this account, during the last six months of the calendar year, is much greater than would appear from the above figures, — the additional appropriation of \$5,000 not having been made till towards the end of the legislative session.

RECOMMENDATIONS. — HEALTH.

PART SEVENTH.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the convenience of the public, the Board deems it proper to make a summary of the recommendations already mentioned in the body of the Report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Board renews its recommendation of former years that chap. 80, sect. 3, of the Public Statutes, be so amended, as to provide that the Board of Selectmen of each town shall, in January of each year, appoint two persons, neither of whom shall be a member of the Board of Selectmen, and one of whom shall be a physician (provided there be a resident physician), who, together with the chairman of the Board of Selectmen, shall constitute the Board of Health of such town; the Board so constituted to enter upon its duties at a time to be fixed by law; the terms of office of the two appointed members to be so arranged at the time of appointment, that the term of one shall expire on the first Monday in February in each year after the year in which the appointment may be made.

A recommendation is made for the passage of a law to apply to all cities of the Commonwealth, regulating the interior and exterior construction of tenement-houses with reference to the public health.

It is recommended that the stronger preparations of opium should not be sold at retail without the written prescription of a physician; and that a record of each sale

RECOMMENDATIONS. — HEALTH.

should be kept as provided by statute, concerning sales of arsenic, strychnine, prussic acid, etc. ; and that sales of such preparations of opium be subject to similar penalties as in the case of the drugs recited. *Vid.* Public Statutes, chap. 208, sect. 6.

As the Statutes provide that the lower courts of the Commonwealth shall not have jurisdiction of cases in which the penalty exceeds \$100, and it is desirable that complaints may be made, and parties prosecuted, in said lower courts, in the matter of the sale of adulterated milk ; we therefore recommend that chap. 57, sect. 5, of the Public Statutes be amended by substituting for the words “two hundred,” in the eighth line of said section, the words “one hundred.”

It is desirable that the Public Statutes be so amended as to empower this Board to take action in the case of any trade, not essentially noxious, but which may have become noxious or offensive by reason of its location or its mode of operation.

Reference has already been made to the general progress westward, in Mediterranean countries, during the past two seasons, of epidemic cholera, and to the fact that the history of the disease, during the past half-century or more, shows that its appearance in European ports has been followed, within one, two, or three years, by its appearance in the United States ; and the Board here urges renewed attention to the great importance of thorough and careful inspection, and vigorous enforcement of sanitary laws and ordinances, on the part of cities and towns, as a measure of absolute necessity for the prevention of the spread of the disease, should it once gain a foothold in Massachusetts ; and to the circular letter issued by the Board, upon the subject, to the towns and cities of the Commonwealth. The Board also invites the attention of the Legislature, in this connection, to the following vote passed by the Conference of Local Boards of Health, held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1884 : “Voted, that State legislatures be recommended to provide contingent funds in each State, to be at the disposal of State Boards of Health, in case of the advent of cholera.”

LUNACY. — CHARITY.

LUNACY.

The Board recommends that chap. 234 of the Acts of 1884, concerning the establishing, by cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, of asylums for the chronic insane, be made compulsory on such cities.

The Board farther recommends that, owing to the increasing number of the pauper chronic insane, the asylum for the insane at the State Almshouse be enlarged and added to, that there may be the means of providing therein for the care and treatment of a total number of patients not exceeding 600, and at an expense not exceeding \$140,000.

(Mrs. Leonard, as a member of the Board, dissents from this recommendation.)

To relieve the State establishments in some measure from the increasing number of the chronic insane, asylums to be established by the union of several towns, in various parts of the State, have been advocated; and the Board is inclined to favor such a policy by legislation, if the evils which were attendant upon the old county receptacle system can by legislative safeguards be avoided in the management of such asylums.

The Board also recommends that the law requiring children to be excluded from municipal almshouses be made more stringent; and that, after the year 1885, no children be allowed to remain in any city or town almshouse unless they be invalids, or of the feeble-minded class, whose removal may be unadvisable.

PUBLIC CHARITY.

In accordance with the suggestions already made in Part Fourth of this Report, the Board recommends the adoption of the following amendments to the Public Statutes:—

— That chap. 84, sect. 17, be amended by inserting, after the words “chapter twenty-six,” in the 9th line, the words “provided that written notice of such death and burial shall have been given to the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity within ten days after such burial”; and

RECOMMENDATIONS. — CHARITY.

by inserting, after the word “Commonwealth,” in the thirteenth line, the words “a sum not exceeding.”

— That chap. 86, sect. 25, be amended by adding to the section the following words: “The notice herein required shall be signed, in cases of sick persons whose health would be endangered by removal, by the Overseers of the Poor, or by such officer as they may see fit by special vote to appoint; and they or he shall certify, after a personal examination, that in their or his opinion such removal of the person named in such notice, at the time of his application for aid, would endanger his health.”

— That chap. 86, sect. 26, be amended by inserting after the word “required,” in the third line, the words “with a distinct declaration, accompanying each bill, that the amount charged for has been paid from the city or town treasury.”

— That chap. 86, sect. 31, be amended by inserting after the words “State pauper,” in the second line, the words “written notice having been given to the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity within twenty days from the time when aid shall have first been given.”

— That chap. 103 be amended by the addition of a new section, as follows:—

“SECT. 21. The Chief of the District Police shall, upon the request of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, detail an officer from his force, for the purpose of procuring and furnishing to the Board of information relative to the parents and kindred of deserted and unprotected children; and also the furnishing of necessary evidence with regard to bastardy cases wherein the Board becomes by law a party in behalf of the State.”

Prior to Dec. 22, 1882, there was a controversy between the authorities of the city of Boston and the Board, concerning the form of notice given by the Overseers of the Poor in relation to claims of the Sick State Poor. The Board held that a large number of notices given prior to that date were not made and given conformably to law. After Dec. 22, 1882, the form of notice was changed, but the

CHARITY.

claims under the notices subsequently given were held in abeyance, owing to the question of the legality of the later form of notice. The Board finally admitted the later form to be sufficient; and the bills from Dec. 22, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1883, held in abeyance, have been audited, and amount to \$6,503.56. From Dec. 31, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1884, other claims of the city of Boston, under the same form of notice, have to be audited, to an amount estimated at \$9,000, making a total of \$15,503.56. An appropriation of the last-named amount is therefore required, and is recommended to the Legislature.

PART EIGHTH.

**THE FAMILY SYSTEM AS AN ACCESSORY PROVISION FOR
OUR INSANE POOR.**

By **HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.**

[The following Paper has been contributed at the request of the Board, and is published as a view of a peculiar method of treating the insane which has eminent medical authority in its support.]

Among the variety of measures which have been proposed for the relief of our dependent insane, and of the Commonwealth of the burden which their proper care imposes, is one which, except for occasional recommendations by our Charitable Boards, has never been strongly advocated in this State, and has never met with general favor on the part of alienists at large, especially in this country.

The measure referred to is a system of boarding-out the quiet and harmless insane of the dependent class in private dwellings under official supervision, for the double purpose of relieving the overcrowded state of our lunatic hospitals and of improving at the same time the comfort and well-being of these patients.

While there has been the tendency, incident to the proposal of all novel beneficent schemes of any importance, to seek out and magnify their disadvantages, there has not been, regarding this measure, a corresponding inclination to investigate its merits. It has therefore happened that it has had but little justice done it.

It is taken for granted that the steady and rapid increase in the total number of the insane is generally known, and

OVER-CROWDING OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

that the overcrowding which now exists in all our institutions devoted to their care is appreciated. All who are acquainted with the requirements for meeting this state of affairs, are agreed that the relief to be afforded in this direction when the Westborough building is completed will be but temporary, as the institutions from which it will receive patients will soon be overcrowded again unless further precautions are taken. Asylum superintendents also recognize the importance of “providing for this increase as it occurs,” instead of “repeating the past history of injurious overcrowding for years, and then extravagant construction for the great accumulation.”*

It is not so generally known, however, that there is a large proportion of cases, both in and outside of lunatic hospitals, who do not require to be cared for in such establishments, although still in need of care and supervision. These are the demented and maniacal cases, who are quiet and harmless, and belong to the chronic class, which forms the bulk of the inmates of asylums. The number of these patients is not small, as will be seen. If they can be adequately and economically provided for outside of establishments, it follows that more room and better facilities will be obtained for the treatment of curable cases, and others in asylums, who are more or less dangerous, destructive and offensive, and for whom asylums are necessary. It is the object of this paper to show that it is practicable for a large number of these harmless incurables to be properly provided for in suitable families in this State, under systematic expert supervision.

Dr. Fraser, one of the Deputy Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, who, with his associate, Dr. Lawson, superintends the care of over eighteen hundred lunatics in private dwellings, in speaking of the imperfect knowledge possessed even by most asylum officials of the extent to which adequate provision for this class can be made in this manner, says: — “Further experience has proved to me, however, that no

* *Vide* Annual Report Danvers Lunatic Hospital for 1884, p. 22.

SCOTCH AND BELGIAN METHODS COMPARED.

mere discussion of the subject can enable a person to appreciate the capabilities of this scheme of providing for the chronic insane, its present extent, and the good results which have been obtained from it. I am also convinced that a practical insight into its real nature is necessary to all concerned in providing for the insane. As it is out of the question for any one who has never inspected or studied asylums to speak intelligently of the care and treatment of the insane in asylums and the capabilities of such institutions to fulfil their humane purpose, in like manner it cannot be expected that the practicability and the advantage of domestic care can ever be properly understood by any one who has not carefully observed what is going on in those localities in which the system is in active working order. I would therefore recommend all interested in the question of how the ever-increasing number of chronic lunatics is to be provided for, and especially I would recommend medical officers of those asylums in which overcrowding is beginning to be felt, to make themselves, as far as they have the opportunity, practically acquainted with the condition of the boarded-out insane." * The writer, having gone over this ground after the manner indicated by Dr. Fraser, ventures to describe the system in vogue in Scotland, and afterwards to consider the subject in all its important bearings with reference to the feasibility of the adoption of a similar system in this State.

THE BELGIAN METHOD INFERIOR TO THE SCOTTISH.

Of the two representatives of the boarding-out system — viz., the Belgian (at Gheel) and the Scottish — there are several objections to the former as a model, beside the fact that the Scottish organization appears to possess all the advantages of the much-described Belgian colony, with none of its drawbacks. Among the considerations which would seem likely to discourage any would-be imitators of the Belgian settlement, and to deter the introduction of any such

* Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, p. 142.

SCOTCH SYSTEM PREFERABLE.

system in this country, are : Its development from a popular superstition, and the fact that five centuries elapsed before it reached its present proportions and efficiency of management. Another objection may well have been raised, that so large a *single* community of insane people, although living in separate dwellings, would tend, by its increase, toward a greater aggregation than would be desirable. Another tendency to be feared from a single increasing community of this kind in a State, is the gradual diminution of interests outside of families in the way of employment, and the development of a race of mere keepers, so to say, in the place of a community interested in other pursuits as well — a result alike disastrous to patient and guardian. But the weightiest reasons for preferring the Scotch to the Belgian method, admirable though that is in many respects, are that in race, language, religion, characteristics, habits and social conditions generally, the Scotch more nearly resemble our people. Moreover, the methods of providing for certain sane paupers in families, and the insane poor in asylums and almshouses, are theoretically the same in Massachusetts and in Scotland. The latter relations will be found to have important bearings.

Anticipating that the following account of the Scotch system may be objected to as far too detailed for the requirements of our subject, the explanation is offered that the opposition to the proposed scheme cannot, to our mind, be more effectively met than by demonstrating its successful operation in each and every particular in which its failure was predicted in Scotland, and is now predicted, if it should be adopted in this State. This is especially true of the matters of guardianship, supervision and expense.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SCOTCH SYSTEM.

Statistics. — The average number of insane persons in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings throughout Scotland during five years immediately preceding January 1, 1884, was 9,988. These comprise all lunatics under official cognizance. The average number of pau-

ACCOUNT OF THE SCOTCH SYSTEM.

per patients living with relatives or strangers in private dwellings during this period was 1,600.

Distribution of Boarded-out Insane. — The latter are now distributed throughout the entire 33 counties of Scotland and the islands of Skye and the Hebrides, in nearly 500 parishes. The number of patients in each parish varies according to its population, size, and policy of its authorities, as well as the advantages possessed for the proper care of this class. The counties which have more than 100 lunatics distributed throughout their parishes are few. Dr. Fraser indicates the policy of the Lunacy Board in this direction when he says, in referring to the localities which are found to be most suitable for boarding-out the insane: “The people of these localities have now, I almost regret to say, become too eager for the charge of the chronic insane, and consequently the increase in the numbers resident in these places is, perhaps, leading to the formation of a larger aggregation than is desirable, and it may be soon necessary to do something in the direction of dispersing these aggregations.”* The diversity of sections to which patients are sent, is worthy of mention here, as showing that this class may be properly cared for in families, in spite of the fact that the physical conditions and social characteristics of the localities in which they are situated may vary considerably. Not only in the rural districts are these homes found for the insane, but many are even boarded-out in the heart of the city of Edinburgh, for example. In certain parishes it has long been customary to provide for their chronic insane in families, and the benefits of this arrangement being readily recognized, this arrangement soon causes an increase in the number of patients thus provided for. Other parishes have no such policy, but allow their insane to accumulate in asylums; but the number of such parishes is small and is diminishing every year, through the exertions of the Lunacy Board, and, more particularly, of its deputy commissioners.

Recent Increase in Numbers Due to Removals from Asylums. — There has been a steady increase in the number

* Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, p. 160.

DR. TURNBULL'S TESTIMONY.

of patients provided for in private dwellings since 1871, which has been particularly rapid during the last four years. This has been due, in great measure, to the recognition of the merits of this method on the part of medical officers of asylums and local inspectors of the poor. An instance of this is the fact that, in a single year (1882), 142 patients were removed from four overcrowded asylums to private dwellings, through the co-operation of the superintendents with those in charge of this department. They were induced to do this, however, only after having investigated the condition of, and the means of caring for, other cases in families. The combined daily average number of patients in these asylums was about 1,120, or several hundreds less than the number resident in the two largest lunatic hospitals in this State.

Account of a Number of Cases Boarded-out from the Fife and Kinross Asylum. — In this connection the testimony of Dr. Turnbull of the Fife and Kinross Asylum, one of the superintendents just referred to, is of decided value. After a careful and laborious inquiry into the operation of the boarding-out system, including visits to various parishes with one of the deputy commissioners, he decided to give it a trial, with the hope of relieving for the time, at least, the overcrowding at the asylum of which he has charge, and which contains about 300 inmates. The following extract is taken from a letter received recently : —

“ Since March, 1882, there have been discharged as boarded-out patients from this asylum, 23 males and 29 females — total, 52. Some of these were taken off our books immediately on leaving the asylum, others were on trial by being put on pass or probation for a longer or shorter period, but all were finally discharged. Of this number four men and five women were afterwards sent back to the asylum. The reasons for their return were as follows : — In three cases it was due to relapse in the mental condition ; that is, they did well for several months, then had an access of excitement or of acute symptoms, such as happens often enough among the cases that are discharged as recovered, and therefore required asylum treatment once more. Another is a congenital imbecile who ought not to be in an asylum at all. The failure in his case

FIFE AND KINROSS ASYLUM.

is due solely to the fact of the inspector and the guardian not doing their duty properly by him. He is in the asylum at present, but is to go out again very soon, and will I am sure do quite well under proper guardianship. The remaining five are classed as unsuitable, and in them the more particular causes of failure are as follows:—Two were, from the nature of their delusions and their general mental state, restless and noisy, refusing to work, and were very difficult to manage without skilled attendants. They were therefore bad selections. Another, although generally quiet and able to be useful, was of uneven temper, irritable, and inclined to strike a more demented case that was boarded in the same house with him. Another was sent back because, not being usefully occupied, he got into the way of riding too often to and fro on the engine of a side-line of railway which passed close beside his guardian's house, a rather dangerous habit in his case. The last of the five was a case of chronic dementia in a woman, who so far as her own mental condition was concerned was in every respect a most suitable case for boarding-out, but she had an indiscreet husband who visited her too often in her new home, and she was accordingly returned to the asylum to avoid any risks from that cause. I fear I have been far too diffuse in enumerating the causes of the return of the patients in the different instances, but I thought it was perhaps the best way of showing the causes of failure in boarding-out, and the conditions which have to be guarded against in selecting cases for the purpose."

In the reports of this asylum for the years 1882 and 1883 he also says of the results of this experiment:

"While of unusual service in relieving the pressure on the asylum space, the boarding-out system has also advantages from an economic point of view; . . . with our present rate of board the expense to the parish of boarding-out a lunatic is on the average considerably less than that incurred by keeping him in the asylum." . . .

"It is by the removal of these [boarded-out] cases that the tendency to accumulate in the asylum can best be combatted . . . and further experience has confirmed my belief in the great utility of this system. In the great majority of the cases the results are very gratifying. . . . In nearly all of them the care and guardianship were satisfactory, and when such was not the case steps were taken for removal to other guardianship.

CHARACTER OF BOARDED-OUT PATIENTS.

In a large number of cases the change of surroundings and mode of life with the consequent individualization has had a distinctly beneficial effect on the mental condition."

Patients from Other Sources. — But it is not alone from asylums that insane patients are drawn. A large proportion of them have never been committed to any institution, and have never required asylum treatment. For example, harmless imbeciles who, from their mental condition and poverty in their own families, might, if left to themselves, suffer exposure and annoyances, are placed in the homes and under the care of guardians of their own social condition, who are selected or approved by the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, and come under its supervision.

Character of Cases Boarded-out. — The kind of cases selected for boarding-out are the chronic harmless maniacs or demented, and idiots and imbeciles; and an experience of many years shows that these classes are not only best adapted for this method of treatment, but in reality that they need no other. Of late years the number of cases of *acquired* insanity in private dwellings has considerably increased, owing to the discharge of chronic lunatics from asylums in greater numbers.

Availability of Guardians. — The selection of suitable guardians, an element of the utmost importance, is now a matter of little difficulty. In the first place the people are said to have overcome in great measure their distrust of the insane, so much so that it is sufficient for a single patient to be boarded out in a district to conquer the disinclination to take lunatics under their roofs, and in fact the inconveniences which were anticipated are not realized. During a visit made by the writer to Gartmore, one of these parishes, the eagerness of the cottagers to obtain patients for care was very apparent. Several of the guardians followed us to the door to beg the Deputy Commissioner to send them another patient, or to prefer the request of some less fortunate neighbor. In some quarters the reaction in the feeling of the inhabitants has been so general that the demand for

SELECTION OF GUARDIANS.

lunatic boarders far exceeds the supply. So much for the willingness of the residents to receive such boarders.

As to the proportion of *suitable* guardians to be found among so many applicants, it is enough to mention the experience of the inspector of the poor of the city of Edinburgh, according to whom the difficulty lies in supplying applicants with suitable patients. He has no difficulty in finding suitable persons as guardians, for these come to him without seeking. Those whom we had an opportunity of seeing evinced great interest in their charges. Their care of the patients also seemed to be kindly and intelligent, and the patients themselves, in many cases, showed marked fondness for their guardians.

In most of the houses the insane are cared for by the "gudewife." This arrangement allows the head of the family to keep at his work, and as the majority of these patients have no harmful propensities, and many of them are aged, not to mention a number who are able to earn their living, this division of labor is beneficial in every way.

The majority of the insane in private dwellings reside with strangers, and although the attempt is generally made to place them with relatives or friends, only a small proportion are so provided for. It is found where patients have long been inmates of asylums that the family tie has been broken in the interim, owing, perhaps, to the death of kinsfolk, poverty, indifference or family quarrels. These patients are subject to supervision as well as those who are boarded with strangers, but the allowance to the family from the parish or from government is restricted to an amount sufficient to save them from any loss on the patients' account.

Precautions against Pecuniary Gain at the Expense of the Patient. — It is hardly necessary to say that only by regular supervision, reinforced by the power to enforce the necessary requirements, that abuses, indifference or neglect on the part of the guardians can be prevented. In order, however, that the guardian may be less likely to be governed by motives of pecuniary gain, it is found best to make it a

SURROUNDINGS OF PATIENTS.

requisite for the position that he or she shall be on the same social level as the patient. By so doing the patient is more readily and completely taken into the family, and becomes an object of general interest, care, guidance and watchfulness. This would not be encouraged by a guardian of a higher or lower social standing than that of the patient.

Surroundings of these Patients. — The surroundings of the patients in these houses are rude in the extreme, as might be expected among a class of people whose thrift consists in living comfortably and decently with what, to the visitor, seems the smallest allowance of the necessities.

To cite again the parish of Gartmore, a fair sample of such settlements, there was every evidence during our visit of the closest husbandry of small resources, the most meagre quarters, a scanty hoard of the most primitive appliances, and yet an absence of squalor, and no lack of such comforts for sane and insane as are deemed sufficient by that order of people and are so.

The town, if it may be called one, consists chiefly of a long, straggling street of one-story houses, containing, from two to three hundred people, and placed at the foot of the Grampians, far away from the city of Glasgow, the former home of most of these patients. The twenty-nine insane persons cared for here in the cotters' homes bore the aspect of content and good health, and participated, to a considerable extent, in the family matters. One melancholy patient, removed not long before from an asylum, was devoting herself to a child of her guardian, and manifesting a growing interest in her new life. A male patient proudly showed the Deputy Commissioner his earnings. Four demented women were seated at a table quietly enjoying, with the "gudewife," a simple but substantial and hot dinner, etc., etc. The absence of appeals and complaints, so apt to be made to officials on a protracted visit among the insane, was conspicuous.

Capacity of the Patients for Usefulness. — The usefulness of these patients as a whole is considerable, and is turned to good account by all concerned, patient, guardian and

HEALTH AND MORTALITY OF PATIENTS.

ratepayer, the amount allowed for their support by parliament or the parish being regulated by their ability to aid in the work of the household or farm, and thus the burden of maintenance to the parish is lessened, the guardian has an extra "hand," and the patient enjoys the increased consideration of the family. The Commissioners' report for 1882 states, under this head, the opinion of Dr. Fraser, as follows : —

"It is common in my experience to note an increase of usefulness among chronic lunatics after they have been placed in private dwellings. The various duties of home life, the emergencies which are apt to arise in a household, and the different interests which a piece of land and all its gear possess, tend to wake up such capacity for work and usefulness as exists, and often produces a desire to help even in the most apathetic and demented."

Standard of Health Maintained. — The statistics of physical health and mortality are instructive, and speak well for the judgment of those engaged in selecting the patients for this method of treatment. In the year 1882, out of 758, or about one-half of all the boarded-out insane, 79.9 per cent. were reported as in good bodily condition, while a little under 50 per cent. of the 92 patients above 70 years of age were enjoying fair health.

Rate of Mortality. — The average mortality of the entire number for a period of three years was 5.1 per cent., as against an average of 8.2 per cent. in asylums; and the significant fact also appears, that the percentage of deaths from pulmonary consumption was 5.6 in private dwellings, as against 17.2 in asylums. Moreover, although the average number of these patients for this period has been 1,592, no suicides and but two accidental deaths have occurred.

Cost of Maintenance. — The cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland varies greatly according to the locality, the average weekly cost per capita ranging in 1883 from 85 cents to \$1.60. The computed average cost for maintenance in asylums was \$2.35; in private dwellings, \$1.33. This expense, as well as that for

COST OF MAINTENANCE — PRECAUTIONS.

clothes, is met in part from the local poor-rates, but largely from a parliamentary appropriation, and is regulated by the Board of Lunacy in each case. From the time the guardian who receives a patient under his roof applies for permission to do so, he is under supervision of the Board through one of the deputy commissioners, who, after a provisional sanction has been granted the guardian, makes a preliminary visit, reports to the Board as to the suitability of such provision, and afterwards includes him or her, if favorably reported upon, in his regular visits of inspection.

Penalties and Precautions against Neglect of the Patient. — Should a local poor-board be negligent, the Lunacy Board may compel those authorities to increase the amount of payment to the guardian, in case the unsuitability be due to parsimoniousness on their part. Moreover, unless the patient be comfortably clothed, housed and fed, treated in every way as well as the other members of the household, and receive such personal care and attendance as will insure their comfort and safety, the Board may and does withhold the parliamentary grant or appropriation by which the parishes are aided in supporting the patients. A threat of the latter procedure is usually sufficient to insure proper attention to the requirements of the Board. As a final resource, the Board may direct the removal of any of these patients to an asylum, when it becomes evident to them that their condition demands it.

With these penalties as safeguards, and through the careful supervision to which the guardians are subject, as will be shown presently, the opportunity for financial gain at the expense of the comfort of the patient would seem to be small, and facts might be furnished, would space allow, to show that it is so in effect.

Considerations determining Rate of Board. — The considerations which fix the rate of board in each case are various and refer to “(1) the obligation resting on the guardian to maintain the patient; (2) the ability of the patient to do useful work; (3) the necessity for providing special diet or nursing the patient; (4) the irksomeness of the duties which

METHOD OF SUPERVISION.

the guardian may have to perform ; (5) the extent to which the patient may interfere with the industrial productiveness of the guardian's household, and (6) the usual cost of living of the working classes in the district in which the guardian lives." *

The Economy of the Method. — An illustration of the economy of this method of providing for the chronic insane is furnished by a return from the city parish of Edinburgh, in which it appears that the average cost, inclusive of supervision and every other item of expenditure for the insane boarded with strangers, is, in round numbers, \$95 per year. The asylum rate during the preceding five years was \$135 per year, so the saving during these years was \$40 per year on each of the thirty-six patients, or a sum of more than \$8,000 in the expenditure of this parish in the course of five years.

Method of Supervision, Visitation, etc. — As to the vital requisite of such a system, adequate supervision, the facts are, in brief, as follows : Every pauper and private patient is boarded out only upon a permit from the Board, granted on two medical certificates of lunacy which also certify that the condition of the patient and surroundings generally are such as to ensure proper care and treatment in a private dwelling. This permit is provisional, and becomes invalid if the Deputy Commissioner finds the patient's condition unsatisfactory and no improvement seems probable. The number of patients who can be legally received into a single house is but one, unless the occupier holds a special license from the Board, in which case four is the limit allowed. It is seldom, however, that more than two are thus provided for, usually only one.

The duty of superintending the condition of these patients is mainly confided by the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy to the two Deputy Commissioners (not members of the Board), who receive salaries of £600 each. These gentlemen are physicians trained in the specialty of mental disease, and were

* Twenty-fifth Report of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, p. xxxviii.

VISITATION OF PATIENTS.

formerly successful superintendents of important asylums. These officials visit each patient under their charge once a year, although their visits to special cases are much more frequent. Moreover it has become a practice of the Deputy Commissioner to visit various asylums where the greatest need of room is felt, and to select, with the superintendent's advice and assistance, suitable cases for boarding out.

In addition to the inspection by the Deputy Commissioner, at least four visits a year must also be made by a medical man, appointed for that purpose by the parochial Board of the parish to which the lunatic is chargeable. It is also his duty at every visit to enter in a "Visiting Book for Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings," prescribed by the Lunacy Board and kept in every such house, a report of the condition of the patient, and any suggestions he may deem necessary.

Still further supervision is exercised by the inspectors of the poor, who are obliged to visit, at least twice a year, every patient in their respective parishes where they hold office, and to record their visits in the book just mentioned.

Unsatisfactory Cases.—It is acknowledged there are a number of such cases who are not satisfactorily cared for in this manner, but they are thought to be growing fewer, and the last report of the Board states that the improvement of their condition in general is steadily progressive, and is considered to be quite abreast of what is taking place in the care and treatment of the insane in the asylums.

Indications of the Success of this System in Scotland.—Before leaving this part of the subject, attention is called to the facts which indicate the success of the Scotch system, viz. : The large increase in the number of licensed houses, the evident content of the patients, and finally the growing sentiment among asylum physicians favorable to this mode of treatment, and the efforts now being made on all sides to take advantage of it.

Dr. Clouston's Views.—The eminent alienist, Dr. Clouston, superintendent of the foremost asylum in Scotland, who was, at one time, hardly to be counted among the advocates of the system, says, in a letter just received : —

DR. CLOUSTON'S VIEWS.

“One of the parishes in Edinburgh has about one-fourth of all its insane boarded out with benefit to the patients and to the rate-payers. When the disease is acute, the patients are sent here. As they become quiet and chronic I select them and send their names to the Inspector of Poor, who finds suitable guardians. Some of those I select are sent back to the asylum, but no great harm is done. . . . Of late years, since it (the boarding-out system) was better understood, better organized and better supervised, the results have been good on the whole, and very good in some cases. Money has been saved, the patients have been sufficiently well cared for, and in many cases made happier, and asylums have been relieved from overcrowding, prevented from growing unmanageable in size, and have been left more to their proper work of treating the curable and recent cases. The rich, quiet insane have always been boarded out largely here and elsewhere. Why should not the poor have the same chance? I cannot imagine any country where a certain proportion and a certain kind of chronic and quiet lunatics and imbeciles should not be boarded out in private houses. Asylum life is, at best, an unnatural and an expensive thing, and, in my opinion, its undoubted benefits to most cases of insanity do not apply to certain of the more quiet and manageable patients.”

English Opinion of the System. — Further evidence of the success of the Scotch in this direction is found in the opinion in which their organization is held by some of their brother alienists in England. A reviewer in a recent number of the “Journal of Mental Science,” in the course of a criticism of this feature of the Scottish lunacy administration, makes reference to the Parliamentary Grant before mentioned, and its beneficial influence in helping to maintain the boarded-out cases, while in England only the patients in asylums profit by it. This difference is thought to result in a very obvious benefit to the rate-payers in Scotland and, probably, advantage to a certain class of patients, and the conclusion is reached that it is difficult to suggest any very practical objection to the extension of the Scotch system to England. This is also a fitting place to refer to an objection which is sometimes made to the adoption of the boarding-out system

OBJECTIONS TO ADOPTION OF THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

for the insane elsewhere, viz.: That it has been tried in England, and found to be impracticable, and of doubtful advantage to the patients. If the preceding criticism of the plan is not a sufficient answer, one may be found in the fact that pauper patients in private dwellings do not appear on the registers of the English Board of Lunacy, that there is no direct supervision of them by the commissioners, and that the visitation of them does not fall within their duties. There is, consequently, no system in selecting guardians to take care of boarded-out cases, and no proper oversight of them after they are boarded out. It seems needless, therefore, in the face of these facts, to claim that any “system” of the sort has yet been developed in England.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CHIEF OBJECTIONS TO THE
SYSTEM.

The objections to the method are of two kinds: —

1. General ones, condemning its employment under any circumstances.
2. Those referring only to its applicability to this State.

The more important of these will be considered, although some are included which may seem trivial, except, perhaps, to the general public, who would justly require to be satisfied of the merits of any scheme which so closely concerns them, and without whose sympathy and assistance little can be achieved.

The Effect on the Families Themselves. — The success of such a course has been doubted by some on the ground of its bad influence on the families themselves in which these patients are placed. It is admitted that in some instances the arrangement is of mutual benefit; but it is

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thought that in the majority of cases it may be of more than dubious advantage to the family, whatever it may be to the patient and the taxpayers. Without discussing this question in its wider aspects as a social and philosophical problem, but applying the test of practice, analogy and every-day experience, it will, I think, be seen that the grounds for any such misgivings are more apparent than real.

In the first place, patients with tendencies of obviously harmful nature are, or should be, sent to asylums. Cases of idiocy and dementia, also, of very repulsive habits and appearance, and who are included among those known in asylum parlance as "harmless," are, nevertheless, plainly unfit for family life. Moreover, the interest and solicitude, perhaps also the self-sacrifice and pride, which the care of suitable patients may awaken in a household, whether the interest be due to kindly or pecuniary motives, are certainly beneficial influences, and would seem to more than counteract any demoralizing tendencies springing from the insanity of the patient.

Again, the practice of placing in families sane dependents among whom are depraved vicious children, "juvenile offenders," and female convicts, has long been extensively employed. Such inmates of a household surely might have a bad effect on it, if any; but it has been found to be inappreciable.

Finally, Dr. Lawson's opinion, drawn from an oversight of about eight hundred patients so situated, is as follows. He says:—

"While in some cases the question of the effect upon the families themselves may be regarded as an open one, there can, I think, be little doubt that, in the majority of cases in which insane persons are neither dangerous nor of indecent tendencies, their presence amongst sane associates is either productive of no harm or is actually beneficial."

Danger of Neglect or Abuse of Patients.—This objection is due in great measure to reports of occasional cases

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of extreme neglect or other ill-treatment of insane persons at home by their relatives. In their ignorance perhaps, they conceal and shamefully neglect or even abuse these unfortunates, rather than endure the supposed stigma of having an insane relative in an asylum, or in order to keep the patient from asylum treatment and its imagined cruelties, or from various other motives. Such wrongs (which occur *for want of* official oversight) naturally create a sensation and excite just indignation. On the other hand, properly treated cases, which might illustrate the advantages of domestic care, seldom come to the surface, from a desire of concealment on the part of relatives, etc. Thus it happens that a calm examination of the value of domestic care and its humanizing influences is sometimes set aside, the possibility of utilizing these advantages under a system of official supervision is scouted, and the unwarrantable conclusion is reached that a reckless abandonment of the insane to private care is advocated.

To the second class of objections belong the following:—

The Difference between Scotland and this State in Social Conditions and Methods of Lunacy Administration.—Most of the arguments advanced against the project under consideration refer solely to its applicability to our own institutions. By far the strongest of these relate to the differences in social conditions, national characteristics, and method of lunacy administration. Any one who has closely investigated the subject will admit that the respectable families among our poorer class of working people, in which might be found the best guardians for such cases, are too well-to-do to be influenced by the pittance from the Government, which is a considerable assistance to the Scotchman in like station. The latter has long been inured to laboring hard for small results, and cannot afford to neglect any opportunity for gain. Moreover, it often happens that his position, as a paid guardian, raises him in social importance among his neighbors. For the American, however, other

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and more congenial employment is more available, and fear of losing caste with his neighbors is a more potent influence in the other direction. Again, the rigor of class distinctions in Great Britain tends to keep the lower orders as a class at one level of life, causing their occupations to change vastly less than with us, and their ambitions to be fewer. Consequently a family system of the kind advocated would seem more likely to have stability and to flourish in such a soil than when planted among a more shifting and restless people, who are less content with a little. These views seem, in theory, unassailable. As a matter of fact, however, *sane* dependents, as we have just indicated, have long been "placed out" in families in this and other States, and in countries differing widely in the characteristics alluded to. The recompense to the guardian has often been surprisingly small, and the care of many of their charges has been trying in the extreme. Nevertheless, this method has proved so advantageous that it is being daily more and more fully acted upon. Again, it seems probable that guardians receiving into their families young women who have been "placed out" from a reformatory prison would not be less likely to suffer in their neighbors' good opinion than others taking charge of boarded-out patients from an asylum.

With regard to the methods of lunacy administration employed in the two countries, it may be said that it is chiefly the difference between wise and imperfect legislation that places the condition of the insane in private dwellings in Scotland far in advance of that of the same class in England. So also in Massachusetts, judicious legislation is vital to the success of our scheme, and should be joined to competent and thorough management from the outset of its establishment.

Number of Cases Likely to be Small and Room for Improvement Slight. — There is every variety of opinion as to the number of insane persons available for this kind of care. The view of the Illinois Board of Commissioners, as expressed in their last Report, is that the number of insane people in that State who might be properly cared

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for in private dwellings is comparatively small. The cases referred to, however, are those whose condition would allow them to be taken into families without systematic official supervision. The legislature is warned of the danger of “*leaving* the insane to the uncontrolled and often misdirected impulses and ideas of their friends.” Under such conditions the number boarded out would necessarily be small. Dr. Quinby, of the Worcester Asylum, in a recent paper devoted to a careful consideration of the best methods of providing for our chronic insane, disapproves of the system here proposed, advancing, among other reasons, the opinion that, although “it would not be very difficult to find places in desirable families [in this State] for *a certain limited number* of quiet, cleanly demented, capable of partially paying for their support by their labor, such patients could not,” he thinks, “well be spared from the hospital, for they contribute largely toward reimbursing the State for their support by the work which they perform; while, on the other hand, their condition would not be materially improved by the proposed change, as most such inmates of our hospitals are but little restricted in personal liberty.” Dr. Goldsmith, of the Danvers Hospital, on the other hand, in the Report of that Institution for 1884, advocates a system of boarding-out certain of the insane, and he thinks that “in a few years several hundred would be found thus cared for economically on the part of the State and comfortably for themselves, if the cases should be carefully selected and the system judiciously pushed.” The class of patients he would select would be chiefly women, and preferably those who, being advanced in years, would probably be kept nearer their home by their physical infirmity. He also considers it probable that the practice would spread from family to family.

This element of elasticity is one of the great advantages of such a system, as will be seen.

Three hundred and eighty inmates of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, 150 at Worcester, 100 at Danvers and 89 at Northampton, a total of 719 in a combined hospital population of

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about 2,575, are considered "harmless" by the superintendents of those institutions. The number of quiet, cleanly demented patients in these hospitals, whose liberty is but little restricted, and who do what might be called remunerative work for those institutions, is quite small. Consequently, leaving such patients out of the category, it is reasonable to suppose that among the entire number (3,250) of the insane inmates of the establishments in our State, 500 or 600 suitable cases might be found among, we will say, 900 of the harmless, chronic patients, who would answer the requirements of such a provision.

However much acute insanity may vary in different countries in the activity of its symptoms, the *chronic* insane are pretty much the same everywhere. At all events, the characteristics of the chronic lunatics seen by us at the Fife and Kinross Asylum, and afterwards successfully boarded out, as before mentioned, differed in no respect from the class designated "harmless" who are now at the Danvers Hospital in this State.

A further contingent ought justly to be furnished from among the insane in certain of our city and town almshouses, in some of which they are subject to the evils of overcrowding, or suffer serious discomfort, to say the least, owing to the ignorance of the superintendents of the requirements of the insane.

Nor should the possibility of improving by this means the condition of this class of the insane be ignored. Any radical change is of course out of the question, but there can be no doubt that domestic treatment frequently results in increased intelligence, usefulness and bodily health through the individualization which it makes possible. The fact that more "attendant-power," as it has been aptly termed, is available in private dwellings than in asylums, would lead one to expect better results in the former. Thus, instead of thirty or forty patients, under the care of two or three attendants, as is the case in many of our asylum wards, single patients in private dwellings would each be under the

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charge of one or more members of the household, and among vastly more natural surroundings.

The Impossibility of Obtaining Suitable Guardians. — This has been found to be the main argument against the movement in whatever country or locality it has been attempted. In practice it has been found to be a groundless objection. As might reasonably be expected, the introduction of a few quiet and but little objectionable insane patients into families in any well-selected locality, is not a difficult matter, and this footing, once gained, has opened the way for a few others demanding more attention. The popular distrust, which is due to ignorant fear of the insane, is soon dispelled by slight acquaintance with the disposition and conduct of a class of the insane in whom loss of mental and bodily activity are leading characteristics. Although there is little enough to attract one in such cases, it is a mistake to give the impression, as do some objectors, that patients of this class retain enough mental vigor “to call forth the exercise of most if not all of the Christian virtues.” This criticism should be applied to asylum cases only.

The Large Amount of Supervision Required. — Those who are only acquainted with the oversight and care of the insane as it exists in asylums, find it difficult to understand how anything short of an equally large amount of supervision and the most unremitting vigilance can ensure the well-being of insane people in private dwellings. With a full appreciation of the value of careful supervision, and realizing that the success of any such organization as the one proposed would largely turn upon the efficiency of this part of its mechanism, it is yet conceivable that there is danger of overdoing in this direction from an exaggerated idea of the requirements of this class of patients. The endeavor should be to resist the tendency that is shown in this demand for constant and rigorous inspection to gradually introduce the wholly official administration, of which the asylum is the type, in the place of a domestic administration officially supervised, which is the essential merit of private-dwelling

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care. The object of the latter is to have the patient received into a family on as nearly equal terms as his or her condition will allow, to share, as far as possible, in the domestic interests and comforts. This end would be defeated, should the guardian and charge come to occupy merely the positions of attendant and patient, as in asylums. Consequently, it would seem that the interests of such patients might be sufficiently guarded by a system of central and local visitation, through which the condition of each one of them should be inspected once a month, and oftener in cases demanding special attention.

Undue Expense to the State. — Unless the public and its representatives can be convinced that any proposal for providing for its insane will not involve great expense, it would be folly to advocate it. The day of costly establishments has passed, and lavish outlay in that direction has not been found productive of the hoped-for results to the patient, while the effect upon the community has been to arouse distrust, and to bring more strongly to the front purely economical considerations. In the matter under consideration, indications point to a decided saving in the cost of the support of the State's insane, should such a system be adopted. The expense of supporting the boarding-out insane in Scotland, is, in itself, no criterion; but some idea of the probable cost in this State may be obtained by comparing the rate, *per capita*, of patients in asylums and of those in private dwellings in that country. The average yearly cost will then be found to average, at the least, a third less in favor of the latter class. Why, in this State, the weekly rate for boarded-out patients should be higher than that which the towns are obliged to pay for their charges in asylums (\$3.25), remains unexplained.

Possibly at the outset a larger allowance might be necessary in order to overcome the prejudice which might arise against caring for the insane in this way. It may, however, be predicted with confidence that the ease of dealing with them would, before long, become generally recognized. In this

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case, it is probable, in view of what has been stated, especially with regard to the character of many other dependents now boarded out in the State, that suitable guardians might be found to whom three dollars a week for each patient would be an object, especially where it should be found expedient to board two patients in one family.

By far the greatest financial advantage to the State, and it is one that is generally recognized, lies in the fact that no expense in the way of construction would be necessary by this method of provision. Moreover, a successful organization of this kind would result in postponing the erection of additional buildings, a step which seems inevitable from the rapid accumulation of insane persons in the State. This result might be expected from a system by which the quiet and harmless insane may be, at the time such change becomes necessary, taken from overcrowded asylums and distributed throughout the State in families. In other words, it is an institution of unlimited capacity in its particular direction if rightly conducted.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN THE CONDITION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS OF OUR STATE CHARITIES OF THE FEASIBILITY OF ADOPTING THIS SYSTEM.

If in spite of the foregoing facts and opinions the system should still fail to recommend itself, the success of certain organized methods of charitable administration which are in operation in this State ought to have great weight, with the most sceptical, in its favor, for the reasons which will appear.

In its Second Annual Report the Board of Charities of this State, through its Chairman, the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, made an earnest and forcible plea for the separation and diffusion of the dependent classes of the State Institutions, and advocated, among other remedial agencies, the use of the family for this purpose.

Youthful offenders in the Industrial School and Reformatories, dependent children in almshouses, and harmless incurables in asylums, were alike suggested as proper subjects for family care. The success, also, of any such undertaking

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was predicted on the ground that it was based on natural principles. Since that time, nearly twenty years ago, this means of provision for the *sane* dependents above mentioned has been adopted, and the practice of placing in families these children and youths, of ages varying from three to eighteen years, has become most extensive. So far, therefore, as the sane poor are concerned the prediction may be said to have been fulfilled, as the plan has been found to be highly advantageous to the dependent and the State. On the other hand, the proposal then made for a similar disposal of the harmless insane has met with little or no encouragement. The reason for this, it will be said, lies in the want of parallelism between poor children and poor lunatics as to their care and treatment. Let us see if this argument is well grounded in fact. In the following year the same Board called attention to the exertions being made by the Commissioners of Lunacy in Scotland toward boarding out the insane, and the probable success of the scheme in prospect. It has been shown how widely that practice has since been extended in that country and how thoroughly have been realized the expectations concerning it. Now it is a well-established fact that for more than thirty years previously the boarding out of pauper children of the lowest classes had been customary in Scotland and that it led to a trial of a similar procedure, by certain inspectors of the poor, with quiet and harmless lunatics. This experiment proved satisfactory; the organization became more and more extensive and efficiently administered, until now it is a most valuable adjunct. Here, therefore, is a case in point of the rise of a system of boarding out the insane from a similar method of dealing with sane paupers.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Considering it now established that the conditions are favorable for the initiation of our scheme, there remains to be discussed the means by which the system may be successfully administered. Any recommendations giving all the details of legislation and administration necessary to its furtherance would be of little value, as the various minor

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complications likely to arise touching legal enactments and prevailing methods of management in different departments cannot be foreseen. The main requirements, however, in these directions are, first, that such a system should be controlled by the Central Board; and secondly, that it should be under expert supervision. This is indispensable. To be more explicit, the supervision should be intrusted to one or more physicians skilled in dealing with the insane, and practically acquainted with their requirements. The reason for this will be obvious when we recall the early experience at Gheel, and many other places, where the attempt has been made to care for the chronic insane without that precaution. In Gheel, abuses were rife until the colony was placed under systematic medical and expert supervision. Then, only, did it begin to properly serve its useful purpose in the novel manner which made it famous. Again, the care of the insane in almshouses throughout this country has been a chapter of evils, from first to last, wherever it has lacked expert oversight. Further explanation of the necessity of this safeguard would be superfluous, although the reasons for it are numerous and weighty.

In addition to the direction of the organization through expert agency under the control of the central Board, regular, local visitation by a medical practitioner, living near each collection of cases, would be of great advantage for obvious reasons. Other visits could be entrusted to reliable non-professional individuals willing to engage in such work, or, where practicable, to local overseers of the poor. As a final requisite the Board should have, beside the necessary appropriation for the provision proposed, the aid of statutory enactments in enforcing its requirements. These might take the form of penalties in the way of withdrawing pecuniary aid from those in charge of patients, and of removing the latter to asylums.

CONCLUSIONS.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

It follows from the foregoing observations, especially in view of the great need that exists of additional provision for the chronic insane poor of the State in Lunatic hospitals, that : —

1. A large proportion of these patients do not require asylum treatment, who, nevertheless, cannot for various reasons be suitably provided for among their relatives or friends.

2. Experience, both in this country and abroad, justifies the belief that suitable families can be found in this State to undertake the care of these cases.

3. If placed in these families under systematic expert supervision and regular and competent visitation, these patients would be more comfortable than they now are ; those who need it most could receive more effective treatment in the lunatic hospitals ; and the expense to the State and the towns for the harmless insane would be considerably lessened.

Finally, the early adoption, on a small scale, of the method proposed is earnestly advised, trusting to judicious management for its rapid extension.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS.

PART NINTH.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS

CONCERNING LAWS REGULATING SETTLEMENTS OF PERSONS DE-
PENDENT ON PUBLIC RELIEF.

For the public convenience the Board here incorporates the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the subject of pauper settlements, together with a digest of decisions to date concerning the same.

[Public Statutes, Chap. 83.]

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

SECTION 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise: namely,—

First. A married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they are born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and

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living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person at the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, and pays all state, county, city, or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate, for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Sixth. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Seventh. The provisions of the preceding clause shall apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage under the provisions of the first clause, and to widows; and a settlement thereunder shall be deemed to have been gained by an unsettled woman upon the completion of the term of residence therein mentioned, although the whole or a part of such term has already elapsed.

Eighth. Any person being chosen, and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose, a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Ninth. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

Tenth. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Eleventh. Any person who was duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States during the late civil war, or duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof after having been enlisted and mustered into said service, and who duly served for not less than one year, or died or became disabled from wounds or disease

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received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and his wife or widow and minor children shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such place; and any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under this clause, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of the Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the place where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. But these provisions shall not apply to any person who was enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one place, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who has been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or who left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

Twelfth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, and any person duly qualified as provided in the eleventh clause of this section, who, at the time of his enlistment, dwelt and had his home within such bounds, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place; but no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division is incorporated into a new city or town, and having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

SECT. 2. Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed to give to any person the right to acquire a settlement, or to be in process of acquiring a settlement, while receiving relief as a pauper, unless within five years from the time of receiving such relief he reimburses the cost thereof to the city or town furnishing the same.

PAUPER SETTLEMENT LAWS.

SECT. 3. No person who actually supports himself and his family shall be deemed to be a pauper by reason of the commitment of his wife, child, or other relative to a lunatic hospital or other institution of charity, reform, or correction by order of a court or magistrate, and of his inability to maintain such wife, child, or relative therein; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to release him from liability for such maintenance.

SECT. 4. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions hereof; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence or other act, in the same time and manner as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 5. Except as hereinafter provided, every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one within this State; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

SECT. 6. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four, are hereby defeated and lost; except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition of settlement in the same place under the provisions of the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth clauses of section one of this chapter, or under corresponding provisions in other statutes existing prior to the passage hereof; and *provided*, that, whenever a settlement acquired by marriage has been thus defeated, the former settlement of the wife, if not defeated by the same provision, shall be thereby revived.

[Chapter 113, Acts of 1882.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE TOWNS AND CITIES TO RECOVER FOR EXPENSE
INCURRED IN THE SUPPORT OR RELIEF OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Any city or town which incurs expense for the support of a pauper having a settlement therein, may recover the same against such person, his executors or administrators, in an action of contract for money paid, laid out, and expended for his use.

[Approved March 27, 1882.]

DIGEST OF DECISIONS.

PAUPER SETTLEMENT.—A DIGEST OF DECISIONS.

If an insane pauper, having his settlement in this Commonwealth, and confined under sentence in a house of correction, is duly committed, by order of a judge of probate, to a State lunatic hospital, the town where such pauper has his settlement is liable for the expenses of his support, even after the expiration of the time for which he was sentenced to the house of correction. *Smith v. Lee*, 12 Allen, 510 (1866).

A married woman does not acquire a settlement in a town by her husband's living on an estate of freehold therein three years successively, if, during any portion of that time, the town where they formerly lived supported her as a pauper in a lunatic hospital out of the Commonwealth. *Oakham v. Warwick*, 13 Allen, 88 (1866).

A general law, changing the rules of settlement, and having the effect to transfer, from one town to another, the obligation to support paupers, is not therefore unconstitutional. *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, 97 Mass., 382 (1867).

The term "quota of any city or town," in statute of 1865, chap. 230, sect. 1, includes every person who, during the recent civil war, was enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, and after quotas of cities and towns were legally recognized and assigned, was credited to the quota of such city or town under any call of the President, although his term of service ended before any such legal recognition and assignment. — *Ib.*

A person legally capable of choosing or changing his domicile, who is residing in a city or town in this Commonwealth, with the purpose of there remaining for an indefinite time, and without retaining and keeping up any intention to return to his former home in another city or town in this Commonwealth, has his domicile in the place of his actual residence. *Wilbraham v. Ludlow*, 99 Mass., 587 (1868).

A person legally capable of choosing or changing his domicile, who abandons his home, and thenceforth wanders from town to

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town, working as a day laborer "with no purpose in view, and with no opinions, desires, or intentions in relation to residence, except to have a home wherever he works," ceases to have a continuing domicile, for the purpose of acquiring a settlement in the town where the home is which he so abandons. *Ib.*

A written discharge issued to a soldier by the proper military authorities, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, is conclusive evidence, in an action between two towns concerning his settlement as a pauper, under the statute of 1865, chap. 230, of the cause of his leaving the service; and evidence is not admissible to show that the certificate was obtained by undue influence, especially without any evidence that such influence was exercised by the soldier himself; nor is evidence that he was absent without leave, and was arrested for desertion, admissible to show that he was guilty of wilful desertion, in the absence of evidence that he was tried for desertion, and convicted thereof. *Fitchburg v. Lunenburg*, 102 Mass., 358 (1869).

The disability of a soldier from wounds or disease contracted while he was engaged in the military service of the United States during the civil war, intended by the statute of 1865, chap. 230, sect. 1, to give him a settlement in the town to whose quota he belonged, is such a disability, and such only, as terminated his military service within one year from his enlistment. *Wayland v. Ware*, 104 Mass., 46 (1870).

The statute of 1865, chap. 230, sect. 1, gives a settlement to a soldier credited to the quota of a town, in conformity with its terms, even if he was credited in excess of the proportion due from the town at the time of such credit. *Ib.*

On the trial of an issue between two towns of the settlement of an infant pauper, it is incompetent for the mother to testify that the infant, though born in wedlock, is illegitimate. *Abington v. Duxbury*, 105 Mass., 287 (1870).

In an action by one town to recover from another the expense of supporting, as a pauper, a married woman alleged to have her settlement with the defendants, it is competent for them to prove that her husband has a settlement in the Commonwealth else-

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where than with them, derived from his mother, without first proving that he derived no settlement from his father. *Ib.*

A man is not prevented from gaining a settlement, under the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 1, clause 12, in a town in which he has lived for ten years together under a fictitious name, and paid poll and other taxes assessed on him under that name, for five years within said time, by the fact that he has deserted his wife and children meanwhile in the town where he was formerly settled, and its officers have, in one year of the ten, given her some aid without his knowledge, or ever calling on him for payment. *Wareham v. Milford*, 105 Mass., 293 (1870).

A soldier discharged for disability does not thereby acquire a settlement under the statute of 1865, chap. 230, unless the disability arose from wounds or disease received or contracted in the service, and there is no presumption that it did so arise. *Ashland v. Marlborough*, 106 Mass., 266 (1871).

In an action between two towns to recover for expenses incurred by the plaintiffs, in supporting a pauper alleged to have a settlement with the defendants, it was admitted that he had no other than a derivative settlement, and was found as a fact that he derived a settlement with the defendants from his ancestors, unless his grandfather acquired one with the plaintiffs. Held, that the burden of proving that the grandfather acquired such a settlement was on the defendants. *Dana v. Petersham*, 107 Mass., 598 (1871).

Evidence that a man who resided in a town eighteen years, in occupation of real estate, was taxed there on his poll in five years of the eighteen, and also on real estate in four years of the five, and that in two of the five years his name was on the voting-list of the town, is not conclusive that the taxes were paid by him. *Ib.*

The provisions of the statutes of 1865, chap. 230, and 1868, chap. 328, sect. 3, relating to the acquirement by soldiers in the civil war of settlements in cities or towns of which they were inhabitants, and as part of whose quotas they were duly enlisted and mustered, apply to drafted men as well as volunteers; and it is immaterial to the question whether a soldier gained a settlement under those provisions, that, after having been in due form enlisted and mustered, and having served one year and more, he was dis-

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charged as illegally drafted. *Sheffield v. Otis*, 107 Mass., 282 (1871).

The statute of 1866, chap. 234, sect. 1, does not oblige a town to support a State pauper whose wife has a settlement in the town, unless she is also a pauper. *Belchertown v. Ludlow*, 110 Mass., 98 (1872).

The owner of land, for a consideration paid by A and B, executed and delivered a deed of the land to A and B, reserving and giving to C the use of the land during his life, to have and to hold the land to A and B and their heirs to their use. C entered upon the land under the deed, and occupied it for three years successively. Held, that he had an equitable freehold in the land, and had acquired a settlement in the town where the land lay, although the deed was not recorded. *Conway v. Ashfield*, 110 Mass., 113 (1872).

Action brought to recover of defendants (inhabitants of Hopkinton) expenses incurred by plaintiffs (inhabitants of Bellingham) in the support of Montcalm S. Pettes, a pauper. James Pettes, grandfather of the pauper, had a settlement in Rehoboth, in this State, acquired by virtue of the provisions of law in force before Feb. 11, 1794; but, if he had not acquired a settlement prior to that date, he could not have acquired one after that date in Rehoboth, where he continued to reside until about 1800. About the year 1800 James Pettes removed from Rehoboth to Hopkinton, where he continued to reside until 1819, but acquired no settlement there; and in 1819 was removed to Rehoboth as a pauper, and supported there until his death, a few years after. Jacob Pettes, son of said James, and father of the pauper, was born in Rehoboth, and came with his father to Hopkinton, being then a minor, about the year 1800, and continued to reside in Hopkinton until his death, about the year 1832, but acquired no settlement there. Hezekiah Rice, grandfather of the pauper on his mother's side, took a conveyance of a farm in Hopkinton from said town April 5, 1773, and from that date, to the time of his death in 1827, continued to reside in said town on said farm, and acquired a settlement there by reason of owning and living on said farm. Sally Rice, daughter of said Hezekiah, and mother of the pauper, was born in Hopkinton about the year 1780, and continued to reside in that town until her death in 1842. Said Jacob Pettes and Sally Rice were married about

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1810; and their son, the pauper, was born in Hopkinton about 1816, but has never acquired any settlement unless by derivation from or through his father or mother. The pauper fell into distress in Bellingham Nov. 2, 1871. Held, that the existence of this settlement of Jacob Pettes, derived from his father, James Pettes, prevented the subsequent acquisition, by the pauper, of a settlement in Hopkinton, derived, through his mother, from Hezekiah Rice. Under the exception in the statute of 1870, chap. 392, sect. 2, he therefore retained his settlement, derived through his father, from James Pettes, his grandfather. This settlement being neither acquired by marriage, nor defeated by virtue of the provisions of the statute of 1870, chap. 392, sect. 2, is not within the direct operation of the statute of 1871, chap. 379, sect. 3. *Bellingham v. Hopkinton*, 114 Mass., 553 (1874).

The town record, kept pursuant to the statute of 1863, chaps. 65, 229, of the soldiers who composed the town's quota of the troops furnished by the Commonwealth to the United States, is competent evidence of the enlistment of one of such soldiers, and of payment of bounty to him. Intentional absence from military service without leave does not of itself constitute the crime of wilful desertion; there must be, in addition, the intention not to return to the service. The "wilful desertion" referred to in the statute of 1865, chap. 230, sect. 3, is the "desertion" defined by the Articles of War, United States Statutes, 1806, chap. 20, art. 20. *Hanson v. South Scituate*, 115 Mass., 336 (1874).

The husband of a pauper had a derivative settlement in a town, from his grandfather, acquired under provisions of law in force prior to Feb. 11, 1794. The father of the husband had also resided in the town for ten years together, and paid taxes there for five years while the husband was a minor. Neither the husband nor the pauper, after his death, had complied with the conditions necessary to acquire a settlement in their own right. Held, that the pauper had a legal settlement in the town. *Adams v. Ipswich*, 116 Mass., 570 (1874).

The transfer authorized by the General Statutes, chap 71, sect. 7, of an inmate of a State lunatic hospital, from that institution to another, is properly made under the authority of the original mittimus. *Ib.*

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The right of the Commonwealth to recover from the town of a pauper's settlement, money paid out of the treasury for his support at a State lunatic hospital, under the General Statutes, chap. 73, sect. 24, and the statute of 1862, chap. 223, sect. 11, is not affected by the statute of 1870, chap 105. *Ib.*

The right of the Commonwealth to recover from a town money paid for the support of a pauper at a State lunatic hospital, is not limited by the fact that the town had no notice that the pauper was chargeable to it, or of his commitment to the hospital. *Ib.*

On the issue, whether a female pauper had a settlement in the town of Swansea, derived from her grandfather, there was evidence that the grandfather was born in that town in 1759. An aged witness testified that he knew a lot of land near the line between the towns of Rehoboth and Swansea, which he was accustomed in his youth to see and hear people of the town point out and speak of as the lot of the father of said grandfather, — the lot where he lived. It also appeared, in evidence, that in 1790 a part of the town of Swansea had been set off and made another town; and it was provided by statute that persons born in the limits of the new town, and becoming chargeable for support, should be the poor thereof. Held, that the burden of the proof was on the plaintiff to show that the pauper's grandfather had a settlement within the present limits of the town of Swansea, and that there was no evidence to warrant a judge, who tried the case without a jury, in so finding. *Adams v. Swansea*, 116 Mass., 591 (1874).

In an action to enforce a statute liability, the burden is on the plaintiff to prove all the facts which, by the statutory provisions, are necessary to create the liability.

A town furnished supplies to a person, and, in pursuance of the General Statutes, chap. 70, sect. 17, notified the overseers of the town of his settlement, requesting them to remove him. The overseers of the latter town neglected to reply to the letter within two months. Held, in an action by the first town against the second for the expenses of the support, that the defendant was not estopped by the General Statutes, chap. 70, sect. 18, to deny that the person to whom the supplies were furnished was in need of immediate relief. *New Bedford v. Hingham*, 117 Mass., 445 (1875).

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In an action under the General Statutes, chap. 73, sect. 25, by a town for expenses paid for the support of a lunatic committed to a State hospital, against the town where he has a settlement, the plaintiff must show that the lunatic was a pauper at the time the relief was furnished. *Waltham v. Brookline*, 119 Mass., 479 (1876).

The plaintiff seeks to recover for relief furnished under the pauper laws to a married woman. In support of the action it is contended that a married woman, who, before her marriage, had no settlement in this Commonwealth, acquired one, under the statute of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 2, in Boston, by marriage, and five years' continuous residence in that city with her husband, who had himself no settlement or elsewhere in this State, and who acquired none by such residence.

The statute relied on declares that any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this State five years together without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; and it expressly repeals the first section of the statute of 1870, chap. 392, by which any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years was permitted to gain a settlement by ten years' residence.

The question here is, whether the later statute, by the omission of the word "unmarried," also repeals the provisions of the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 1, by which the settlement of a married woman is made to follow the settlement of her husband, if he has any; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, is not lost or suspended by the marriage.

These statutes relate to the same subject matter; they constitute parts of a system devised for the regulation of a complicated part of the internal police of the Commonwealth; each must be construed so as to preserve, if possible, the harmony of the whole.

In the language of Shaw, C. J., in *Goddard v. Boston*, 20 Pick. 407, the two statutes "are to be construed together. A later statute on a given subject, not repealing an earlier one in terms, is not to be taken as a repeal by implication, unless it is plainly repugnant to the former, or unless it fully embraces the whole subject matter." In ascertaining the intention of a new statute with reference to its effect upon existing laws, it is a fair subject of judicial consideration that those laws have long been established in accordance with sound morality and the settled policy of the

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State, and therefore are not likely to be repealed by doubtful words or by mere implication.

The rule that the settlement of a married woman follows that of her husband has long been the statute rule of this Commonwealth. Statutes 1789, chap. 14; 1793, chap. 34, sect. 2.

It rests upon the principles of the common law, and in England is as old as the law of settlement. *St. Michael v. Nunny*, 1 Stra, 544. *Rex. v. Alton*, 1 Burr, 307. It is founded on the highest consideration of public policy and morality; it concerns the unity of the marriage relation, and is declared by Blackstone to prevail because the law will not permit the separation of husband and wife. 1 Bl. Com. 363.

It cannot be inferred, without clear and express provision, that the Legislature intended that the rules regulating pauper settlements should under any circumstances effect the compulsory separation of man and wife and the breaking up of joint parental relations to their children.

By the construction contended for by the plaintiff, the wife would gain a settlement in five years, irrespectively of the fact that at the end of that time the husband's settlement was elsewhere. She would then lose the settlement which up to the end of five years she would hold by virtue of her marriage, and acquire a new one by force of the statute. If both should fall in need of relief, that relief as furnished by law would compel the separation.

Upon the whole we are of opinion that the purpose of the second section of the statute of 1874 was to diminish from ten to five years the time of residence required to give a settlement to an unmarried woman, and not to extend the class of persons to whom the law as it then stood was applicable. The earlier statute relating to married women is not repealed. The right to acquire a settlement in five years must still remain subject to it, and subject to the contingency of marriage.

Judgment for the defendant. *Somerville v. Boston*, Sept. 7, 1876, 120 Mass., 574.

A notice to the overseers of the town of Buckland, signed in behalf of the overseers of the town of Shelburne, that "the family of A, whose legal settlement is in your town, but now residing in this town, being in needy circumstances, has applied to this Board for relief, which we have granted, and charged to your town, and shall continue so to do until you remove or otherwise provide for their support," is sufficient, under the General Statutes, chap. 70,

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sect. 17; and the town of Buckland, by its omission to return a written answer thereto within two months after receiving the notice, is barred, under sect. 18, from contesting the question of settlement in an action against it for the expenses of the support. *Shelburne v. Buckland*, 124 Mass. 117 (1878).

After the Provincial Statutes of 1767 (7 G. III.), chap. 3, sect. 4, and before the statute of 1789, chap. 14, no person could gain a settlement by residence in a town for any length of time, although not warned away, without obtaining the approbation of the town at a general meeting.

In an action by one town against another for the support of a pauper, it appeared that, by the statute of 1850, chap. 309, the defendant town was set off from the plaintiff town; that the grandfather of the pauper in 1785 bought an estate of the clear annual income of three pounds, in that part of the town which became the defendant town by the division, and resided there until his death in 1831; that his son, the father of the pauper, came to the plaintiff town with his father, and in 1815 moved with his family on to a place which is now in the plaintiff town, and in 1823 bought and moved on to a freehold estate in that part of the town which remained within the limits of the plaintiff town on its division, and resided there continuously with his family, including the pauper, until 1832, when he and his family moved to another town; and that the pauper was absent from the plaintiff town when it was divided, and his last dwelling-place in the town was in that part of it which remained the plaintiff town after its division. Held, that by the statute of 1789, chap. 14, the grandfather acquired a settlement by his two years' ownership and residence; that this settlement was derived by the pauper; that the effect of such settlement was not changed by the fact of the removal of the father of the pauper to another part of the old town, or to another town, and of his absence when the town was divided; and that by the statute of 1850, chap. 309, sect. 3, which provides that the two towns "shall be respectively liable for the support of all persons who now do, or hereafter shall, stand in need of relief as paupers, whose settlement was gained by, or derived from, a settlement gained or derived within their respective limits," the pauper was chargeable to the defendant town. *Malden v. Melrose*, 125, Mass., 304 (1878).

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In an action for the support of a pauper, it appeared that the husband of the pauper resided on a freehold estate in the defendant town from January, 1863, to January, 1868; that during the whole of this period he was more than twenty-one years of age; that he was an alien until November, 1864, when he became a naturalized citizen; that in May, 1867, his wife became an insane pauper, and with his consent was committed to the State lunatic hospital; and that in January, 1868, he ceased to be a resident of the defendant town. Held, that by the statutes of 1868, chap. 328, sect. 1, as amended by the statutes of 1871, chap. 379, sect. 1, the husband of the pauper acquired a settlement in the defendant town. The statute of 1868, chap. 328, sect. 1, as amended by the statute of 1871, chap. 379, sect. 1, relating to the settlement of paupers, is constitutional. *Endicott v. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass., 521 (1878).

In an action against a town for supplies furnished J. S., a pauper, the issue was whether J. S. had acquired a settlement in the defendant town under the statute of 1874, chap. 274, by paying a tax duly assessed on his poll or estate for three years of the five years of his residence there. It appeared that in one of the three years his name was not on the valuation list, nor on the tax list made by the assessors, and delivered with the warrant to collect the same to the collector; that a clerk of the collector, without authority, and without the knowledge of the assessors, until after this action was brought, added the name of J. S. to the list, and he paid a poll tax to the collector, who paid it into the town treasury. Held, that J. S. had not been duly assessed for that year, and that the town was not estopped to deny the same. *Plymouth v. Wareham*, 126 Mass., 475 (1879).

In an action to recover for aid furnished to the wife and minor children of John Maloney as paupers in the years 1876 and 1877, it appeared that said Maloney resided in Springfield from July, 1862, to December, 1867, and paid taxes duly assessed to him for three years within that time. He became of the age of twenty-one years in May, 1861. This is sufficient to give him a settlement in Springfield under the first section of the statute of 1874, chap. 274, if it applied to his case. But that section is qualified by the third section, which provides that "no existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act, unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon

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the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act." As the residence and taxation of said Maloney in Springfield was wholly before the passage of the act, he would not thereby gain a settlement, unless he was an "unsettled person" having no existing settlement. This depends upon the question whether he had a settlement in Wales, derived from his father, Michael Maloney.

Upon this question the facts agreed are, that said Michael, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1852, being then over the age of twenty-one years, and resided in Wales with his family, among whom was his son John, until the year 1861, when John became of age; and that, between 1852 and 1861, said Michael lived upon an estate of freehold, owned by him in said Wales, for more than three years successively. This would have given said Michael a settlement in Wales under the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 1, clause 4, if he had not been an alien.

The statute of 1868, chap. 328, sect. 1, as amended by the statute of 1871, chap. 379, was intended to remove all disabilities arising from alienage; and it provides that "hereafter any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States, whether such other qualifications shall have been acquired before or after the enactment hereof." Under those statutes said Michael must be deemed to have gained a settlement in Wales by virtue of his three years' living upon an estate of freehold owned by him, and all the legal consequences and incidents of such settlement must follow. [*Endicott v. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass., 521; *Commonwealth v. Sudbury*, 106 Mass., 268.] Among those consequences is that his minor children who were living with him would gain from their father the same settlement. The statute of 1868, as amended, was clearly intended to be retroactive, and its effect is to fix the time when the settlement of said Michael in Wales commenced, to be at the expiration of the three years' occupancy of an estate of freehold. At that time said John was a minor living with his father, and the result is that he then gained a derivative settlement in Wales, which continues until he acquires a new one. As he had acquired no new settlement before he went to Springfield, his settlement in Wales continued, and was an "existing

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settlement," which was not, under the statute of 1874, chap. 274, changed by his residence in Springfield. *Worcester v. Springfield*, 127 Mass., 540 (1879).

On a complaint, under the General Statutes, chap. 70, sect. 5, by a town against a father for the support of his adult pauper daughter, it may properly be found that he is of "sufficient ability" to contribute to such support, where the value of his entire property, above his debts, is between \$5,000 and \$6,000, notwithstanding he is in poor health, unable to do hard work, has a wife and infant child dependent upon him, and his income, although he has lived in a prudent manner, is, and has been for some years, less than his expenses. *Templeton v. Austin C. Stratton*, 128 Mass., 137 (1880).

In an action by one town against another for the support of W, a pauper, the issue was whether W had left the defendant town in 1856 with the intention of acquiring a domicile in the town of A. It appeared that W went from the defendant town to A in May, 1856, taking with him his tools for shoemaking, some household furniture, and one of his two children, and, after living there two weeks in the house of a relative, returned to the defendant town. The defendant offered to show by a witness that, in the spring of 1856, he met W at a stable in the defendant town, and W said to him that he had his goods loaded and was going to A to live; that he was going to work on a farm some of the time, and at shoemaking the rest; and that he did not see W again until he returned to the defendant town. Held, that it did not appear that the declaration accompanied the act of removal, and that it was properly excluded.

A man is under no legal obligation to support his step-child; and the fact that such child receives aid from a town as a pauper, upon the application of the step-father, will not make the latter a pauper. *Brookfield v. Warren*, 128 Mass., 287 (1880).

In an action by a city, under the General Statutes, chap. 73, sect. 25, against a woman, to recover \$479, paid for her support at a lunatic hospital, there was evidence that the defendant when out of the hospital lived with an intemperate husband and a lame daughter, neither of whom rendered her much assistance, and that the defendant's mental condition was such as to incapacitate her for any labor; that she owned a lot of land worth \$375, which,

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after part of the money sued for had been paid by the plaintiff, she had conveyed to her daughter without consideration; that, after this conveyance, she effected insurance on the house in her own name, and the attorney of her guardian had received \$775 from the insurance company for the destruction of the same by fire, which sum was claimed by the daughter. Held, that this evidence would warrant a finding that the defendant was not “of sufficient ability” to pay the sums expended by the plaintiff. *Newton v. Ann Feeley*, 130 Mass., 12 (1880).

Under the statutes of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 10, providing that any person “duly enlisted and mustered” into the military service of the United States, as a part of the quota of a city or town, under any call of the President during the late civil war, and who fulfils the other requirements of that act, shall be deemed to have acquired a settlement in such city or town, the fact that a person has been enlisted and mustered by a false name does not prevent his acquiring a settlement; and, in an action by one town against another for his support as a pauper, his identity may be shown by parol evidence.

In an action by a town against another town for the support of a pauper, the defence was that the pauper had acquired a settlement in a third town by reason of his military service in the army of the United States as part of the quota of that town. The pauper testified that he heard that he was drafted, and went into another State to avoid the draft, and there enlisted, but was not mustered into the service; and that he then left that State, and enlisted and served as a part of the quota of the town in question. Held, that this evidence did not show that he had been “proved guilty of wilful desertion” within the meaning of the statute of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 10. *Milford v. Uxbridge*, 130 Mass., 107 (1881.)

Action of contract to recover the amount expended for the relief of Bridget Nolan, a pauper, whose settlement was alleged to be in the defendant city. Answer, a general denial.

The case was submitted on the following agreed facts: The plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount claimed, if Bridget Nolan had a settlement in Boston in December, 1879, and January, 1880. She married Hugh Nolan on Aug. 11, 1861, in Boston, and they have lived together as husband and wife ever since. They so lived in Boston from May, 1864, until June, 1871, during which time neither he nor she received aid as a pauper. The husband

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has never had a settlement in this State, nor did Bridget, at the time of her marriage, have any settlement in this State, nor has she ever had a settlement in this State, unless she gained a settlement in Boston by her residence therein.

Upon these facts the Superior Court ordered judgment for the plaintiff; and the defendant appealed to this court.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION. — LORD, J. The constitutionality of the statute of 1879, chap. 242, was argued by the defendant. The precise ground of objection to its constitutionality appears to be that, by the phraseology of the statute, there is an apparent judicial construction of the statute of 1878, chap. 190, and, that construction being different from the construction given by this court to the same statute, it is an assumption of judicial power by the Legislature. If it be seeming, it is only seeming. It does not purport to give to the statute of 1878 a construction of itself to be valid and binding during the interval between that statute and the enactment of the present; but it is present legislation, to affect only the condition of things at the time it takes effect, as a new law changing existing law. And the use of the words "shall be held to apply" does not mean that the language of that statute shall, without change or modification of it, be held to mean differently from what this court had declared it to mean, but simply that the provisions of that statute "shall hereafter be extended to," etc.,—a not unusual form of language in statutes which are in addition to other statutes and in extension of the powers therein granted, taking effect from the time of its passage, and not retroacting. In this view, there can be no pretence that the statute is a legislative usurpation of judicial authority. *Judgment affirmed.* Cambridge v. Boston, 130 Mass., 357 (1881.)

The statute of 1874, chap. 274, does not give a settlement to a person who voluntarily ceased to be a resident of the Commonwealth twenty years before it was enacted; nor by derivation to the son of such person, the son not having resided in the Commonwealth within seventeen years before, nor at any time since the enactment; nor by derivation to the wife of such son, who resides in, and after the enactment becomes a pauper within, the Commonwealth. Fitchburg v. Athol, 130 Mass., 370 (1881).

In an action by one town against another for the support of a female pauper, the agreed facts on which the case was submitted

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stated that the pauper contracted a valid marriage with a person in a town in another State, where they both resided, and they lived there as husband and wife for three years, when he left his home and family, and had not been heard from by her since; that, in the next month after he left her, she removed to the defendant town, where, five years and eight months afterwards, she married a person who had a legal settlement therein, and they lived together as husband and wife in the plaintiff town, where he soon after deserted her and removed out of the Commonwealth. Held, that the agreed facts did not warrant a finding that the pauper's first husband was dead when she contracted her second marriage. *Hyde Park v. Canton*, 130 Mass., 505 (1881).

Action of contract to recover the amount expended by the plaintiff town for the support of Alma Frye, a pauper.

At the trial in the Superior Court, before Allen, J., it was admitted that the pauper was the wife of Stephen Frye. On July 20, 1875, the overseers of the poor of the plaintiff sent the following notice to the defendant's overseers: "Alma Frye, wife of Stephen Frye, whose legal settlement is in your town, but now residing in this town, being in needy circumstances, has applied to this board for relief, which we have granted and charged to your town, and shall continue so to do until you remove or otherwise provide for her support. Mrs. Frye is pregnant, and will be likely to want considerable assistance; expects to be sick soon. She is at our almshouse." On July 29 the defendant's overseers sent the following reply to the plaintiff's overseers: "Yours of recent date at hand, and contents noted in regard to the circumstances of one Stephen Frye's wife, residing in your town. Under the circumstances we decline to pay your bill, and shall continue so to do until we find that the law requires us to do so. At the time of the marriage, the woman, who is '*non compos mentis*,' was an occupant of your almshouse and under your charge. We have proof that the inhabitants of Easton winked at the performance, saying that this would take her from their town and throw her on this. Her mother says she will support her if she will go to her; but that is your concern, not ours. If you will please search the statutes, you will find that you have no claim that will stand law." Stephen Frye was born in 1845, and lived in the defendant town and various other places, but had acquired no settlement in his own right. The plaintiff contended that Stephen had a derivative settlement in the defendant town through his father, James Frye, and

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his grandfather, James Frye, sen. The latter, who was born in the defendant town, died there in 1861, at the age of eighty-six years; and, subsequently to 1814, continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in the almshouse, where he had been about a year. He had eight children, who made the defendant town their home, and for the most part continued to reside there until their death. James Frye, jun., died there in 1879 at the almshouse, where he had been about a month. He lived there most of the time, and a portion of the time in other places, but had acquired no settlement in his own right. The plaintiff introduced in evidence the records of various town meetings of the defendant, at which action was taken relative to the support of James Frye, sen., and his children. The defendant offered no evidence.

The plaintiff contended that the defendant was estopped, under its reply to the plaintiff's notice, from contesting the settlement of the pauper; and that, if not so estopped, the evidence was competent and sufficient, in the absence of any controlling testimony, to establish the pauper's settlement in the defendant town. The judge declined so to rule, directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, and reported the case to this court.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION. — LORD, J. To determine whether the defendant is estopped to deny the pauper's settlement, the only inquiry is, Did it deny the settlement in its answer to the plaintiff's notice? There are no direct words of denial; so that the question presented for our consideration is, Does the letter, fairly construed, lead to the inference that the settlement is denied? We are constrained to say that it does not; but on the other hand, it carries with it a strong implication that Stephen Frye, the pauper's husband, had a settlement in Wareham. The most favorable interpretation that can be put upon the letter in behalf of the defendant is this: either that the form of a marriage with Stephen Frye had been enacted by a person incompetent to contract by reason of mental imbecility, and that the marriage was therefore a nullity; or that a fraud had been perpetrated which had been participated in by the officials of the plaintiff town in such manner as prevented the liability to support the woman, as the wife of Stephen Frye, attaching to the defendant town. The defendant cannot be permitted, under the answer of the overseers, to deny the settlement of Stephen Frye. *Verdict set aside, and case to stand for trial.* Easton v. Wareham, 131 Mass., 10 (1881).

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Action of contract to recover \$69.29, expended by the plaintiff city for the support of Alice V. Phelan, an insane pauper. Answer, a general denial.

The case was submitted on the following agreed facts: The pauper was committed to the Taunton Lunatic Hospital on Aug. 27, 1879, by the authorities of the plaintiff city, she being then a pauper and a lunatic and then residing in that city; and she has ever since been supported at the hospital as a pauper. At the time of her commitment to the hospital she was twenty years old, and unmarried. Her father was James Phelan, who was born in Ireland on Oct. 18, 1829, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. He came that year to Dorchester, where he continued to reside until 1865, when he removed to the plaintiff city, and resided there until his death on Nov. 22, 1869. He was never naturalized, was never in the military or naval service of the United States, and never had any taxable property while residing in the plaintiff city. During the whole time that he resided in Dorchester, he was assessed and paid each year a poll tax. In 1854, while residing in Dorchester, he married a person who was also an alien, and whose parents never resided in this Commonwealth. Since his death, his widow has continued to reside in the plaintiff city with her children, including Alice V., and she and her children were aided as paupers in 1869 and in 1871. On May 5, 1880, the plaintiff paid \$69.29 to the Taunton Lunatic Hospital for the support of Alice V., from Oct. 27, 1879, to March 31, 1880, and forthwith gave notice of this payment to and demanded of the defendant that sum; but the defendant has refused to pay, contending that the pauper has no legal settlement in the defendant city or that portion thereof which was Dorchester. The town of Dorchester was annexed to the defendant city by the statute of 1869, chap. 348, which statute was duly accepted by the city and the town.

Upon the facts, the Superior Court ordered judgment for the defendant; and the plaintiff appealed to this court.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION. — LORD, J. The facts agreed would have given James Phelan a settlement in Dorchester under the statute of 1868, chap. 328, if they had occurred subsequently to the passage of that statute. It is not contended by the plaintiff that he had acquired a settlement under the statute, except by force of the amendment to it by the statute of 1871, chap. 379, sect. 1. That statute was not passed until after his death. It was made retroactive by its terms; and the case presents these precise questions: Can a settlement be established after the death of a person who had no settlement at

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the time of his death, by retroactive legislation ; and, if it can be, does the language of the statute of 1871 show that it was the purpose of the Legislature to give to deceased persons settlements which they had not at the time of their death? We cannot believe that the Legislature intended by this statute to give settlements to persons long ago deceased, and by derivation to all their progeny. If such had been the purpose of the Legislature, we think it would have been manifested by clear and decisive language. If the law is applicable to a person who died before its enactment, the length of time before its enactment at which such death occurred would be wholly immaterial. Upon the general rules of interpretation, and upon the general proposition that, unless qualified, legislation affects the *status* of the living and not of the dead, we think the statute gave a settlement only to such as were alive at the time of its passage. *Judgment for the defendant.* Taunton v. Boston, 131 Mass., 18 (1881).

Under the General Statutes, chap. 73, sect. 25, a town which has paid for the support at a State hospital of an infant lunatic whose father has a legal settlement in such town, may maintain an action at law against the father for the amount so paid.

A count upon an express promise to pay one-half of the amount expended by a town for the support of a lunatic at a State hospital is not sustained by proof of the defendant's liability under the General Statutes, chap. 73, sect. 25 ; but if the merits of the case have been tried, and the facts necessary to create the defendant's liability under the statute are undisputed, an amendment of the declaration may be allowed by adding a count declaring for the amount claimed, alleging the facts necessary to make out a case of statutory liability, and averring an agreement and the plaintiff's willingness to abate one-half of the amount paid. *Arlington v. Daniel Lyons*, 131 Mass., 328 (1881).

Action of contract to recover \$223, for support furnished to Polly Jacobs or Cunningham, a pauper. Answer, a general denial.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION. — GRAY, C. J. There was no evidence that the pauper's husband ever had a settlement in Northbridge ; and she could not, under the statutes of 1874, chap. 274, gain a settlement by her own residence there during his life. (*Somerville v. Boston*, 120 Mass., 574.) Testimony that his wife thirty years ago lived

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with him in Northbridge for three months, “and then he went to Pennsylvania and died,” without any evidence that he had not since been heard from, is no proof of the time of his death. There was, therefore, no evidence that he had died before his wife’s residence for five years in the defendant town; and the plaintiff fails to support the burden resting upon it of proving the facts necessary to make out the settlement alleged. (*Amherst v. Shelburne*, 13 Gray, 341.) *Exceptions overruled.* *Uxbridge v. Northbridge*, 131 Mass., 454 (1881).

ENDICOTT, J. It is conceded that George W. Garland, the father of the pauper, Georgianna Sloan, had a settlement in Newburyport when he entered the naval service of the United States in 1864; and that by reason of his service in the navy, as part of the quota of the town of Worthington, he must be deemed to have acquired a settlement in Worthington.

The plaintiff makes no claim for support furnished Georgianna Sloan before June 20, 1879. The case must therefore be governed by the statutes of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 10, which provides that “any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States during the late civil war, or duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof, after having been enlisted and mustered into said service, and shall have duly served for not less than one year, or shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such place; and any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under this clause, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the place where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. But these provisions shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one place, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.” The provisions of this clause are a substantial codification of the

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previous statutes relating to the settlement of persons who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. Stat. 1865, chap. 230; stat. 1866, chap. 288; stat. 1868, chap. 328, sect. 3; stat. 1870, chap. 392, sect. 3; stat. 1871, chap. 379, sect. 2. These statutes contained the words "any person who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year." This language relates to duration of time in the service, and not to the term of service for which the person was enlisted.

The earliest statute on the subject was after the close of the Rebellion; and there can be no question that the statutes are intended to be retroactive, and are clearly within the power of the Legislature to enact. (*Endicott v. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass., 521; *Worcester v. Springfield*, 127 Mass., 540.) At the time the statute of 1878 was enacted, all the facts necessary to give George W. Garland, the pauper's father, a settlement in Worthington, were established. He had a settlement in Newburyport in 1864, and enlisted as a sailor in the quota of Worthington, Aug. 24, 1864, and served till Sept. 4, 1866, when he received an honorable discharge. The defendant contends that the settlement was not acquired till the discharge was obtained; and as the daughter, a minor, was emancipated by marriage before the discharge, — viz., May 31, 1866, — she has no derivative settlement in Worthington from her father, but retains her settlement in Newburyport, where her father had his settlement when she was married.

The completion of the whole term of service for which Garland enlisted was not necessary. Service for one year and a subsequent honorable discharge by the terms of the statute gave him a settlement at the expiration of the first year. The substance of the statute is, so far as applicable to this case, that every person duly enlisted and mustered into the service as part of the quota of any city or town, who shall have duly served not less than one year, "and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such place;" that is, he and his family are deemed "thereby to have acquired" the settlement by virtue of the service of one year as part of the quota of any city or town. It is true, if he has left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge, he has no settlement, and such leaving may be after the expiration of the year. But in this case the question of the honorable discharge, as well as the question of the required length of service, were both

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settled before the statute of 1878 was enacted. Garland and his family fall within the exact terms of the statute.

The majority of the court is of opinion that a person who served and was part of the quota of the town of Worthington for more than a year, and was afterwards honorably discharged, must be deemed to have acquired a complete settlement for himself, his wife, and his minor children at the conclusion of the year.

It therefore follows that the plaintiff is entitled to recover for the support furnished Georgianna Sloan from June 20, 1879. *Judgment for the plaintiff.* Newburyport v. Worthington (April, 1882).

The statute of 1870, chap. 392, sect. 2, provided that any person who shall have enlisted in the naval or military service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, "shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town."

Under this statute, Dennis Lowney, the pauper for whose support this suit is brought, undoubtedly acquired a settlement in Warwick. The plaintiff contends that this settlement was acquired in 1870; and that it cannot be lost or defeated, unless the pauper has since 1870 acquired a new settlement in some of the modes pointed out by the statutes. This argument is based upon an erroneous construction of the statute. The pauper to whom it applies is to be "deemed to have acquired a settlement" by his service for a term not less than one year, as a part of the quota of the town. The settlement conferred upon him is not a settlement acquired at the time of the passage of the statute, but by virtue of the retroactive force of the statute is to be treated in all respects as a settlement acquired by him at the expiration of his service for a term not less than a year. (*Worcester v. Springfield*, 127 Mass., 540.) The pauper in this case, therefore, is to be regarded as having acquired a settlement in Warwick either in December, 1865, or in August, 1866, to the same effect, for most if not all purposes, as if he had then gained a settlement by laws then in force. There is nothing in the statutes to prevent his changing this settlement and acquiring a new one in any of the modes provided by law. The statute of 1870 was not intended to repeal or change the existing laws allowing a person to gain a new settlement by residing in any town and paying taxes for the requisite time. It was intended for the benefit of the soldier, and not to disable him from gaining a settlement

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after he left the service in any of the modes provided by statute as any other person might. It is more in harmony with the whole system of our pauper laws to hold that the pauper, by residing in Boston from June, 1868, to January, 1879, and, by paying for six years during that time taxes assessed upon his poll or estate, thereby acquired a new settlement in Boston. General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 1, cl. 12. It follows that this action cannot be maintained. *Judgment for the defendant.* Boston v. Warwick (April, 1882).

This is an action to recover for aid furnished to one Weatherbee, a pauper, whose settlement the plaintiff alleges to be in the defendant town.

It appeared at the trial, that Weatherbee had no settlement in this Commonwealth, except one acquired under the statute of 1874, chap. 274; that he resided five years in Groton prior to the year 1865, and paid the taxes assessed on him for three years within that time, being of the age of twenty-one years; that in March, 1865, he removed to Ashby, and continued to reside there till April, 1870, and paid the taxes assessed upon him for three years within that time; and that he has since then gained no settlement elsewhere. The only question in the case is whether, upon these facts, the pauper has a settlement in Ashby. The statute of 1874 provides that "any person of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place." Section 3 provides that "no existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or part of the same accrues before the passage of this act."

Under this provision, it is clear that, upon the facts of this case, the pauper must be deemed to have gained a settlement in Groton upon the completion of his residence for five years in that place. He is to be regarded as having then acquired a settlement, with all its incidents and consequences, in the same manner as if the statute had then been in force. Worcester v. Springfield, 127 Mass., 540. No provision is made in the statute by which a settlement thus acquired can be lost or changed, by virtue of its retro-

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active force, by a residence of five years in another town before the statute was passed. As the pauper in this case is to be deemed to have gained a settlement in Groton prior to the year 1865, and as he has not lost or changed it under any provisions of the statute, it continues in Groton. A majority of the court are therefore of the opinion that, upon the facts proved, he did not, under the statute of 1874, gain a settlement in the town of Ashby; and that it is not liable for his support.

FIELDS, J. I do not concur with the majority of the court. I think that the words "existing settlement," in the statute of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 3, mean a settlement existing at the time that statute took effect, and the words "any unsettled person" in the last clause of the same section, mean any person having no settlement at the time that statute took effect; and whether any settlement existed, or whether any person was an unsettled person at that time, is to be determined by the laws then in force other than that statute itself. The section thus makes provision for all persons, under the two classes of those who have, and of those who have not, an existing settlement at the time the statute took effect.

There is nothing in the statute of 1874, chap. 274, which repeals the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 3, or is inconsistent with the general principle of law that a former settlement is lost when a new one is acquired. Weatherbee was an unsettled person, under the laws as they existed when the statute of 1874, chap. 274, took effect, and that statute operates upon him retrospectively. In going back from the passage of the statute to ascertain if Weatherbee had resided five years together, and paid taxes three years within that time, in any place within the Commonwealth, whereby he had gained a settlement there under the statute, it is found that he had in this manner gained a settlement in the town of Ashby; to go back beyond this for the purpose of ascertaining whether, before he thus gained a settlement in Ashby, he had not in the same manner gained a settlement in Groton, is extending the retrospective operation in the statute beyond what is necessary to give it full effect in the case. If the rule be adopted that a retrospective statute, in its application to events which occurred before its passage, should be construed as if it had been enacted before the events occurred and had remained in force continuously since,—then, although on the completion of the five years' residence, with the payment of taxes for three years of that time in Groton, Weatherbee gained a settlement in Groton, yet by his removal to Ashby, residing there five years together, and paying taxes there

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for three years, he gained a new settlement in Ashby; and by this new settlement the former settlement was defeated and lost, both by the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 3, and by the general principles of law. The first clause of the third section of the statute of 1874, chap. 274, has no application to the case, because Weatherbee never had an "existing settlement" within the meaning of those words in that clause.

The case was argued at the bar in October, 1881, and was afterwards submitted on briefs to all the judges. *Fitchburg v. Ashby*, 132 Mass., 495 (April 4, 1882).

By this action the plaintiff seeks to charge the defendant with sums expended for the support of the wife and children of Peter Smith, on Aug. 4, 1878. Smith served as a part of the defendant's quota during the civil war, and the plaintiff contends that he acquired a settlement in the defendant town by virtue of the statute of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 10.

That statute provides that a soldier duly enlisted and mustered as a part of the quota of a town, who "shall have duly served for not less than one year," or shall have died or become disabled in the service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, shall be deemed to have gained a settlement in said town; but that these provisions shall not apply to men receiving second bounties in certain cases, nor to men "who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability, or of an honorable discharge."

It is contended that Smith never fulfilled the first requirement of the statute, in that he never duly served a year. Upon this part of the case, the facts as found by the court are as follows: Smith was mustered into service, as a part of the quota of the defendant town, on Aug. 18, 1863, and served with his company in the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, until the expiration of a furlough granted to him, which expired on July 12, 1864. On that day Smith was in Canada, and became then in fact a deserter from said regiment, remaining in Canada, except during one or two brief excursions into the State of Vermont, where he was not known or recognized. On April 20, 1865, he surrendered himself at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, as a deserter, under the proclamation of the President of the United States, of March 11, 1865 (13 U. S. Statutes at Large, 752), relating to deserters from the military service of the United States, and there remained, doing no military service, until May 15, 1865, when

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he was honorably discharged as a surrendered deserter. There was no evidence that, by court-martial or otherwise, Smith had been formally adjudged a deserter. More than a year elapsed between Smith's muster into service and his discharge therefrom. But it will be observed that, if the time be computed from the date of his muster, Aug. 18, 1863, to the expiration of his furlough, July 12, 1864, it makes a period of three hundred and twenty-eight days; and if to this time be added the time from his surrender to the date of his discharge, May 15, 1865, which would be twenty-five days, we have in all only three hundred and fifty-three days.

As the learned judge who presided found for the plaintiff, it was necessarily held by him that the time which Smith was in fact a deserter, was to be computed in determining whether he had "duly served" one year.

As the expenditures for the alleged wife and children of Peter Smith were made on and after Aug. 4, 1878, the liability of the defendant town is to be determined by the provisions of the statute of 1878, chap. 190, approved April 26, 1878. The Legislature may charge upon the several cities and towns, in any way it deems just, the support of the poor, and there is no constitutional objection to laws which alter the rules of settlement, even if they have the effect to transfer from one town to another the obligation to support individuals who may become entitled to relief as paupers. *Lewiston v. North Yarmouth*, 5 Greenl., 66; *Goshen v. Richmond*, 4 Allen, 458; *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, 97 Mass., 382; *Endicott v. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass., 521.

The legislation in regard to military settlements dates from May 13, 1865, and is the statute of 1865, chap. 230. The Rebellion had then substantially closed by surrender of the last of the Confederate armies on April 26, 1865, although it was more than a year later that the President, by proclamation on Aug. 20, 1866, announced that the insurrection against the national authority was at an end, and that "peace, order and tranquility" then existed "in and throughout the whole of the United States of America." (14 U. S. Statutes at Large, 814). *McElrath v. United States*, 102 U. S., 426.

The operation of this legislation was to confer the privileges of a legal settlement in any city or town upon those soldiers whom it described, who had been eventually credited to it as a part of its quota. *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, *ubi supra*.

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Under the statute of 1865, chap. 230, sect. 1, such settlement could only be gained by one "who shall have continued in such service" (the military service of the United States) "for a term not less than one year." The statute of 1865, chap. 230, was modified by provisions in the statute of 1866, chap. 288, and the statute of 1868, chap. 328.

The statute of 1870, chap. 392, repealed former statutes, but re-enacted them with modifications; and an additional modification thereto was further made by the statute of 1871, chap. 379.

No change was made by any of these statutes in the requirement that the settlement should be gained only by one "who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year" until the statute of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 10, which substituted therefor the words, who "shall have duly served for not less than one year."

That Smith "continued in the service" during the period of his actual desertion is clear. He was all the time amenable to military law. He was liable all the time to arrest and punishment by this law, as administered by a court martial, for all military offences, without any right of appeal to or trial by jury. Notwithstanding his absence, the term of his enlistment was all the time passing away; and when it had expired he was out of the service, although he might have failed to perform the duty he was bound by his contract to render. Although under the Articles of War he might be liable, for two years thereafter, to punishment for his desertion, yet from the day his enlistment terminated by its limitation he was under no obligation to render service, unless the same were imposed upon him by sentence of a court martial. (2 U. S. Statutes at Large, 369, article 88; U. S. Revised Statutes, sect. 1342, article 103; 13 Op. Att. Gen., 462-464.) By the change in the phraseology of the statute something more was required than mere continuance in the service for the term of one year, in such a manner that the contract of enlistment endured and the soldier was amenable to military law. In order to show that the soldier duly served one year it must be shown that he rendered for that period the service he enlisted for. He could show this by proving actual service, or by proving that he was ready to render it, although he might not have done so by reason of sickness or wounds, or by the fact that he had been taken prisoner, or by any other casualty of a hazardous profession. But when one has absented himself with the intention of not returning, and has thus voluntarily deprived himself of the power of rendering service, he cannot be said to

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have duly served, even if his misconduct has not availed to extricate him from duty which he assumed by his contract of enlistment. Admitting, as contended by the plaintiff, that “duly” does not mean “becomingly or properly” but “regularly,” he cannot be said thus to serve who puts himself in a position where he can render no service. If during this period of absence he had duly served he would be entitled to his pay therefor, as is the soldier in the hospital or in the hands of the enemy. While he could only be deprived by the sentence of a court martial, as a punishment, of the pay which he earned when serving after his return from desertion, he was entitled to no pay while this absence continued, because it had not been earned by service. Without such sentence it was the duty of the proper officer to see that he was not paid therefor. It was an authorized stoppage, which followed from the violation of his contract of enlistment, which was for faithful service. (Army Reg. of 1861, sects. 1327–1332; Winthrop Dig. Op. Judge Adv. Gen., 364, 365; 13 Op. Att. Gen., 198; United States v. Landers, 92 U. S., 77.) He cannot be said to have “duly served” during a period when he was by his own contract rightfully deprived of pay for not serving. A majority of the court are therefore of opinion that it is not shown that Peter Smith duly served one year. *Exceptions sustained.*

The case argued at the bar in October, 1881, and was afterwards submitted on briefs to all the judges. *Lunenburg v. Shirley*, 132 Mass., 498 (April 12, 1882).

The following correspondence shows the accepted construction of another part of the Act of 1879, so often referred to above:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY.
DEPARTMENT OF IN-DOOR POOR,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, June 9, 1882.

A. T. WHITING, Esq.,

Chairman of Board of Directors of Public Institutions, Boston.

DEAR SIR,—There is a difference of opinion between the settlement officer of your Board and this Department relative to the construction of the Settlement Acts of 1874 and 1879. . . I cite a special case. John Kehoe, who was committed to the State Workhouse June 11, 1881, was born in Boston July 28, 1857, and was consequently 21 years old July 28, 1878. His father, John Kehoe, a native of Ireland, died Jan. 4, 1878, without having acquired a settlement in Massachusetts. His mother,

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Jane Kehoe, who had no settlement under laws existing prior to 1874, resided continuously at 113 Beach street, Boston, from 1860 to the present time, without receiving public aid, and consequently was settled in Boston by the Act of 1874, as amended by that of 1879. The claim of this Department is, that Mrs. Kehoe's settlement in Boston dates from a period prior to her son's majority; i.e., "upon the *completion* of the *residence* herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act." (See city of Worcester *v.* city of Springfield, September law term, 1879; also Newburyport *v.* Worthington, reported within two or three months.)

Very respectfully yours,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Superintendent of In-door Poor.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE, 2 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, June 9, 1882.

WM. H. HODGKINS, Esq.,
Clerk of Directors of Public Institutions.

DEAR SIR,— Having reference to your letter of to-day regarding the liability of the city for the support of John Kehoe upon the case stated in Mr. Wrightington's letter herewith returned, I have to say that, in my opinion, the view taken by Mr. Wrightington is correct. The Supreme Court has lately reaffirmed the doctrine of Worcester *v.* Springfield in the case of Boston *v.* Warwick, not yet reported; and under these decisions I think the city is liable for the support of Kehoe.

Very respectfully,

E. P. NETTLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Contract for support furnished from June 1, 1878, to July 5, 1879, to Sarah Beals, whose settlement through her husband, John Beals, was alleged to be in the defendant town.

Trial in the Superior Court before Judge Colburn, who allowed a bill of exceptions, in substance, as follows:—

It was agreed that John Beals was an alien, and was never naturalized; that he was assessed and paid taxes in Hadley from 1837 to 1845, inclusive; and that he resided in Hadley until April 1, 1846, when he removed to Whately. It was also agreed that he was of age April 1, 1836, or before. The main issue in the trial was whether John Beals was domiciled in Hadley on April 1, 1836, so as to give him a settlement there by ten years' residence and five years' payment of taxes.

It appeared that in 1878 the town of Athol sued the town of

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Shutesbury for support furnished to Sarah Beals; that in that action Shutesbury set up in its answer that John Beals had his settlement in Hadley; that the question of his settlement was the only question in issue in that action; that, on filing the answer, Hadley was requested by Athol to assume the prosecution of the action, and did so, and employed counsel; and the counsel so employed conducted the suit, and obtained a judgment for the plaintiff, which was satisfied by Shutesbury.

Upon these facts, the defendant contended and asked the judge to rule that the plaintiff was estopped to raise and contest in the present action the question of John Beals's settlement against the defendant. But the judge ruled that there was no estoppel, and the defendant excepted.

As tending, in connection with other evidence, to show that John Beals had his settlement in Hadley by ten years' continuous residence there prior to April 1, 1846, the plaintiff offered in evidence a certified copy from the town clerk's records of Deerfield, purporting to be the copy of a marriage certificate made in April, 1837, certifying that the magistrate joined John Beals and Mary Ann Horton (a former wife) in marriage on May 24, 1836, and describing John Beals as of "Hadley Upper Mills." One or more of the plaintiff's witnesses had testified that John Beals lived in Hadley several months before his first marriage, but were unable to fix the date of that marriage.

The defendant admitted that John Beals was married to Mary Ann Horton on May 24, 1836, but objected to the admissibility of the record to show any other fact there certified to, especially that John Beals was at the time a resident of "Hadley Upper Mills." But the judge admitted the certificate as *prima facie* evidence of the facts recited, and ruled that it was only *prima facie* evidence of John Beals's residence in Hadley on May 24, 1836, and not of his residence there prior to that date; and so instructed the jury. To the admission of this evidence the defendant excepted. It was admitted that Hadley Upper Mills was a part of Hadley.

The defendant contended that John Beals being an alien when he died in 1872, Hadley could not be charged for the support of his widow by virtue of any laws of this Commonwealth on the subject. But the judge ruled that the plaintiff might recover, if a ten years' continuous residence of Beals in Hadley, with five years' payment of taxes, was made out; and the defendant excepted.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant alleged exceptions.

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The plaintiff contends that Sarah Beals had a settlement in the defendant town, in consequence of a settlement acquired by her husband, John Beals, under the statute of 1793, chap. 34, sect. 2, cl. 12, and Revised Statutes, chap. 45, sect. 1, cl. 12; the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 1, cl. 12, and the statutes of 1868, chap. 328, sect. 1, and 1871, chap. 379, sect. 1. (*Worcester v. Springfield*, 127 Mass., 540.) (*Endicott v. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass., 521.)

The judgment in the action of Athol against Shutesbury clearly did not estop Shutesbury from proving in this action against Hadley, where the settlement of Sarah Beals in fact was. The town of Hadley was in no sense a party to that action, nor in privity with either of the parties. It claimed no rights in the action derived from the plaintiff, and was not vouched in by the defendant to defend the action. It was not responsible over to the town of Shutesbury, either by operation of law or by contract, for the damages obtained in that action. It prosecuted the suit apparently because Shutesbury, in denying the allegation of Athol, that John Beals's settlement was in Shutesbury, had also averred that it was in Hadley. Evidence that it was in Hadley would undoubtedly be competent under this denial, because if it was in Hadley, it was not at the same time in Shutesbury; but the issue between Athol and Shutesbury was whether the settlement was or was not in Shutesbury, as alleged, and in the determination of that issue Hadley had no interest and was a stranger to the action. (*Brain-tree v. Hingham*, 17 Mass., 432.) As evidence tending to show that, on May 24, 1836, John Beals resided in Hadley, the judge admitted a certified copy from the town clerk's records of Deerfield, purporting to be the copy of a marriage certificate made in April, 1837, certifying that the magistrate joined John Beals and Mary Ann Horton (a former wife) in marriage on May 24, 1836, and describing John Beals as of Hadley Upper Mills, which was a part of Hadley. It was incumbent on the plaintiff to prove that John Beals had resided continuously in Hadley from April 1, 1836, to April 1, 1846. The judge admitted the certificate as *prima facie* evidence that John Beals's residence was in Hadley May 24, 1836, and not of his residence there before that date.

Several witnesses testified that John Beals lived in Hadley several months before his first marriage, and the defendant admitted that he was married to Mary Ann Horton on May 24, 1836. As it was incumbent on the plaintiff to prove a residence "for the space of ten years together" the evidence was not immaterial.

The Revised Statutes which went into effect from and after the

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last day of April, 1836, provided by chap. 75, sect. 17, that “every justice and minister shall keep a record of all marriages solemnized before him, and in the month of April, annually, shall make a return, to the clerk of the town in which he resides, of a certificate, containing the christian and surnames, and places of residence, of all the persons who have been by him joined in marriage, within the year then last past, and also the time when solemnized,” etc., “and all marriages, so certified to the clerk, shall be forthwith recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose;” and by sect. 25, “the record of a marriage made and kept as before prescribed, by a justice of the peace or minister, or by the clerk of any town, or a copy of any such record duly certified, shall be received in all courts and places, as presumptive evidence of the fact of such marriage.”

This last provision was substantially re-enacted in the General Statutes, chap. 106, sect. 21. But the General Statutes, chap. 21, sect. 6, provide that “the record of the town clerk relative to any birth, marriage, or death, shall be *prima facie* evidence, in legal proceedings, of the facts recorded. The certificate signed by the town clerk for the time shall be admissible as evidence on any such record.”

These two independent provisions are in the Public Statutes (Public Statutes, chap. 145, sect. 29 ; chap. 32, sect. 11). The last of these provisions was enacted for the first time in the General Statutes, chap. 21, relating to “the registry and returns of births, marriages and deaths.” The colonial and provincial statutes, and also the early statutes of the Commonwealth on the subject, are cited in *Kennedy v. Doyle*, 10 Allen, 161. After the Revised Statutes, additional statutes were passed relating to the registry and returns of births, marriages and deaths; statutes 1842, chap. 95 ; 1844, chap. 159 ; 1849, chap. 202 ; 1850, chap. 121 ; and in the General Statutes, chap. 21, these provisions were incorporated with other new provisions, among which was sect. 6 ; and the facts required by law to be recorded are definitely specified in the first section of that chapter. The argument is, that chap. 21, sect. 6, has no application to this case, because not in existence when this record was made, and that it relates to a system of registration in part established after this marriage was celebrated, and that the section is not retrospective. But, apart from this, the record would be evidence of the facts required by law to be recorded, and these provisions of statute in this respect are but

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declaratory of the common law. *Kennedy v. Doyle ubi supra*; *Sumner v. Sebec*, 3 Greenl., 223.

One of the facts required by the Revised Statutes, chap. 75, to be recorded, was the "places of residence" of the parties.

The question remains whether an attested copy of the record is evidence of the "places of residence," as the Revised Statutes, chap. 75, sect. 25, makes "a copy of any such record duly certified" presumptive evidence of the fact of marriage, but of nothing else. In *Stetson v. Gulliver*, 2 Cush., 494-498, Chief Justice Shaw, in reference to a registry copy of a deed, says: "In this State, we think, it has always been held, that when the book of the register would be evidence, a certified copy is entitled to have the same effect; there being very little ground to apprehend any mistake from that cause, and upon consideration of the great public inconvenience, which would result from having the books of record removed from their proper custody and place of security." This rule of evidence has, we think, been applied to all cases of records required by law to be kept by a public officer. 2 Dane Ab., 296; *Commonwealth v. Chase*, 6 Cush., 248; *Chamberlin v. Ball*, 15 Gray, 352; *Commonwealth v. Norcross*, 9 Mass., 492; *Kennedy v. Doyle, ubi supra*; *Oakes v. Hill*, 14 Pick., 492; *Robbins v. Townsend*, 20 Pick., 345; *Barnard v. Crosby*, 6 Allen, 327.

We are inclined also of the opinion that the General Statutes, chap. 21, sect. 6, being but declaratory of the common law of this Commonwealth, was intended to be retrospective, and to apply to all records, whether past or future, of all facts required at the time of the record by law to be recorded relative to any birth, marriage or death. The ruling of the court was therefore correct.

The ruling of the court upon the effect of John Beals having been an alien when he died, was correct. *Worcester v. Springfield, ubi supra. Exceptions overruled. Shutesbury v. Hadley*, 133 Mass., 242 (Sept. 7, 1882).

The Legislature may charge upon the cities and towns the burden of supporting the poor in any manner it deems consistent with justice. This may be done by statutes retroactive in their character, based upon supposed benefits derived from previous residence, ownership or occupancy of property, payment of taxes, or other facts, which may have occurred previously to the enactment; and the date of such liability may be arbitrarily fixed, as of that of the enactment, of the occurrence of the events upon which it is made to depend, or of any other time.

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There are no constitutional objections to general laws which alter the rules of settlement, although they may operate to transfer from one town to another the duty of supporting particular persons, or may give a settlement in some particular town to a person who previously had none in the State. *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, 97 Mass., 382; *Endicott v. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass., 521; *Worcester v. Springfield*, 127 Mass., 540; *Lunenburg v. Shirley*, 132 Mass., 498.

The question here raised is one of statutory construction only. The statute of 1878, chap. 190, was a general revision of the laws relating to settlements; and in sect. 1, cl. 6, it was provided that "any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this State for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place."

The statute of 1879, chap. 242, amended this sixth clause by striking out the words "without receiving relief as a pauper," and adding a proviso to the whole section, that nothing contained therein "shall be construed to give to any person the right to acquire a settlement, or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving relief as a pauper, unless within five years from the time of receiving such relief he shall reimburse the cost thereof to the city or town furnishing the same." Sect. 2 of the statute of 1879 extended the provisions of the sixth clause of the statute of 1878 to certain married women, perhaps in view of the decision of this court in *Somerville v. Boston*, 120 Mass., 574.

It further enacted that "a settlement thereunder shall be deemed to have been gained by any unsettled woman upon the completion of the term of residence therein mentioned, although the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act."

The contention of the defendant is, that, as the statute of 1878 uses the word "resides" instead of the words "has resided," it is intended, when construed in connection with the statute of 1879, chap. 242, to be retroactive only when the full term of residence has preceded the enactment of the statute, and the person, at the date of enactment, continues the same residence. Thus, an unmarried woman might have resided for five years together in a place within this State, etc., previously to the passage of the act, and if, at that time, she had removed from such place, she would not thereunder have acquired a settlement. We cannot consent to this, nor is it in accordance with the construction we have hitherto given to the statute of 1874, chap. 274, from which

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the provisions of the statutes of 1878 and 1879 are derived. The statute of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 1, provided that "any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together and pays all state, county, city, or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place." Sect. 2 provided that "any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place." Sect. 3 provided that "no existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act."

In *Fitchburg v. Ashby*, 132 Mass., 495, it appeared that the pauper whose settlement was in dispute was a man who had no settlement unless he had gained one under the statute of 1874; that, being an unsettled person of the age of twenty-one years, he had resided in Groton five years prior to the year 1865, and during three of those years had paid taxes; and that, in March, 1865, he had removed to the town of Ashby. It was held that, by this residence in Groton, and payment of taxes there, although he had removed from Groton long previously to the passage of the act of 1874, he had acquired a settlement there.

It will be observed that, in the first section as well as in the second section, the present tense is used by the words "who resides;" and that the construction in the case referred to was necessarily as if they were written "who has resided."

We are therefore of opinion that Mary Cavanagh had acquired a settlement in Milton by her residence for five years. Nor is there anything in this view inconsistent with the decision in *Fitchburg v. Athol*, 130 Mass., 370, which holds that the statute of 1874, chap. 274, does not give a settlement to a person who voluntarily ceased to be a resident of the Commonwealth twenty years before it was enacted; nor by derivation from him to the son of such person, the son not having resided in the Commonwealth within seventeen years before, nor at any time since the enactment; nor by derivation from such son to the wife of this son who resides in the Commonwealth, and after the enactment becomes a pauper here. Neither the father nor the son, through whom the settlement

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in that case was sought to be derived, was, at the passage of the act, among those persons for whose comfort, should they fall into distress, the Commonwealth, either directly or through its municipalities, has deemed it a duty to provide. They were residents of other States, and while thus resident it could not have been intended that, by such a statute, they should be provided with settlements here from which other settlements could be derived. Mary Cavanagh was a resident of the Commonwealth, one of those persons for whose comfort it was necessary to provide, and such provision must have been intended by the act we are considering.

It is contended that, although Mary Cavanagh has not since her removal to Dedham gained a settlement there by reason that she has been assisted as a pauper, yet, as she may reimburse the town of Dedham within five years, and as, if she should do so, she would then gain a settlement therein by her residence of more than five years, no action should be brought until the expiration of that time. It is a sufficient answer that her settlement is now in Milton; that she is properly chargeable thereto; and that the plaintiff town, having furnished her relief, is entitled to be compensated. That in a certain contingency she may acquire a settlement in Dedham cannot absolve the defendant town from the discharge of its present obligation. It certainly would be unfortunate if we were compelled to hold that a claim such as the plaintiff has, which would expire by limitation if not pursued within two years (Public Statutes, chap. 84, sect. 14), could not be prosecuted until five years had expired. *Judgment affirmed.* *Inhabitants of Dedham v. Inhabitants of Milton*, 136 Mass., 424 (Jan. 22, 1884).

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—MIDDLESEX, ss.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT—MARCH LAW TERM, 1884.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE v. CITY OF BOSTON.

Opinion of the Court.

FRIEND, J. This appeal is from the judgment of Superior Court, which was rendered upon a ruling that Eliza A. Knight acquired a legal settlement in Cambridge under the statute of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 2. This section was held not to include married women (in *Somerville v. Boston*, 120 Mass., 574) because the settlement of a married woman follows that of her husband, if he have any.

In *Uxbridge v. Northbridge*, 131 Mass., 454, it was implied that, if the husband had died "before his wife's residence for five years," she would have acquired a settlement.

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The statute of 1874, chap. 274, was repealed by the statute of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 5, saving all rights accruing or accrued; but the principal clause of the statute of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 2, was re-enacted in the statute of 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 6, and this clause was amended by the statute of 1879, chap. 242, so that it "shall be held to apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage under the provisions of the first clause and to widows." It is conceded that the statute of 1879, chap. 242, is not retroactive (*Cambridge v. Boston*, 130 Mass., 357), and that the decision of this case depends upon the construction to be given to the statutes of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 2, and 1878, chap. 190, sect. 1, cl. 6. A widow is under no disabilities, unless they are imposed by statute.

None of the reasons whereby married women were excluded by construction from the operation of these statutes applies to widows. They are *sui-juris*, and, in the absence of statutory prohibition, can acquire settlements in the same manner as other unmarried women. *Judgment affirmed.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—WORCESTER, SS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT—SEPTEMBER LAW TERM, 1884.

CITY OF WORCESTER *v.* INHABITANTS OF BARRE.*Opinion of the Court.*

DEVENS, J. By the law, as it existed previously to the statute of 1881, chap. 188, no person could acquire a settlement in any town in this Commonwealth by residence and paying taxes therein, if his wife was committed to the State lunatic hospital upon his complaint or with his knowledge, and remained there at the expense of any town or of the Commonwealth without his paying for her support during any part of the time of residence necessary to give her a settlement. As it is the duty of the husband to support the wife so long as he is of sufficient ability to do so, aid and assistance furnished to her by public authority and according to law when in present need of relief, at his request or with his consent, was deemed equivalent to like aid and assistance furnished to the party himself, and for the time during which they were furnished would render the party a pauper, and thus prevent him at the same time from gaining a settlement, as he was not then so far a contributor to the common fund as to entitle him to relief therefrom if he should fall into distress. *West Newbury v. Bradford*, 3 Met., 428; *Taunton v. Middleborough*, 12 Met., 35; *Charlestown v. Groveland*, 15 Gray, 15; *Woodward v. Worcester*, 15 Gray, 19, note.

During the period in which George W. Gates, the person whose settlement is in dispute, resided in Worcester, his wife was supported by the town of Barre in the State Lunatic Hospital, with his knowledge, as a pauper. He resided in Worcester for five years previously to October 1881, and at the time paid his taxes for the four years next preceding,

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which had been duly assessed to him. The statute of 1881, chap. 188 (Public Statutes, chap. 83, sect. 3), enacted that no person in this Commonwealth actually supporting himself or his family shall be deemed or designated as a pauper because of the commitment of his wife or minor child or other relative to any lunatic hospital or other institution of charity, reform or correction, by order of a court or magistrate, and his inability to maintain them therein, &c.

It is the contention of the defendant that while relief to a person as a pauper is an interruption to a period of residence, so as to that extent to defeat the gaining a settlement, the question what constitutes relief is a legal one for the court where the cause is properly pending; and that the statute of 1881 prescribes that the court shall not thereafter receive as evidence that a party has been relieved as a pauper the fact that his wife has with his knowledge been furnished with support in an insane hospital or other public institution.

There is no constitutional objection to a general law which alters the rules of settlement, although its effect may be to transfer from one town to another the obligation to support individuals who may become entitled to relief as paupers; such rules are matters of positive and arbitrary regulation, in regard to which the Legislature is limited in its power only by its own judgment as to what is just and right between the various municipalities and the State *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, 97 Mass., 382. It is equally true that it may in regard thereto change the rules of evidence, prescribe the modes of proof, make inadmissible certain proofs which before were admissible, or the converse. *Goshen v. Richmond*, 4 Allen, 458.

But while this is so, it is not to be inferred that it is the intention of the Legislature retrospectively to change the rules of settlement, or to prescribe new rules of evidence which shall effect existing cases, unless this intent fairly appears by the terms of the act.

The Act of 1881 is expressed in the future tense. Its object is to determine the status of the class to whom it refers. While the general rule is still to prevail that those who receive relief are not to be permitted to gain a settlement so long as this state of things continues, certain persons are to be excepted, and are not thereafter on account of receiving relief in a particular way "to be deemed and designated paupers." That they are still persons to be treated as receiving relief is shown by the last clause of the Act of 1881, which provides that nothing therein contained shall release such person "from his present liability for the support of said dependent if possessed of sufficient means."

In our view therefore, the act in question is prospective in its operation, and is intended not as a rule of evidence merely, but to define the position under the pauper law of those whom it describes. *Judgment for the plaintiff.*

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This action is brought under the Public Statutes, chap. 84, sect. 14, which provides that the overseers of the poor in their respective places "shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief;" the expenses of which may, if due notice is given, be recovered of the town where the persons relieved have their settlement. The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff to show that the person whom it relieved had, at the time the relief was furnished, fallen into distress and stood in need of immediate relief. *New Bedford v. Hingham*, 117 Mass., 445; *Fiske v. Lincoln*, 19 Pick., 473; *Sturbridge v. Holland*, 11 Pick., 459.

The case at bar was tried by the presiding justice of the Superior Court, without a jury, who found as a fact that Sylvia Howard, the person relieved by the plaintiff, was not in need of immediate relief at the time she was aided. Whether she was in such need was a question of fact; and we cannot revise the finding upon this question, unless the presiding justice was required, as a matter of law upon the facts and evidence before him, to find that she was in such need. It appeared at the trial, that said Sylvia was an insane woman, having no property; that for ten years or more she had been supported by her brother Lysander and her sister Chloe, who owned and carried on a small farm as tenants in common, keeping a common purse and maintaining Sylvia as one of the family; that the brother, without the knowledge of his sister Chloe, stated to the overseers of the poor of Templeton, that he was unable and unwilling to support Sylvia longer, and made application for aid in supporting her; and thereupon the overseers examined into the matter and arranged with Lysander to pay him six dollars a month on account of her support, she to live and be supported in the family as heretofore.

This was done without the knowledge of Chloe; and it is found as a fact that Chloe would have supported her insane sister without aid from the town, if she had known that application for aid was to have been made. This finding imports that Chloe was willing and able to support her. At the time the aid was furnished, Sylvia was not homeless or in any present distress. She had the same home and support she had had for many years. The fact that she had no property is not conclusive. A person may have property, and yet fall into distress and be in need of immediate relief from inability to avail himself of it. On the other

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hand, a person may have no property, and yet, if he is supported by relatives or friends, would not be in need of immediate relief within the meaning of the statute. The purpose of the statute was not to enable one town to make arrangements, at the expense of another, for the future support of a person who may become a pauper; but to provide for the present necessities of any person found to be in distress and requiring immediate relief.

The presiding justice of the Superior Court was justified in finding that the plaintiff had not sustained the burden of proving that Sylvia was a person who had fallen into distress, and who needed immediate relief, within the meaning of the statute. *Exceptions overruled.* *Inhabitants of Templeton v. Inhabitants of Winchendon.* (November, 1884).

PROPOSED INSTITUTION FOR INEBRIATES.

PART TENTH.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTION FOR INEBRIATES.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled :

In pursuance of chapter 42 of the Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth, for the year 1884, the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity have considered the subject of the Resolve, namely, the expediency of "establishing an institution for the care, keeping, and reformation of persons arrested for, or convicted of, drunkenness."

The question naturally leads every reflecting and observing person to associate drunkenness in some of its forms with impairment of the mind, if not with absolute mental unsoundness. The phases of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors are sadly familiar to the members of many households in the land ; from incoherency of speech, imbecility of gesture and extreme violence of temper, to *mania a potu* itself. That in many constitutions habitual drinking, or, still more, habitual drunkenness, very frequently induces permanent mental derangement, is a matter of common knowledge, and is a well recognized cause, with the highest medical authorities, of insanity in its most incurable aspects. Voluntary drunkenness is a crime, under our laws, where the offence is *public*, but not so when one becomes intoxicated in private ; for, with that jealousy of the infringement of the liberty and privacy of every citizen peculiar to our institutions, his conduct in private, where it involves no breach of the peace, and no offence against the person or property of another, does not render him amenable to arrest or crim-

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inal prosecution. So those who in private drink to excess, and gradually impair their bodily and mental condition, until they bring ruin upon themselves and their families, are practically now beyond the reach of legal restraint; and yet out of this class come all the drunkards, and those whom habitual intoxication gradually renders inmates of our hospitals for lunatics.

Those engaged in the detection and prosecution of criminals will bear witness that the common (*i. e.*, public) drunkard is not usually guilty of any other offence than that which brings ruin to himself and his family. Jurors and judges are, therefore, necessarily reluctant to enforce the extreme penalty of the law against one who is not so much an enemy of society as of himself; and where it appears to be an unjust degradation to sentence him to the same punishments and associations as those who are constantly menacing society. Much time and effort are properly given to the reformation of the latter class of offenders, even when their offences are of the grossest nature, and the work is not without excellent results in many instances. While good men and women are devoting their energies to labor for the moral improvement of beginners in crime, and those also who have become notorious for their offences, and when those engaged in the work of regenerating convicted criminals of the worst class advocate the establishing of reformatories as a means to accomplish their philanthropic aims, the people of the State may naturally ask if something cannot be done for the drunkard,—not the man who is given to a vicious life and to criminal habits and associations, and with whom drunkenness is only committed with other vices,—but the simple inebriate, whose excesses in drinking are wasting his health and means, and reducing him and those dependent upon him to want and pauperism.

One of the most serious questions involved in considering the expediency of establishing an asylum for inebriates is that of securing the legal restraint of the patient for a time sufficient to bring up his physical and mental condition to such a degree of health and vigor, as to enable him to resist

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successfully the influences likely to surround him on having been discharged from treatment.

Legal restraint of the common or habitual drunkard, under our law, is easily effected, since, as has been said, voluntary intoxication from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors is a crime; and if no distinction will be made between the vicious drunkard and the simple inebriate, then the question of the form of legal restraint is already determined by law. But an institution for inebriates should not be established for the criminal classes; the penal institutions have a prior claim on them, and they would, necessarily, be as much out of place in a hospital for inebriates as they would be in a hospital for the insane.

By universal consent, at least wherever civilization exists, it has been considered just and necessary to place the insane under duress or restraint. The State, as in the case of minors, stands, as it were, *in loco parentis*, and the law provides for the guardianship of their persons and estates, as it does in the case of a drunkard and spendthrift also. The treatment of the latter class by the law being in one aspect at least, and a serious one too, analogous to the treatment of the insane, it becomes simply a question, whether or not the law in our Commonwealth should not take a step farther in the case of the drunkard, or simple inebriate, and place him in the class of persons incapable of caring for themselves, and requiring restraint and treatment to restore them to usefulness, and to a more rational habit of life, in common with their fellow men.

The main objection to existing legislation for drunkenness, is, that it provides no remedy, except by criminal proceedings, and that the law aims at its prevention and punishment, and not at any medical treatment of those who have contracted the habit; and who require something besides temporary degradation in a penal institution, to overcome what is very often a disease.

It is held by many eminent medical practitioners, as the result of their long experience and observation, that drunkenness is, in many instances, a disease, induced by idiosyn-

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crasies, inherited or otherwise. The periodic cases of drunkenness are many, and they exhibit marked symptoms, sometimes of organic disease, and sometimes of functional disorders only.

Dr. Bodington is credited with saying in a paper read before the British Medical Association a few years ago: “For my part I look upon all habitual drunkenness as a disease, and I would boldly call it dipsomania.” Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, considers habitual drunkenness is in many instances, a disease. Dr. W. W. Godding, of Washington, D. C., characterizes habitual drunkenness as both a crime and a disease; yet appears to incline to favor hospital treatment for inebriates, in a paper, written by him, in 1884. Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, the superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, in a paper entitled, “Insane Drunkards,” read at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in June, 1879, said, “It is certain that apparently drink-craving exists uncomplicated by any other obvious signs of insanity. . . . It often occurs in persons who inherit an unstable, nervous constitution from drunken, neurotic, or insane ancestors. . . . It is difficult to see why alcohol, which is a sufficient cause of all other forms of insanity, may not produce a dipsomania as genuine as either of the causes before mentioned.”

The term *dipsomania* has a well recognized definition in the medical profession, and comprehends the chronic and periodic classes of inebriates. That such a term, with such a meaning, should come into such general use in a profession experienced in the treatment of cases of mental disease in all its forms, and in observing and studying their causes, is most significant and suggestive to those interested in the question of legislating for the treatment of inebriates.

Assuming it as unadvisable to establish an institution for any class of drunkards except the simple inebriate, and that the treatment of him would be analogous to that for the insane, all legal proceedings for his apprehension, examination, trial by jury, if need be, and commitment might follow in effect the procedure for the insane, as the laws of the

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Commonwealth now provide; except that the court should have in its discretion in each case the power to refuse to grant a warrant for the apprehension of any person as an inebriate, until satisfied that the person whose commitment may be sought for is not of bad repute, or of bad character, apart from his habits of inebriety. The period for the commitment of such a person should not be for less than six months, nor more than two years; with power in the board of trustees in the management of the institution, or some other proper authority, to discharge the inebriate at any time, upon satisfactory evidence of his reformation and cure.

This Board have been unable to learn that there is any State institution anywhere existing for the treatment of inebriates. There are some private institutions existing in the several States, a few of them incorporated. The leading one of this character which has come under the notice of the Board is the Washingtonian Home in Boston. Dr. Albert Day, its superintendent and physician, has been in charge of it for many years, and has treated a large number of cases. The Asylum for Inebriates which was at Binghamton was, in its origin, the experiment of a private corporation, and never was a State institution; although, a few years after it had been opened, it was very liberally aided by legislative grants from the State of New York; but the institution became a failure, as the Board has been informed, on credible authority, and has been closed for some years, mainly owing to political interference, financial mismanagement, and the absence of any legislation for involuntary treatment; there having been no patients except of the voluntary class, subject to no legal restraint of their liberty. Another obstacle in the way of its success was its proximity to a large town, where intoxicating liquors were easily procurable by the inmates of the asylum.

The Board are of the opinion that an institution for inebriates should be established by the State; that careful discrimination should be exercised by the courts in reference to the character and reputation of those committed for

RECOMMENDATIONS.

treatment in it, and that the expense of their maintenance in the institution, so far as it would exceed their earnings from farm labor and other occupations, should be borne and paid by the State, city, or town for each inmate, as in the cases of the inmates of the State lunatic hospitals; except that each inmate having property or means of supporting himself should be required by law to pay for his maintenance out of his estate.

The situation of such an institution should be in the country, remote from any large town, but near the line of some railroad; and a tract of good farming land, of at least one hundred and fifty acres in extent, would be desirable for the health and seclusion of the inmates, and for farming purposes. The sale of intoxicating liquors within a radius of several miles of the institution should be forbidden, under a penalty; and the delivery of liquor to an inmate without the written consent of the superintendent or manager should be punished also.

It is the opinion of the Board that the main structure, or building, with the necessary offices and outbuildings for such an institution, should be built on a plan anticipating their future extension, and, perhaps, the application or diversion of them to other public uses, needful to the State; but that they should be erected in the first place to receive and care for not more than two hundred inmates. Some provision should be made by law for the admission of inebriates, or patients who, anticipating a periodic attack of inebriety, as is often the case, or having sufficient will power left, desire to make an effort to cure themselves of chronic drinking, and make application for admission and treatment accordingly.

As occupations and sources of employment for inmates, for the improvement of their health, and for the maintenance of the institution, farm labor, gardening, floriculture, and certain readily acquired and light mechanical employments, are recommended.

The Board had several public hearings on the subject of the Resolve, and received the opinions of many leading

RECOMMENDATIONS.

gentlemen of the medical profession in favor of establishing such an institution as is recommended ; and after careful consideration of the purpose of the Resolve under which they submit their report, the Board have ventured to make the foregoing recommendations, believing they would thus be acting more in conformity with the spirit and intent of the General Court than by adhering strictly to the language of the Resolve.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY,

CHARLES F. DONNELLY,

Chairman.

APPENDIX.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

WITH ADDITIONAL TABLES OF VALUATION, ANNUAL COST,
NUMBERS, ETC., IN THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS,
AND STATISTICS CONCERNING INSANITY
IN MASSACHUSETTS.

COMPILED BY THE INSPECTOR OF CHARITIES.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—COST OR SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1884.
	Expense at Alms-houses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
WORCESTER.—Con.														
Upton, . . .	\$1,116	\$382	\$230	\$1,728	12	\$445	7	\$81	\$2,254	19	\$100	\$53	\$2,101	20
Uxbridge, . .	370	727	-	1,097	8	1,384	27	420	2,901	35	42	478	2,381	53
Warren, . . .	1,843	98	-	1,941	10	1,843	19	1,467	5,251	29	314	283	4,654	38
Webster, . . .	1,583	1,528	169	3,280	17	2,111	26	336	5,727	43	53	278	5,396	46
Westborough, .	2,245	1,197	178	3,620	20	1,134	14	815	5,569	34	23	632	4,914	27
West Boylston, .	1,159	-	116	1,275	7	1,032	21	309	2,616	28	28	151	2,437	23
West Brookfield,	657	131	-	788	4	377	20	-	1,165	24	-	-	1,165	18
Westminster, . .	1,130	182	-	1,312	9	1,063	27	40	2,415	36	75	228	2,112	31
Winchendon, . .	845	339	55	1,239	12	1,362	25	139	2,740	37	64	63	2,613	53
Worcester, . . .	13,569	4,693	299	18,561	95	8,159	563	3,941	30,661	658	1,168	2,297	27,196	310
Total, . . .	\$74,251	\$27,507	\$9,974	\$111,732	792	\$75,914	1,805	\$16,153	\$203,799	2,597	\$4,296	\$11,414	\$188,089	2,254

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1884.	
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.	Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.			
Barnstable,	\$12,418	\$5,063	\$1,387	\$18,868	153	\$21,742	546	\$1,865	\$42,475	699	\$286	\$3,662	\$38,527	672
Berkshire,	6,267	8,134	15,733	30,134	238	20,741	433	1,661	52,536	671	1,968	2,582	47,986	554
Bristol,	42,468	25,767	826	69,061	520	71,662	1,747	10,194	150,917	2,267	7,198	10,300	133,419	2,032
Dukes,	-	1,584	2,876	4,460	27	1,663	16	47	6,170	43	152	140	5,978	60
Essex,	71,132	46,311	12,038	129,481	959	94,040	3,063	10,734	234,255	4,022	4,788	17,072	212,395	3,839
Franklin,	5,640	5,297	7,447	18,384	150	10,178	132	1,489	30,151	282	491	1,164	28,396	292
Hampden,	20,959	14,755	13,374	49,088	353	29,916	638	6,942	85,946	991	2,945	3,035	79,966	963
Hampshire,	6,430	7,060	7,734	21,224	174	15,489	369	1,714	38,427	543	1,478	1,963	34,986	428
Middlesex,	84,798	49,878	15,247	149,923	1,126	93,262	1,925	20,309	263,494	3,051	5,246	31,119	227,129	2,748
Nantucket,	2,960	967	-	3,927	40	2,000	.82	400	6,327	121	-	454	5,873	106
Norfolk,	30,696	18,456	6,766	55,918	354	51,996	958	5,048	112,962	1,312	2,137	8,785	102,040	1,033
Plymouth,	24,083	12,586	5,536	42,205	297	43,052	974	2,971	88,228	1,271	1,215	9,682	77,331	1,098
Suffolk,	121,425	186,083	2,560	310,068	1,948	97,732	3,063	27,377	435,177	5,011	7,505	10,975	416,697	3,811
Worcester,	74,251	25,507	9,974	111,732	792	75,914	1,805	16,153	203,799	2,597	4,296	11,414	188,089	2,254
Total,	\$503,525	\$409,447	\$101,498	\$1,014,470	7,131	\$629,387	15,751	\$106,905	\$1,750,762	22,882	\$39,606	\$112,345	\$1,598,811	19,890

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

PAUPERISM IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

TABLE I. — *Expense and Number of the Poor in the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1884.*

PART II. — NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					
	IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		IN WH.
	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	
.9	16	10.5	7	6.4	107
.2	8	6.6	2	1.6	54
.9	8	6.5	2	.4	19
.4	17	8.4	1	1.	56
.9	7	-	1	1.	4
.5	15	12.9	6	5.	21
.4	12	8.5	4	4.	51
.9	-	-	-	-	2
.1	6	4.9	1	1.	8
.4	17	9.2	4	3.2	89
.8	21	18.3	3	2.1	61
.9	-	-	1	.4	7
	9	8.8	-	-	28
	17	14.8	4	3.4	31
1.7	146	108.4	36	29.5	416
PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.					
	Males.		Females.		No. Relieved July 1, 1884
	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	
	44	6.4	71	6.4	107
	36	6.6	54	1.6	107
	9	6.5	19	.4	54
	26	8.4	56	1.	28
	3	-	4	1.	48
	21	12.9	8	5.	1
	51	8.5	62	4.	1
	2	-	3	-	70
	8	4.9	10	-	4
	89	9.2	117	3.2	7
	61	18.3	84	2.1	7
	7	-	9	.4	8
	28	8.8	28	-	10
	31	14.8	34	3.4	3
	416	108.4	568	29.5	6
	974		631		6
					Daily Average of Vagrancy.
					.3

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

BERKSHIRE.	5,591	18	12.8	14	9.8	2	1.1	2	41.1	174	232	1,255	583	672	322	6.
Adams, . . .	348	4	3.1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	3	1	13	29	18	.1
Alford, . . .	1,123	10	7.8	-	-	1	.9	4	-	9	3	32	14	18	-	.4
Becket, . . .	1,537	10	10.2	-	-	1	1.	9	1.	9	10	22	8	14	2	.1
Cheshire, . .	724	1	6.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15	-	1	10	-
Clarksbury, .	2,052	6	4.8	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	6	7	8	2	-
Dalton, . . .	875	5	1.	-	-	-	-	4	1.	4	1	1	5	1	2	-
Egremont, . .	459	1	10.8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	6	.1
Florida, . . .	4,653	16	3.	-	-	8	5.8	9	5.8	9	11	83	39	44	-	-
Great Barrington,	642	3	10.4	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	3	6	6	-	2	-
Hancock, . . .	1,595	12	6.	-	-	-	1.	11	1.	11	4	11	7	4	-	.3
Hinsdale, . .	1,286	7	16.7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	6	3	2	1	5	-
Lanesborough, .	3,939	22	9.	-	9.	10	7.7	8	7.7	-	17	120	50	70	62	.1
Lee, . . .	2,043	10	2.	-	-	2	1.1	2	1.1	2	9	36	16	20	9	.1
Lenox, . . .	635	2	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	14	9	5	7	-
Monterey, . .	205	1	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-
Mt. Washington,	203	1	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-
New Ashford, .	1,876	20	2.1	-	-	2	2.	8	2.	18	12	16	7	9	8	-
New Marlborough,	10,191	51	8.5	-	19.7	8	4.6	-	4.6	7	32	193	77	116	29	1.9
North Adams, .	785	7	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	23	18	5	-	-
Otis, . . .	403	3	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9	3	6	1	-
Peru, . . .	13,364	48	3.	-	-	15	9.2	-	-	1	33	406	193	213	72	2.4
Pittsfield, . .	1,124	3	2.1	-	-	2	1.1	1	1.1	1	4	19	12	7	7	.3
Richmond, . .	1,107	9	8.5	-	-	1	1.	1	1.	8	8	15	9	6	4	-
Sandisfield, .	715	10	9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	4	-	4	1	-
Savoy, . . .	2,204	16	12.5	-	-	1	-	15	-	15	11	28	16	12	11	.1
Sheffield, . .	2,357	7	5.8	-	-	3	2.6	4	2.6	4	5	21	15	6	2	-
Stockbridge, .	642	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
Tyringham, . .	493	3	2.	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	5	3	2	10	-
Washington, . .	1,923	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	72	27	45	28	-
West Stockbridge,	3,394	11	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	44	20	24	24	.1
Williamstown, .	644	2	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
Windsor, . . .				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	69,032	324	238.3	101	59.4	58	41.1	174	41.1	232	1,255	583	672	322	6.	
BRISTOL.																
Acushnet, . . .	1,105	8	7.1	6	5.3	2	1.8	-	1.8	-	8	27	12	15	14	-
Attleborough, .	11,111	28	16.7	18	8.2	10	8.5	-	8.5	-	18	270	132	138	19	1.

* Including the new town of Bourne.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.								PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.	
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSK- WHERE.	No. Supported July 1, 1884.	Whole No.	Females.	Males.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.		Whole No.
		Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.								
Bristol—Con.	927	11	10.7	8	7.7	2	2.1	1	7	5	4	1	5	5	—
Berkley, .	3,430	21	19.2	15	14.2	6	5.1	—	20	51	22	29	35	35	.1
Dartmouth, .	1,791	7	5.	5	3.7	2	1.3	—	4	23	12	11	5	5	—
Dighton, .	3,902	40	22.3	34	17.2	6	5.1	—	18	151	65	86	95	95	.6
Easton, .	2,875	17	13.7	13	11.1	4	2.6	—	10	50	20	30	33	33	.7
Fairhaven, .	48,961	320	163.8	273	123.3	48	40.5	—	183	1,601	776	825	393	393	4.7
Fall River, .	1,329	8	4.8	6	3.6	—	—	3	4	21	12	9	15	15	.2
Freetown, .	2,765	12	11.1	10	9.1	1	1.	1	9	56	28	28	11	11	.9
Mansfield, .	26,845	139	89.9	109	67.5	30	22.4	—	77	1,869	747	1,122	662	662	2.7
New Bedford, .	1,732	13	12.1	13	12.1	—	—	—	12	56	33	23	15	15	.1
Norton, .	1,681	3	2.3	—	—	3	2.3	—	3	31	15	16	22	22	.1
Raynham, .	1,891	13	9.3	12	8.3	1	1.	—	9	6	2	4	8	8	—
Reloboth, .	1,227	2	1.8	1	.8	1	1.	—	1	5	2	3	7	7	.1
Seekonk, .	2,006	11	9.5	11	9.5	—	—	—	11	12	6	6	1	1	.1
Somerset, .	1,355	9	5.7	9	5.7	—	—	—	5	12	9	3	8	8	.1
Swansey, .	21,213	176	99.9	129	57.9	48	40.8	3	97	483	212	271	151	151	4.
Taunton, .	2,894	19	15.1	17	12.1	3	3.	—	15	25	8	17	22	22	—
Westport, .															
Total, .	139,040	857	520.	689	377.3	167	138.4	8	511	4,754	2,117	2,637	1,521	1,521	15.4
Dukes.															
Chilmark, .	494	4	3.1	—	—	1	.1	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	—
Cottage City, .	672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Edgartown, .	1,303	14	11.9	—	—	5	3.9	10	13	32	13	19	13	13	—
Gay Head, .	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.														
	152 1,518	12	12.	-	-	4	4.	8	14	18	8	10	14	-
Gosnold, . . .														-
Tisbury, . . .														-
Total, . . .	4,300	30	27.	-	-	10	8.	21	31	58	24	34	29	-
Essex.														
Amesbury, . . .	3,355	21	13.7	17	9.2	3	2.5	2	8	47	21	26	23	.2
Andover, . . .	5,169	54	44.9	47	39.3	7	5.6	-	39	74	32	42	43	1.7
Beverly, . . .	8,456	40	36.1	30	27.7	10	8.4	-	37	151	70	81	128	1.4
Boxford, . . .	824	5	3.4	5	3.4	-	-	-	3	12	6	6	-	.2
Bradford, . . .	2,643	12	10.6	-	-	5	4.4	7	10	9	7	2	6	.2
Danvers, . . .	6,598	22	20.	5	3.9	9	8.1	8	27	148	68	80	59	.3
Essex, . . .	1,670	9	7.	9	7.	-	-	-	7	20	4	16	16	.3
Georgetown, . . .	2,231	11	7.6	9	5.6	2	2.	-	9	46	22	24	13	.3
Gloucester, . . .	19,329	75	45.4	50	25.2	23	19.6	2	50	877	316	561	488	.2
Groveland, . . .	2,227	6	4.7	4	3.	2	1.7	-	4	13	6	7	7	.5
Hamilton, . . .	935	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	-	11	5	6	11	-
Haverhill, . . .	18,472	82	51.5	52	29.7	25	16.8	5	54	577	273	304	69	2.4
Ipswich, . . .	3,699	17	12.8	16	12.	1	.8	-	10	57	22	35	26	.7
Lawrence, . . .	39,151	194	125.2	111	59.3	63	42.	39	105	1,164	471	693	673	3.5
Lynn, . . .	38,274	276	116.6	193	46.6	64	53.9	26	133	1,298	583	715	261	7.5
Lynnfield, . . .	686	11	7.9	-	-	1	1.	10	8	6	4	2	2	-
Manchester, . . .	1,640	19	14.7	13	9.4	6	5.4	-	17	49	19	30	23	.2
Marblehead, . . .	7,467	45	40.8	36	31.9	6	5.9	3	39	201	90	111	128	1.5
Merrimac, . . .	2,237	10	9.1	1	1.	2	2.	7	9	7	5	2	4	-
Methuen, . . .	4,392	22	13.1	14	6.	7	5.7	2	14	79	35	44	21	.7
Middleton, . . .	1,000	3	2.1	1	1.	1	.1	1	2	13	7	6	11	.1
Nahant, . . .	808	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	4	5	-
Newbury, . . .	1,566	11	8.9	-	-	2	2.	9	13	53	16	37	25	-
Newburyport, . . .	13,538	127	62.8	108	42.9	23	19.9	-	57	639	245	394	402	2.8
North Andover, . . .	3,217	15	10.1	13	8.1	2	2.	-	10	62	24	38	14	.1
Peabody, . . .	9,028	79	54.1	69	45.	12	9.1	-	45	382	191	191	153	1.4
Rockport, . . .	3,912	21	18.8	14	11.9	7	6.9	-	21	97	34	63	22	.1
Rowley, . . .	1,201	5	3.2	-	-	1	1.	4	1	21	10	11	5	.5
Salem, . . .	27,563	241	160.9	207	130.9	25	17.	13	146	1,014	419	593	212	3.4
Salisbury, . . .	4,079	11	8.9	6	5.	3	1.9	2	7	26	11	15	9	.1
Saugus, . . .	2,625	25	17.5	20	12.5	5	5.	-	22	36	25	11	13	-
Swampscott, . . .	2,500	6	5.	-	-	6	5.	-	2	53	25	28	7	-

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.					Daily Ave of Vagrancy.				
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.	Whole No.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.										
Essex — Con.																	
Topsfield,	1,165	8	5.7	7	4.7	1	1.	-	-	1.	-	10	8	3	18	3	.3
Wenham,	889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	10	24	10	.6
West Newbury,	1,989	15	14.5	13	12.5	2	2.	-	14	2.	-	25	36	19	61	19	.1
Total,	244,535	1,500	958.6	1,070	594.8	327	238.6	141	928			3,115	4,236	2,911	7,351	2,911	33.4
FRANKLIN.																	
Ashfield,	1,066	6	5.9	4	4.	2	1.9	-	5	1.9	-	4	6	9	10	6	-
Barnardston,	934	12	10.	-	-	2	1.5	10	7	1.5	-	6	3	2	9	3	.1
Buckland,	1,739	7	5.3	6	5.2	1	.2	-	5	.2	-	2	7	5	9	5	.3
Charlemont,	932	5	4.9	3	3.	2	1.9	-	5	1.9	-	2	2	-	4	-	.3
Colrain,	1,777	6	3.3	-	-	1	.1	5	4	.1	-	5	1	2	6	1	-
Conway,	1,760	15	10.7	-	-	3	1.2	12	14	1.2	-	4	7	2	11	4	.1
Deerfield,	3,543	11	10.4	-	-	3	2.8	8	11	2.8	-	22	27	35	49	27	-
Erving,	872	3	2.9	-	-	1	1.	2	1	1.	-	13	9	8	22	9	.1
Gill,	733	4	1.3	-	-	1	.1	3	1	.1	-	3	3	1	6	3	-
Greenfield,	3,903	14	11.2	7	5.4	5	4.2	2	9	4.2	-	24	47	23	71	47	1.9
Hawley,	592	2	1.1	2	1.1	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	3	-	6	3	-
Heath,	560	7	6.1	6	5.1	1	1.	-	5	1.	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Leverett,	742	8	5.8	5	2.8	2	2.	1	5	2.	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Leyden,	507	5	4.5	-	-	1	1.	4	5	1.	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Monroe,	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Montague,	4,875	20	15.8	15	11.7	1	.6	6	11	.6	-	49	36	15	85	36	.5
New Salem,	869	5	1.2	4	1.1	1	.1	-	1	.1	-	9	9	1	18	9	-
Northfield,	1,603	10	7.4	-	-	4	3.8	6	5	3.8	-	6	5	6	11	5	-

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.												
Orange,	3,169	10.1	12	10.1	65.	39	29.3	72	141	421	208	22
Rowe,	502	1.1	-	-	-	1	.3	1	9	14	7	5
Shelburne,	1,621	5.5	-	-	-	3	2.5	4	1	3	2	13
Shutesbury,	529	7.9	7	6.5	-	-	-	2	8	10	5	2
Sunderland,	755	2.1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	13	7	3
Warwick,	713	5.	6	4.	4.	1	1.	-	5	4	3	5
Wendell,	465	5.5	5	5.	5.	-	-	-	5	5	2	5
Whately,	1,074	5.4	-	-	-	1	1.	5	6	6	4	6
Total,	36,001	149.9	82	172.2	102	79.5	139	381	2,530	1,088	1,442	582
HAMPDEN.												
Agawam,	2,216	6.4	10	4.4	2	2.	-	-	8	28	8	17
Blandford,	979	3.5	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	18	12	8
Brimfield,	1,203	12.6	16	10.6	-	2	2.	-	12	7	4	5
Chester,	1,473	1.4	-	-	-	1	.1	4	-	6	2	3
Chicopee,	11,286	41.	57	31.2	12	12	7.9	4	45	373	164	209
Granville,	1,205	8.9	-	-	1	1	1.	10	7	9	5	14
Hampden,	958	5.	-	-	1	1	1.	4	11	25	12	2
Holland,	302	.1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	2
Holyoke,	21,915	42.	-	-	23	20.1	27	27	66	928	399	529
Longmeadow,	1,401	3.9	-	-	2	2.	2.	3	3	15	8	7
Ludlow,	1,526	3.6	-	-	1	1.	1.	4	7	34	16	11
Monson,	3,758	18.6	25	16.8	1	1.	1.	2	16	42	13	18
Montgomery,	303	3.8	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	1	1
Palmer,	5,504	14.2	22	9.1	6	4.1	4.1	1	13	111	50	61
Russell,	823	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	7	6
Southwick,	1,104	8.8	-	-	2	2.	2.	9	9	7	4	3
Springfield,	33,340	119.	177	78.5	32	21.1	21.1	34	122	613	251	362
Tolland,	452	1.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Wales,	1,030	5.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	2	3
Westfield,	7,587	31.6	34	21.6	10	8.2	8.2	3	32	188	83	105
West Springfield,	4,149	11.2	-	-	4	4.	4.	8	11	85	34	51
Wilbraham,	1,628	4.	-	-	2	2.	2.	2	5	14	8	6
Total,	104,142	353.4	341	172.2	102	79.5	139	381	2,530	1,088	1,442	582

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.	
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.		
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.						
HAMPSHIRE.													
Amberst, .	4,298	13	11.7	9	8.1	4	3.7	-	17	19	18	.2	
Belchertown, .	2,346	16	13.3	16	13.3	-	-	-	11	10	7	.1	
Chesterfield, .	769	13	8.5	-	-	-	-	13	8	7	6	-	
Cummington, .	881	6	4.5	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	6	-	
Easthampton, .	4,206	20	13.6	-	-	6	3.6	14	31	44	32	-	
Enfield, .	1,043	5	2.9	-	-	1	.1	4	10	8	5	-	
Goshen, .	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
Granby, .	753	3	3.	-	-	2	2.	1	5	4	-	-	
Greenwich, .	633	6	5.5	5	4.5	-	-	1	9	5	3	-	
Hadley, .	1,938	10	9.5	7	6.5	3	3.	-	20	11	23	-	
Hatfield, .	1,495	7	5.9	-	-	2	1.8	5	10	5	5	-	
Huntington, .	1,236	6	3.9	-	-	2	2.	3	5	5	1	.5	
Middlefield, .	648	5	3.	-	-	3	2.2	2	12	7	1	-	
Northampton, .	12,172	49	31.9	28	15.7	10	6.9	11	106	115	94	1.	
Pelham, .	614	2	2.	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	8	-	
Plainfield, .	457	3	1.4	-	-	2	1.2	1	2	1	-	-	
Prescott, .	460	3	2.6	3	2.6	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	
Southampton, .	1,046	-2	2.	-	-	1	1.	1	5	5	5	-	
South Hadley, .	3,538	13	10.9	-	-	3	2.9	10	26	19	10	-	
Ware, .	4,817	22	12.5	15	6.2	7	5.3	1	21	36	2	.2	
Westhampton, .	563	2	1.6	-	-	1	.6	1	3	2	1	-	
Williamsburg, .	2,234	9	9.	-	-	3	3.	6	7	16	12	.1	
Worthington, .	758	17	14.6	-	-	4	4.	13	13	9	6	-	
Total, .	47,232	230	173.8	83	56.9	54	43 3	94	308	336	247	2.1	

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I — NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	No. Supported July 1, 1884.	Whole No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.							
MIDDLESEX—Con.														
Shirley, .	1,365	5	4	-	-	-	5	6	38	18	20	13	.4	
Somerville, .	24,933	52	43.9	2	1.9	25	20.4	41	673	292	381	186	4.3	
Stoneham, .	4,890	21	14.3	19	13.	2	1.3	14	106	35	71	38	.3	
Stow, .	1,045	6	3.5	3	1.8	3	1.7	3	2	2	-	-	.2	
Sudbury, .	1,178	8	7.	8	7.	-	-	7	25	3	22	20	.5	
Tewksbury, .	2,179	8	5.7	7	4.7	1	1.	6	16	7	9	5	.3	
Townsend, .	1,967	6	4.9	6	4.9	-	-	4	7	4	3	2	-	
Tyngsborough, .	631	7	5.6	7	5.6	-	-	6	6	5	1	-	.3	
Wakefield, .	5,547	23	14.	15	6.4	7	6.6	11	129	35	94	50	.4	
Waltham, .	11,712	47	37.3	27	18.1	14	13.1	42	129	25	104	64	1.9	
Watertown, .	5,426	22	18.7	16	12.4	5	5.	22	82	40	42	76	.8	
Wayland, .	1,962	10	8.	9	7.2	-	-	4	19	10	9	2	.4	
Westford, .	2,147	18	10.4	14	7.2	4	3.2	16	22	8	14	5	.6	
Weston, .	1,448	7	6.6	6	5.7	1	.9	6	3	2	1	2	.6	
Wilmington, .	933	7	5.6	7	5.6	-	-	5	3	2	1	-	.5	
Winchester, .	3,802	10	9.5	-	-	3	3.	9	83	35	48	30	.4	
Woburn, .	10,931	68	35.6	54	27.9	15	6.5	40	304	131	173	121	1.5	
Total, .	317,830	1,903	1,121.1	1,404	757.4	320	238.3	233	8,724	3,817	4,907	1,644	44.1	
NANTUCKET.														
Nantucket, .	3,727	53	39.5	48	34.9	5	4.6	-	153	48	105	68	-	
NORFOLK.														
Bellingham, .	1,223	15	13.6	13	11.6	2	2.	-	14	8	6	1	.2	

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Braintree, .	3,855	28	19.6	18	12.9	8	6.7	-	20	124	49	75	11	.5
Brookline, .	8,057	21	17.6	7	4.	8	5.6	9	10	139	50	89	50	2.
Canton, .	4,516	28	22.6	23	18.6	5	4.	-	21	99	49	50	56	1.5
Cohasset, .	2,182	19	16.4	13	11.4	6	5.	-	16	62	22	40	30	-
Dedham, .	6,233	37	26.7	20	15.3	13	10.2	4	25	174	78	96	89	1.5
Dover, .	653	5	4.2	-	-	-	-	5	3	9	2	7	3	-
Foxborough, .	2,950	7	4.6	5	3.2	2	1.4	-	4	19	7	12	16	.1
Franklin, .	4,051	18	12.1	12	7.3	5	4.3	1	11	68	24	44	11	.1
Holbrook, .	2,130	12	10.9	1	1.	4	3.7	8	11	94	40	54	33	.1
Hyde Park, .	7,088	18	15.1	1	1.	5	4.9	12	16	111	51	60	26	1.5
Medfield, .	1,371	8	7.9	4	3.9	4	4.	-	8	4	1	3	6	.3
Medway, .	3,956	25	15.	23	13.	2	2.	-	12	76	41	35	38	.4
Milton, .	3,206	20	15.8	9	8.	2	1.1	9	14	20	7	13	16	1.6
Needham, .	5,252	11	7.	6	4.5	3	1.	2	6	75	28	47	20	-
Norfolk, .	930	10	9.	1	.4	1	1.	9	7	7	5	2	2	-
Norwood, .	2,345	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	23	6	17	15	2.5
Quincy, .	10,570	42	30.4	30	21.	12	9.4	-	25	302	166	136	52	2.3
Randolph, .	4,027	33	23.9	22	14.4	6	5.4	5	22	189	79	110	89	1.
Sharon, .	1,492	16	8.	14	6.	1	1.	1	12	13	6	7	7	.4
Stoughton, .	4,875	20	15.6	14	9.6	5	5.	1	12	54	37	17	30	.7
Walpole, .	2,494	11	9.9	6	5.9	5	4.	-	10	40	28	12	14	1.9
Wellesley, .	*	11	10.1	7	6.1	4	4.	-	9	13	10	3	16	.2
Weymouth, .	10,570	41	24.8	31	16.8	11	8.	-	31	292	122	170	154	.2
Wrentham, .	2,481	15	12.4	11	8.9	4	3.5	-	11	51	22	29	18	.2
Total, .	96,507	470	354.2	291	204.9	118	97.2	67	331	2,072	938	1,134	803	19.1
PLYMOUTH.														
Abington, .	3,697	20	18.6	6	5.9	5	5.	9	17	105	41	64	36	.1
Bridgewater, .	3,620	12	9.8	10	8.5	2	1.3	-	8	39	18	21	33	.3
Brockton, .	13,608	46	27.2	39	15.5	12	10.4	3	27	433	160	273	165	.8
Carver, .	1,039	7	6.3	5	4.3	-	-	2	6	15	10	5	16	.1
Duxbury, .	2,196	20	16.7	15	11.9	4	3.8	1	16	59	32	27	7	.1
East Bridgewater, .	2,710	11	8.9	8	5.2	4	3.7	-	10	43	20	23	12	.1
Halifax, .	542	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	1	9	4	5	12	-
Hanover, .	1,897	24	12.	16	7.9	2	2.	6	15	62	27	35	23	.1
Hanson, .	1,309	8	5.3	5	3.1	2	1.7	1	6	49	22	27	24	-
Hingham, .	4,485	23	19.9	21	16.9	3	3.	-	17	135	59	76	48	-

* Included in Needham.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.			
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.						
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.		Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.				
													Whole No.		
PLYMOUTH — Con.															
Hull,	383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	3	2	—
Kingston,	1,523	13	9.8	10	6.8	3	3.	—	—	—	34	15	19	31	.1
Lakeville,	1,008	4	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	12	12	24	—
Marion,	958	7	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	7	9	.1
Marshfield,	1,781	10	6.2	8	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	6	6	—
Mattapoisett,	1,365	20	15.2	19	14.2	1	1.	—	—	—	18	4	14	9	—
Middleborough,	5,237	29	25.5	23	20.	6	5.5	—	—	—	126	55	71	36	.5
Pembroke,	1,405	10	7.8	9	6.8	1	1.	—	—	—	39	22	17	12	—
Plymouth,	7,093	31	26.1	21	17.3	9	8.1	—	—	—	158	70	88	112	—
Plympton,	694	3	1.8	3	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	5	—
Rochester,	1,043	8	7.8	5	4.8	3	3.	—	—	—	34	15	19	6	.1
Rockland,	4,553	21	16.6	16	12.6	4	4.	—	—	—	172	83	89	47	.1
Scituate,	2,466	6	6.	—	—	3	3.	—	—	—	51	28	23	31	—
South Abington,	3,024	11	6.5	—	—	1	1.	—	—	—	38	22	16	10	.1
South Scituate,	1,820	19	13.6	16	11.5	4	2.2	—	—	—	57	22	35	24	—
Wareham,	2,896	16	9.7	13	7.1	3	2.6	—	—	—	112	55	57	56	.3
West Bridgewater,	1,665	10	8.9	7	6.1	1	1.	—	—	—	26	13	13	8	.1
Total,	74,018	383	296.7	273	192.6	74	67.3	53	294	294	1,877	826	1,051	804	3.
SUFFOLK.															
Boston,	362,839	3,425	1,904.3	1,814	732.2	1,047	817.2	601	1,779	1,779	12,495	4,906	7,589	1,802	74.3
Chelsea,	21,782	50	38.1	—	—	30	20.6	21	45	45	665	295	370	146	3.6
Revere,	2,263	5	5	—	—	2	2.	3	8	8	36	16	20	19	.1
Winthrop,	1,043	1	1.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	19	6	13	11	—
Total,	387,927	3,481	1,948.4	1,814	732.2	1,079	839.8	626	1,833	1,833	13,215	5,223	7,992	1,978	78.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.			
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	No. Supported July 1, 1884.	Whole No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.								
WORCESTER—Con.															
Princeton,	1,100	2	2.	2	2.	—	—	—	3	4	3	1	4	1	4
Royalston,	1,192	5	4.9	—	—	1.9	1.9	3	4	3	—	3	2	1	1
Rutland,	1,059	11	9.9	10	8.9	1.	1.	—	8	9	9	8	1	1	1
Shrewsbury,	1,500	9	5.1	7	3.7	1.5	1.5	—	4	6	6	16	13	3	2
Southborough,	2,142	7	5.1	—	—	1.	1.	6	5	14	16	16	3	3	6
Southbridge,	6,464	27	20.8	22	16.2	4.6	4.6	—	20	72	80	80	87	75	3
Spencer,	7,466	19	16.9	16	13.9	3.	3.	—	16	140	282	282	75	2	1
Sterling,	1,414	20	13.6	18	11.6	2.	2.	—	11	11	19	19	2	2	—
Sturbridge,	2,062	14	6.7	12	5.3	1.4	1.4	—	3	49	27	27	2	2	1
Sutton,	3,105	14	11.	10	8.	3.	3.	—	9	71	38	38	16	6	2
Templeton,	2,789	18	13.9	16	11.9	1.	1.	1	11	16	10	6	6	6	2
Upton,	2,023	22	12.2	18	9.1	2.	2.	2	12	33	16	17	8	8	1
Uxbridge,	3,111	12	8.2	8	4.2	4.	4.	—	13	60	27	33	40	40	2
Warren,	3,889	17	9.9	17	9.9	—	—	—	9	86	34	52	29	29	2
Webster,	5,696	29	16.9	20	8.7	7.2	7.2	1	16	67	35	32	30	30	4
Westborough,	5,214	23	20.1	14	12.1	6.	6.	2	22	123	57	66	5	6	2
West Boylston,	2,994	12	6.8	11	5.8	—	—	1	5	147	72	75	18	18	4
West Brookfield,	1,917	5	4.3	4	3.3	1.	1.	—	4	21	10	11	14	14	—
Westminster,	1,652	9	9.	8	8.	1.	1.	—	8	37	14	23	23	23	1
Winchendon,	3,722	21	11.8	18	9.2	2.	2.	1	16	98	43	55	37	37	1
Worcester,	58,291	201	95.3	164	70.1	23.6	23.6	8	107	2,880	1,437	1,443	203	203	10.5
Total,	226,897	1,143	792.2	879	570.3	152.2	152.2	94	774	7,107	3,368	3,739	1,480	1,480	31.8

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.							PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.	
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE-WHERE.	Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.		
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.						
Barnstable,	31,897	200	152.7	146	108.5	36	29.5	20	139	974	416	558	538	3
Berkshire, .	69,032	324	238.1	101	59.5	58	41.1	174	232	1,255	583	672	322	6.
Bristol, .	139,040	857	520.	689	377.3	167	138.4	8	511	4,754	2,117	2,637	1,521	15.4
Dukes, .	4,300	30	27.	-	-	10	8.	21	31	58	24	34	29	-
Essex, .	244,535	1,500	958.6	1,070	594.8	327	258.6	141	928	7,351	3,115	4,236	2,911	33.4
Franklin, .	36,001	190	149.9	82	65.1	39	29.3	72	141	421	208	213	150	3.9
Hampden, .	104,142	568	353.4	341	172.2	102	79.5	139	381	2,530	1,088	1,442	582	14.
Hampshire, .	47,232	230	173.8	83	56.9	54	43.3	94	179	644	308	336	247	2.1
Middlesex, .	317,830	1,903	1,121.1	1,404	757.4	320	238.3	233	1,104	8,724	3,817	4,907	1,644	44.1
Nantucket, .	3,727	53	39.5	48	34.9	5	4.6	-	38	153	48	105	68	-
Norfolk, .	96,507	470	354.2	291	204.9	118	97.	67	331	2,072	938	1,134	803	19.1
Plymouth, .	74,018	383	296.7	273	192.6	74	67.3	53	294	1,877	826	1,051	804	3.
Suffolk, .	387,927	3,481	1,948.4	1,814	732.2	1,079	839.8	626	1,833	13,215	5,223	7,992	1,978	78.
Worcester, .	226,897	1,148	792.2	879	570.3	209	152.2	94	774	7,107	3,368	3,739	1,480	31.8
Total, .	1,783,085	11,273	7,108.5	7,169	3,910.9	2,597	2,026.7	1,738	6,916	51,135	22,079	29,156	13,077	251.1

NOTE.— Wherever in Part II. of Table I. the figures differ from those given in Part I., Part II. is to be followed, as containing the final corrections. In the Summary above, the "Totals" will in some cases differ from the aggregates of the Counties, because all known duplications have there been deducted.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

CENSUS OF PAUPERISM (1883-84).

TABLE II. — Showing by Counties the Number of Persons reported by the Overseers of the Poor as Supported or Relieved at Different Dates.

COUNTIES.	JAN. 1, 1883.					JULY 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.					JULY 1, 1884.				
	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
Barnstable,	166	622	-	788	44	164	542	-	706	44	147	551	1	699	36	139	534	4	677	48
Berkshire,	242	440	10	692	58	230	344	9	583	65	236	521	18	775	61	232	316	6	554	65
Bristol,	537	1,964	12	2,513	174	492	1,539	3	2,034	176	529	1,961	32	2,522	173	511	1,517	4	2,032	158
Dukes,	29	39	-	68	9	31	15	-	46	9	24	16	-	40	9	31	29	-	60	10
Essex,	930	3,078	41	4,679	342	935	2,697	15	3,647	333	984	3,428	58	4,470	379	928	2,900	11	3,839	394
Franklin,	157	134	4	295	46	146	122	1	269	43	158	124	22	304	46	141	150	-	291	45
Hampden,	373	513	13	899	115	353	608	-	961	115	373	648	31	1,052	123	381	577	5	963	128
Hampshire,	151	288	1	440	54	142	194	-	336	53	171	420	11	602	55	179	247	-	426	66
Middlesex,	1,100	2,536	30	3,666	363	1,080	1,525	15	2,620	360	1,103	2,336	98	3,537	313	1,104	1,632	12	2,748	407
Nantucket,	39	112	-	151	8	38	81	-	119	8	43	84	-	127	8	38	68	-	106	8
Norfolk,	360	1,024	20	1,404	135	350	865	2	1,217	126	355	1,052	36	1,443	122	331	780	23	1,134	120
Plymouth,	302	1,058	5	1,365	79	286	818	1	1,105	85	296	1,133	3	1,432	86	294	800	4	1,098	92
Suffolk,	1,960	4,487	114	6,561	807	2,002	1,859	40	3,901	839	1,954	4,269	111	6,334	841	1,833	1,885	93	3,811	852
Worcester,	801	1,917	38	2,756	249	767	1,207	25	2,012	251	836	2,462	79	3,377	233	774	1,471	9	2,254	252
Total,	7,147	18,842	288	26,277	2,483	7,016	12,429	111	19,556	2,507	7,209	19,005	500	26,714	2,485	6,916	12,906	171	19,993	2,645
Add State Paupers,	1,966	-	-	1,966	878	1,787	-	-	1,787	935	2,243	-	-	2,243	982	1,802	-	-	1,802	926
Aggregate of State and Town Paupers,	9,113	18,842	288	28,243	3,361	8,803	12,429	111	21,343	3,442	9,452	19,005	500	28,957	3,467	8,718	12,906	171	21,795	8,571

PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS.

TABLE III.—PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS — MIDWINTER.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	JAN. 1, 1882.					JAN. 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
Fall River, .	48,961	148	319	5	472	44	185	686	5	876	52	174	576	10	760	45
New Bedford, .	26,845	101	500	1	602	41	100	794	—	894	44	95	801	5	901	41
Taunton, .	21,213	90	228	7	325	40	93	174	7	274	35	100	213	10	323	37
Gloucester, .	19,329	46	378	1	425	20	51	540	4	595	24	54	525	1	580	22
Haverhill, .	18,472	40	141	4	185	14	53	194	2	249	20	49	96	7	152	21
Lawrence, .	39,151	98	465	4	567	52	123	539	5	717	68	69	559	9	637	76
Lynn, .	38,274	109	504	1	614	39	102	513	11	626	39	143	576	9	728	62
Newburyport, .	18,538	60	262	—	322	23	44	380	—	424	20	61	301	—	362	17
Salem, .	27,563	146	367	6	519	42	148	389	—	537	34	174	401	2	577	50
Holyoke, .	21,915	28	211	2	241	13	49	81	3	133	22	59	230	3	292	19
Springfield, .	33,340	110	102	5	217	38	110	116	4	230	36	117	118	11	246	45
Northampton, .	12,172	37	104	—	141	13	19	114	—	133	9	23	226	5	254	7
Cambridge, .	52,669	123	128	2	253	44	143	417	7	567	52	145	218	4	367	67
Lowell, .	59,475	198	266	5	469	70	249	162	7	418	77	266	185	6	457	80
Malden, .	12,017	29	154	—	183	8	28	218	—	246	7	36	141	10	187	10
Newton, .	16,995	44	174	5	223	13	42	184	2	228	15	38	189	10	237	11
Somerville, .	24,933	37	398	10	445	19	35	399	3	437	22	42	262	17	321	23
Brockton, .	13,608	23	160	—	183	7	25	381	—	406	12	39	430	—	469	15
Boston, .	362,339	1,822	4,220	117	6,159	751	1,922	4,204	105	6,231	784	1,901	4,009	101	6,011	815
Chelsea, .	21,782	28	198	3	229	20	32	245	9	286	21	43	230	10	283	23
Fitchburg, .	12,429	54	69	5	128	10	62	64	4	130	14	68	187	5	260	15
Worcester, .	58,291	101	479	20	600	51	98	678	10	786	59	103	938	13	1,054	47
Totals, .	955,811	3,472	9,827	203	13,502	1,372	3,713	11,522	188	15,423	1,466	3,799	11,411	248	15,458	1,548

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV.—PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS—MIDWINTER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	JAN. 1, 1882.					JAN. 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
North Adams,	10,191	25	26	3	54	8	29	49	2	80	9	29	50	2	81	9
Pittsfield,	13,364	36	142	2	180	15	40	154	7	201	13	29	163	7	199	14
Attleborough,	11,111	20	24	—	44	8	21	43	—	64	8	18	85	2	105	9
Beverly,	8,456	33	103	—	136	13	38	126	4	168	26	42	81	14	137	18
Peabody,	9,028	58	330	—	388	12	59	300	2	361	14	53	190	2	245	13
Chicopee,	11,286	31	151	5	187	7	39	97	—	136	8	44	98	3	145	10
Marlborough,	10,127	34	60	—	94	4	41	85	—	126	10	40	68	2	110	10
Natick,	8,479	15	143	8	166	9	17	141	2	160	9	8	239	8	255	10
Waltham,	11,712	30	34	5	69	10	40	73	1	114	16	42	107	4	153	17
Woburn,	10,931	43	45	—	88	13	44	80	—	124	15	44	93	5	142	16
Brookline,	8,057	25	115	2	142	7	15	82	6	103	8	15	47	2	64	6
Quincy,	10,570	25	160	—	185	12	26	70	4	100	17	33	60	5	98	15
Weymouth,	10,570	35	122	—	157	9	30	143	—	173	10	33	229	—	262	12
Clinton,	8,029	22	29	—	51	11	22	13	2	37	14	25	16	2	43	13
Milford,	9,310	41	151	—	192	7	42	231	—	273	9	62	209	—	271	15
Town totals,	151,221	473	1,635	25	2,133	145	503	1,687	30	2,220	186	517	1,735	58	2,310	187
City totals,	955,811	3,472	9,827	203	13,502	1,372	3,713	11,522	188	15,423	1,466	3,799	11,411	248	15,458	1,548
Aggregates,	1,107,032	3,945	11,462	228	15,635	1,517	4,216	13,209	218	17,643	1,652	4,316	13,146	306	17,768	1,735

PAUPERISM IN TOWNS.

TABLE V.—PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS—MIDSUMMER.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	JULY 1, 1882.					JULY 1, 1883.					JULY 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
Fall River,	48,961	297	648	—	945	46	142	467	1	610	44	183	392	1	576	47
New Bedford,	26,845	97	681	—	778	48	99	608	1	708	48	77	641	1	739	33
Taunton,	21,213	91	151	—	242	42	97	163	2	262	42	97	149	2	248	41
Gloucester,	19,329	56	412	1	469	22	40	444	2	486	20	50	488	—	538	24
Haverhill,	18,472	37	67	—	104	15	25	97	—	122	17	54	68	1	123	16
Lawrence,	39,151	108	520	2	630	60	148	461	—	609	71	105	670	3	778	79
Lynn,	38,274	107	316	1	424	43	125	340	3	468	49	133	258	3	394	70
Newburyport,	13,538	47	293	—	340	19	51	264	—	315	19	57	402	—	459	24
Salem,	27,563	136	116	1	253	36	153	217	1	371	46	146	210	2	358	52
Holyoke,	21,915	31	102	—	133	17	48	232	—	280	20	66	153	4	223	24
Springfield,	33,340	103	117	—	220	35	111	112	—	223	40	122	131	1	254	47
Northampton,	12,172	34	118	—	152	10	15	59	—	74	7	26	94	—	120	11
Cambridge,	52,669	163	96	1	260	48	103	82	—	185	58	156	74	4	234	72
Lowell,	59,475	197	67	1	265	81	312	162	2	476	76	278	98	—	376	85
Malden,	12,017	21	120	—	141	6	36	98	1	135	8	26	125	—	151	8
Newton,	16,995	35	139	—	174	12	45	155	—	200	16	37	142	—	179	11
Somerville,	24,933	32	182	1	215	19	50	175	4	229	26	41	186	—	227	23
Brockton,	13,608	23	198	—	221	7	32	137	—	169	14	27	165	—	192	13
Boston,	362,839	1,757	1,720	59	3,536	752	1,948	1,694	36	3,678	814	1,779	1,710	92	3,581	828
Chelsea,	21,782	28	113	2	143	18	45	144	2	191	23	45	145	1	191	21
Fitchburg,	12,429	56	90	—	146	15	55	72	—	127	12	63	100	—	163	20
Worcester,	58,291	85	199	8	292	55	104	189	8	301	53	107	198	5	310	55
Totals,	955,811	3,541	6,465	77	10,083	1,406	3,784	6,372	63	10,219	1,523	3,675	6,619	120	10,414	1,604

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I — NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.			
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	No. Supported July 1, 1884.	Whole No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.								
MIDDLESEX—Con.															
Shirley, .	1,365	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	6	38	18	20	13	.4	
Somerville, .	24,933	52	43.9	25	1.9	20.4	20.4	27	41	673	292	381	186	4.3	
Stoneham, .	4,890	21	14.3	2	13.	1.3	1.3	-	14	106	35	71	38	.3	
Stow, .	1,045	6	3.5	3	1.8	1.7	1.7	-	3	2	2	-	-	.2	
Sudbury, .	1,178	8	7.	8	7.	-	-	-	7	25	3	22	20	.5	
Tewksbury, .	2,179	8	5.7	7	4.7	1.	1.	-	6	16	7	9	5	.3	
Townsend, .	1,967	6	4.9	6	4.9	-	-	-	4	7	4	3	2	.3	
Tyngsborough, .	631	7	5.6	7	5.6	-	-	-	6	6	5	1	-	.3	
Wakefield, .	5,547	23	14.	15	6.4	6.6	6.6	1	11	129	35	94	50	.4	
Waltham, .	11,712	47	37.3	27	18.1	13.1	13.1	6	42	129	25	104	64	1.9	
Watertown, .	5,426	22	18.7	16	12.4	5.	5.	2	22	82	40	42	76	.8	
Wayland, .	1,962	10	8.	9	7.	-	-	1	4	19	10	9	2	.4	
Westford, .	2,147	18	10.4	14	7.2	3.2	3.2	-	16	22	8	14	5	.6	
Weston, .	1,448	7	6.6	6	5.7	.9	.9	-	6	3	2	1	2	.6	
Wilmington, .	933	7	5.6	7	5.6	-	-	-	5	3	2	1	-	.5	
Winchester, .	3,802	10	9.5	-	-	3.	3.	7	9	83	35	48	30	.4	
Woburn, .	10,931	68	35.6	54	27.9	6.5	6.5	3	40	304	131	173	121	1.5	
Total, .	317,830	1,903	1,121.1	1,404	757.4	238.3	238.3	233	1,104	8,724	3,817	4,907	1,644	44.1	
NANTUCKET.															
Nantucket, .	3,727	53	39.5	48	34.9	4.6	4.6	-	38	153	48	105	68	-	
NORFOLK.															
Bellingham, .	1,223	15	13.6	13	11.6	2.	2.	-	14	14	8	6	1	.2	

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.														
Braintree, .	3,855	26	19.6	18	12.9	8	6.7	-	20	124	49	75	11	.5
Brookline, .	8,057	21	17.6	7	4.	8	5.6	9	10	139	50	89	50	2.
Canton, .	4,516	28	22.6	23	18.6	5	4.	-	21	99	49	50	56	1.5
Cohasset, .	2,182	19	16.4	13	11.4	6	5.	-	16	62	22	40	30	-
Dedham, .	6,233	37	26.7	20	15.3	13	10.2	4	25	174	78	96	89	1.5
Dover, .	653	5	4.2	-	-	-	-	5	3	9	2	7	3	-
Foxborough, .	2,950	7	4.6	5	3.2	2	1.4	-	4	19	7	12	16	.1
Franklin, .	4,051	18	12.1	12	7.3	5	4.3	1	11	68	24	44	11	.1
Holbrook, .	2,130	12	10.9	1	1.	4	3.7	8	11	94	40	54	33	.1
Hyde Park, .	7,088	18	15.1	1	1.	5	4.9	12	16	111	51	60	26	1.5
Medfield, .	1,371	8	7.9	4	3.9	4	4.	-	8	4	1	3	6	.3
Medway, .	3,956	25	15.	23	13.	2	2.	-	12	76	41	35	38	.4
Milton, .	3,206	20	15.8	9	8.	2	1.1	9	14	20	7	13	16	1.6
Needham, .	5,252	11	7.	6	4.5	3	1.	2	6	75	28	47	20	-
Norfolk, .	930	10	9.	1	.4	1	1.	9	7	7	5	2	2	-
Norwood, .	2,345	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	23	6	17	15	2.5
Quincy, .	10,570	42	30.4	30	21.	12	9.4	-	25	302	166	136	52	2.3
Randolph, .	4,027	33	23.9	22	14.4	6	5.4	5	22	189	79	110	89	1.
Sharon, .	1,492	16	8.	14	6.	1	1.	1	12	13	6	7	7	.4
Stoughton, .	4,875	20	15.6	14	9.6	5	5.	1	12	54	37	17	30	.7
Walpole, .	2,494	11	9.9	6	5.9	5	4.	-	10	40	28	12	14	1.9
Wellesley, .	*	11	10.1	7	6.1	4	4.	-	9	13	10	3	16	.2
Weymouth, .	10,570	41	24.8	31	16.8	11	8.	-	31	292	122	170	154	.2
Wrentham, .	2,481	15	12.4	11	8.9	4	3.5	-	11	51	22	29	18	.2
Total, .	96,507	470	354.2	291	204.9	118	97.2	67	331	2,072	938	1,134	803	19.1
PLYMOUTH.														
Abington, .	3,697	20	18.6	6	5.9	5	5.	9	17	105	41	64	36	.1
Bridgewater, .	3,620	12	9.8	10	8.5	2	1.3	-	8	39	18	21	33	.3
Brockton, .	13,608	46	27.2	39	15.5	12	10.4	3	27	433	160	273	165	.8
Carver, .	1,039	7	6.3	5	4.3	-	-	2	6	15	10	5	16	.1
Duxbury, .	2,196	20	16.7	15	11.9	4	3.8	1	16	59	32	27	7	.1
East Bridgewater, .	2,710	11	8.9	8	5.2	4	3.7	-	10	43	20	23	12	.1
Halifax, .	542	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	1	9	4	5	12	-
Hanover, .	1,897	24	12.	16	7.9	2	2.	6	15	62	27	35	23	.1
Hanson, .	1,309	8	5.3	5	3.1	2	1.7	1	6	49	22	27	24	-
Hingham, .	4,485	23	19.9	21	16.9	3	3.	-	17	135	59	76	48	-

* Included in Needham.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.			
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		KLSK- WHERE.		PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.	Whole No.				
PLYMOUTH — Con.															
Hull, .	383	13	9.8	10	6.8	3	3.	13	4	7	19	3	31	2	1
Kingston, .	1,523	4	3.4	—	—	—	—	4	7	3	12	6	24	9	1
Lakeville, .	1,008	7	6.1	8	4.4	1	1.	7	7	10	7	14	9	6	1
Marion, .	1,781	10	6.2	19	14.2	6	5.5	12	12	18	4	17	9	9	1
Marshfield, .	1,365	20	15.2	23	20.	1	1.	26	26	126	55	71	36	36	1
Mattapoisett, .	5,237	29	25.5	9	6.8	1	1.	7	7	39	22	17	12	12	1
Middleborough, .	1,405	10	7.8	21	17.3	9	8.1	27	27	158	70	88	112	112	1
Pembroke, .	7,093	31	26.1	3	1.8	—	—	1	1	6	—	6	5	5	1
Plymouth, .	694	3	1.8	5	4.8	3	3.	4	4	34	15	19	6	6	1
Plympton, .	1,043	8	7.8	16	12.6	4	4.	17	17	172	83	89	47	47	1
Rochester, .	4,553	21	16.6	—	—	3	3.	6	6	51	28	23	31	31	1
Rockland, .	2,466	6	6.	—	—	1	1.	6	6	38	22	16	10	10	1
Scituate, .	3,024	11	6.5	16	11.5	4	2.2	16	16	57	22	35	24	24	1
South Abington, .	1,820	19	13.6	13	7.1	3	2.6	11	11	112	55	57	56	56	1
South Scituate, .	2,896	16	9.7	7	6.1	1	1.	7	7	26	13	13	8	8	1
Wareham, .	1,665	10	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Bridgewater, .															1
Total, .	74,018	383	296.7	273	192.6	74	67.3	53	294	1,877	826	1,051	804	3.	3.
SUFFOLK.															
Boston, .	362,839	3,425	1,904.3	1,814	732.2	1,047	817.2	601	1,779	12,495	4,906	7,589	1,802	74.3	74.3
Chelsea, .	21,782	50	38.1	—	—	30	20.6	21	45	665	295	370	146	3.6	3.6
Revere, .	2,263	5	5	—	—	2	2.	3	8	36	16	20	19	1	1
Winthrop, .	1,043	1	1.	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	6	13	11	—	—
Total, .	387,927	3,481	1,948.4	1,814	732.2	1,079	839.8	626	1,833	13,215	5,223	7,992	1,978	78.	78.

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.										
Worcester.										
Ashburnham,	1,666	13	7.8	12	6.8	1	1.	12	52	27
Athol,	4,307	14	6.	12	4.2	2	1.6	7	73	38
Auburn,	1,317	8	6.	-	-	3	3.	6	27	10
Barre,	2,419	20	13.3	20	13.3	-	-	16	59	29
Berlin,	977	6	5.4	-	-	1	.8	5	9	5
Blackstone,	4,907	56	41.4	52	38.	4	3.4	43	188	80
Bolton,	903	9	7.6	9	7.6	-	-	6	13	3
Boylston,	854	4	4.	2	2.	1	1.	4	7	5
Brookfield,	2,820	19	13.2	17	10.3	4	2.9	13	48	22
Charlton,	1,900	15	8.5	11	5.9	2	.6	7	10	4
Clinton,	8,029	31	23.6	12	6.7	15	13.2	17	36	13
Dana,	736	4	2.4	4	2.4	-	-	2	19	8
Douglas,	2,241	11	10.5	8	7.5	1	1.	10	108	45
Dudley,	2,803	7	6.5	4	3.5	1	1.	7	31	12
Fitchburg,	12,429	77	59.9	60	46.9	18	13.	63	410	186
Gardner,	4,988	33	21.8	26	18.4	4	3.1	29	158	77
Grafton,	4,030	24	16.1	20	12.5	3	2.5	18	99	45
Hardwick,	2,233	6	5.1	5	4.1	1	1.	3	36	21
Harvard,	1,253	9	7.3	8	6.3	1	1.	6	22	15
Holden,	2,499	9	8.6	8	7.6	-	1.	9	85	28
Hubbardston,	1,386	10	10.	9	9.	1	-	9	11	7
Lancaster,	2,008	20	15.9	19	14.6	2	1.2	9	37	16
Leicester,	2,779	23	17.2	20	14.4	4	2.8	15	63	24
Leominster,	5,772	20	13.2	16	10.	4	3.2	13	135	57
Lunenburg,	1,101	15	9.3	8	4.7	4	3.1	11	21	8
Mendon,	1,094	3	3.	-	-	-	-	4	35	22
Milford,	9,310	69	51.5	51	36.9	16	12.6	47	587	273
Millbury,	4,741	18	14.9	12	10.	3	2.4	15	136	60
New Braintree,	610	3	3.	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Northborough,	1,676	12	10.4	12	10.4	-	-	10	21	12
Northbridge,	4,053	23	19.1	7	5.4	3	2.7	11	62	27
North Brookfield,	4,459	11	7.5	9	5.5	1	1.	4	74	40
Oakham,	869	7	5.4	-	-	2	1.7	6	17	13
Oxford,	2,604	21	15.2	17	12.3	2	1.1	12	95	45
Paxton,	592	6	6.	6	6.	-	-	6	4	3
Petersham,	1,109	9	7.2	7	5.2	2	2.	7	36	17
Phillipston,	621	5	4.1	-	-	1	.1	4	12	6

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	Whole No.	Average No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.							
WORCESTER—Con.														
Princeton, . . .	1,100	2	2.	2	2.	—	—	—	3	4	3	1	4	1
Royalston, . . .	1,192	5	4.9	—	—	1.9	—	3	4	3	—	3	2	—
Rutland, . . .	1,059	11	9.9	10	8.9	1.	1.5	—	8	4	9	8	1	1
Shrewsbury, . . .	1,500	9	5.1	7	3.7	1.5	—	—	4	5	6	16	13	2
Southborough, . . .	2,142	7	5.1	—	—	1.	4.6	6	5	14	16	16	3	6
Southbridge, . . .	6,464	27	20.8	22	16.2	3.	3.	—	20	152	72	80	87	3
Spencer, . . .	7,466	19	16.9	16	13.9	2.	2.	—	16	422	140	282	75	3
Sterling, . . .	1,414	20	13.6	18	11.6	1.4	1.4	—	11	30	11	19	2	1.2
Sturbridge, . . .	2,062	14	6.7	12	5.3	3.	3.	—	3	49	22	27	2	—
Sutton, . . .	3,105	14	11.	10	8.	1.	1.	—	9	71	33	38	16	1
Templeton, . . .	2,789	18	13.9	16	11.9	2.	2.	1	11	16	10	6	6	2
Upton, . . .	2,023	22	12.2	18	9.1	4.	4.	2	12	33	16	17	8	2
Uxbridge, . . .	3,111	12	8.2	8	4.2	—	—	—	13	60	27	33	40	1
Warren, . . .	3,889	17	9.9	17	9.9	7.2	7.2	1	9	86	34	52	29	2
Webster, . . .	5,696	29	16.9	20	8.7	6.	6.	2	16	67	35	32	30	2.1
Westborough, . . .	5,214	23	20.1	14	12.1	—	—	2	22	123	57	66	5	4
West Boylston, . . .	2,994	12	6.8	11	5.8	—	—	1	5	147	72	75	18	2.7
West Brookfield, . . .	1,917	5	4.3	4	3.3	1.	1.	—	4	21	10	11	14	4
Westminster, . . .	1,652	9	9.	8	8.	1.	1.	—	8	37	14	23	23	—
Winchendon, . . .	3,722	21	11.8	18	9.2	2.	2.	1	16	98	43	55	37	1
Worcester, . . .	58,291	201	95.3	164	70.1	23.6	23.6	8	107	2,880	1,437	1,443	203	10.5
Total, . . .	226,897	1,143	792.2	879	570.3	152.2	152.2	94	774	7,107	3,368	3,739	1,480	31.8

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE-WHERE.		Whole No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.						
Barnstable,	31,897	200	152.7	146	108.5	36	29.5	20	139	974	416	558	538	.3
Berkshire, .	69,032	324	238.1	101	59.5	58	41.1	174	232	1,255	583	672	322	6.
Bristol, .	139,040	857	520.	689	377.3	167	138.4	8	511	4,754	2,117	2,637	1,521	15.4
Dukes, .	4,300	30	27.	-	-	10	8.	21	31	58	24	34	29	-
Essex, .	244,535	1,500	958.6	1,070	594.8	327	258.6	141	928	7,351	3,115	4,236	2,911	33.4
Franklin, .	36,001	190	149.9	82	65.1	39	29.3	72	141	421	208	213	150	3.9
Hampden, .	104,142	568	353.4	341	172.2	102	79.5	139	381	2,530	1,088	1,442	582	14.
Hampshire, .	47,232	230	173.8	83	56.9	54	43.3	94	179	644	308	336	247	2.1
Middlesex, .	317,830	1,903	1,121.1	1,404	757.4	320	238.3	233	1,104	8,724	3,817	4,907	1,644	44.1
Nantucket, .	3,727	53	39.5	48	34.9	5	4.6	-	38	153	48	105	68	-
Norfolk, .	96,507	470	354.2	291	204.9	118	97.	67	331	2,072	938	1,134	803	19.1
Plymouth, .	74,018	383	296.7	273	192.6	74	67.3	53	294	1,877	826	1,051	804	3.
Suffolk, .	387,927	3,481	1,948.4	1,814	732.2	1,079	839.8	626	1,833	13,215	5,223	7,992	1,978	78.
Worcester, .	226,897	1,148	792.2	879	570.3	209	152.2	94	774	7,107	3,368	3,739	1,480	31.8
Total, .	1,783,085	11,273	7,108.5	7,169	3,910.9	2,597	2,026.7	1,738	6,916	51,135	22,079	29,156	13,077	251.1

NOTE. — Wherever in Part II. of Table I. the figures differ from those given in Part I., Part II. is to be followed, as containing the final corrections. In the Summary above, the "Totals" will in some cases differ from the aggregates of the Counties, because all known duplications have there been deducted.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

CENSUS OF PAUPERISM (1883-84).

TABLE II. — Showing by Counties the Number of Persons reported by the Overseers of the Poor as Supported or Relieved at Different Dates.

COUNTIES.	JAN. 1, 1883.					JULY 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.					JULY 1, 1884.				
	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	In sane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	In sane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	In sane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	In sane.
Barnstable,	166	622	-	788	44	164	542	-	706	44	147	551	1	699	36	189	534	4	677	48
Berkshire,	242	440	10	692	58	230	344	9	583	65	236	521	18	775	61	232	316	6	554	65
Bristol,	537	1,964	12	2,513	174	492	1,539	3	2,034	176	629	1,961	32	2,522	173	511	1,517	4	2,032	158
Dukes,	29	39	-	68	9	31	15	-	46	9	24	16	-	40	9	31	29	-	60	10
Essex,	930	3,078	41	4,679	342	935	2,697	15	3,647	333	984	3,428	58	4,170	379	928	2,900	11	3,839	394
Franklin,	157	134	4	295	46	146	122	1	269	43	158	124	22	304	46	141	150	-	291	45
Hampden,	373	513	13	899	115	353	608	-	961	115	373	648	31	1,052	123	381	577	5	963	128
Hampshire,	151	288	1	440	54	142	194	-	336	53	171	420	11	602	55	179	247	-	426	66
Middlesex,	1,100	2,536	30	3,666	363	1,080	1,525	15	2,620	360	1,103	2,336	98	3,537	313	1,104	1,632	12	2,748	407
Nantucket,	39	112	-	151	8	38	81	-	119	8	43	84	-	127	8	38	68	-	106	8
Norfolk,	360	1,024	20	1,404	135	350	865	2	1,217	126	355	1,052	36	1,443	122	331	780	23	1,134	120
Plymouth,	302	1,058	5	1,365	79	286	818	1	1,105	85	296	1,133	3	1,432	86	294	800	4	1,098	92
Suffolk,	1,960	4,487	114	6,561	807	2,002	1,859	40	3,901	839	1,954	4,269	111	6,334	841	1,833	1,885	93	3,811	852
Worcester,	801	1,917	38	2,756	249	767	1,207	25	2,012	251	836	2,462	79	3,377	233	774	1,471	9	2,254	252
Total,	7,147	18,842	288	26,277	2,483	7,016	12,429	111	19,556	2,507	7,209	19,005	500	26,714	2,485	6,916	12,906	171	19,993	2,645
Add State Paupers,	1,966	-	-	1,966	878	1,787	-	-	1,787	935	2,243	-	-	2,243	982	1,802	-	-	1,802	926
Aggregate of State and Town Paupers,	9,113	18,842	288	28,243	3,361	8,803	12,429	111	21,343	3,442	9,452	19,005	500	28,957	3,467	8,718	12,906	171	21,795	3,571

PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS.

TABLE III.—PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS — MIDWINTER.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	JAN. 1, 1882.					JAN. 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
Fall River, .	48,961	148	319	5	472	44	185	686	5	876	52	174	576	10	760	45
New Bedford, .	26,845	101	500	1	602	41	100	794	—	894	44	95	801	5	901	41
Taunton, .	21,213	90	228	7	325	40	93	174	7	274	35	100	213	10	323	37
Gloucester, .	19,329	46	378	1	425	20	51	540	4	595	24	54	525	1	580	22
Haverhill, .	18,472	40	141	4	185	14	53	194	2	249	20	49	96	7	152	21
Lawrence, .	39,151	98	465	4	567	52	123	539	5	717	68	69	559	9	637	76
Lynn, .	38,274	109	504	1	614	39	102	513	11	626	39	143	576	9	728	62
Newburyport, .	13,538	60	262	—	322	23	44	380	—	424	20	61	301	—	362	17
Salem, .	27,563	146	367	6	519	42	148	389	—	537	34	174	401	2	577	50
Holyoke, .	21,915	28	211	2	241	13	49	81	3	133	22	59	230	3	292	19
Springfield, .	33,340	110	102	5	217	38	110	116	4	230	36	117	118	11	246	45
Northampton, .	12,172	37	104	—	141	13	19	114	—	133	9	23	226	5	254	7
Cambridge, .	52,669	123	128	2	253	44	143	417	7	567	52	145	218	4	367	67
Lowell, .	59,475	198	266	5	469	70	249	162	7	418	77	266	185	6	457	80
Malden, .	12,017	29	154	—	183	8	28	218	—	246	7	36	141	10	187	10
Newton, .	16,995	44	174	5	223	13	42	184	2	228	15	38	189	10	237	11
Somerville, .	24,933	37	398	10	445	19	85	399	3	437	22	42	262	17	321	23
Brockton, .	13,608	23	160	—	183	7	25	381	—	406	12	39	430	—	469	15
Boston, .	362,339	1,822	4,220	117	6,159	751	1,922	4,204	105	6,231	784	1,901	4,009	101	6,011	815
Chelsea, .	21,782	28	198	3	229	20	32	245	9	286	21	43	230	10	283	23
Fitchburg, .	12,429	54	69	5	128	10	62	64	4	130	14	68	187	5	260	15
Worcester, .	58,291	101	479	20	600	51	98	678	10	786	59	103	938	13	1,054	47
Totals, .	955,811	3,472	9,827	203	13,502	1,372	3,713	11,522	188	15,423	1,466	3,799	11,411	248	15,458	1,548

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV.—PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS—MIDWINTER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1890.	JAN. 1, 1892.					JAN. 1, 1893.					JAN. 1, 1894.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
North Adams,	10,191	25	26	3	54	8	29	49	2	80	9	29	50	2	81	9
Pittsfield,	13,364	36	142	2	180	15	40	154	7	201	13	29	163	7	199	14
Attleborough,	11,111	20	24	—	44	8	21	43	—	64	8	18	85	2	105	9
Beverly,	8,456	33	103	—	136	13	38	126	4	168	26	42	81	14	137	18
Peabody,	9,028	58	330	—	388	12	59	300	2	361	14	53	190	2	245	13
Chicopee,	11,286	31	151	5	187	7	39	97	—	136	8	44	98	3	145	10
Marlborough,	10,127	34	60	—	94	4	41	85	—	126	10	40	68	2	110	10
Natick,	8,479	15	143	8	166	9	17	141	2	160	9	8	239	8	255	10
Waltham,	11,712	30	34	5	69	10	40	73	1	114	16	42	107	4	153	17
Woburn,	10,931	43	45	—	88	13	44	80	—	124	15	44	93	5	142	16
Brookline,	8,057	25	115	2	142	7	15	82	6	103	8	15	47	2	64	6
Quincy,	10,570	25	160	—	185	12	26	70	4	100	17	33	60	5	98	15
Weymouth,	10,570	35	122	—	157	9	30	143	—	173	10	33	229	—	262	12
Clinton,	8,029	22	29	—	51	11	22	13	2	37	14	25	16	2	43	13
Milford,	9,310	41	151	—	192	7	42	231	—	273	9	62	209	—	271	15
Town totals,	151,221	473	1,635	25	2,133	145	503	1,687	30	2,220	186	517	1,735	58	2,310	187
City totals,	955,811	3,472	9,827	203	13,502	1,372	3,713	11,522	188	15,423	1,466	3,799	11,411	248	15,458	1,548
Aggregates,	1,107,032	3,945	11,462	228	15,635	1,517	4,216	13,209	218	17,643	1,652	4,316	13,146	306	17,768	1,735

PAUPERISM IN TOWNS.

TABLE V.—PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS—MIDSUMMER.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	JULY 1, 1882.					JULY 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
Fall River,	48,961	297	648	—	945	46	142	467	1	610	44
New Bedford,	26,845	97	681	—	778	48	99	608	1	708	48
Taunton,	21,213	91	151	—	242	42	97	163	2	262	42
Gloucester,	19,329	56	412	1	469	22	40	444	2	486	20
Haverhill,	18,472	37	67	—	104	15	25	97	—	122	17
Lawrence,	39,151	108	520	2	630	60	148	461	—	609	71
Lynn,	38,274	107	316	1	424	43	125	340	3	468	49
Newburyport,	13,538	47	293	—	340	19	51	264	—	315	19
Salem,	27,563	136	116	1	253	36	153	217	1	371	46
Holyoke,	21,915	31	102	—	133	17	48	232	—	280	20
Springfield,	33,340	103	117	—	220	35	111	112	—	223	40
Northampton,	12,172	34	118	—	152	10	15	59	—	74	7
Cambridge,	52,669	163	96	1	260	48	103	82	—	185	58
Lowell,	59,475	197	67	1	265	81	312	162	2	476	76
Malden,	12,017	21	120	—	141	6	36	98	1	135	8
Newton,	16,995	35	139	—	174	12	45	155	—	200	16
Somerville,	24,933	32	182	1	215	19	50	175	4	229	26
Brockton,	13,608	23	198	—	221	7	32	137	—	169	14
Boston,	362,839	1,757	1,720	59	3,536	752	1,948	1,694	36	3,678	814
Chelsea,	21,782	28	113	2	143	18	45	144	2	191	23
Fitchburg,	12,429	56	90	—	146	15	55	72	—	127	12
Worcester,	58,291	85	199	8	292	55	104	189	8	301	53
Totals,	955,811	3,541	6,465	77	10,083	1,406	3,784	6,372	63	10,219	1,523
							3,675	6,619	120	10,414	1,604

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE VI.—PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS—MIDSUMMER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	JULY 1, 1882.					JULY 1, 1883.					JULY 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
North Adams,	10,191	22	31	—	53	7	24	27	—	51	10	32	26	3	61	8
Pittsfield,	13,364	40	282	—	322	18	47	115	—	162	17	33	69	3	105	19
Attleborough,	11,111	18	25	—	43	9	16	56	—	72	8	18	19	—	37	9
Beverly,	8,456	35	135	2	172	19	42	80	—	122	21	37	127	1	165	17
Peabody,	9,028	43	180	—	223	11	51	245	1	297	14	45	153	—	198	13
Chicopee,	11,286	35	102	—	137	12	36	84	—	120	9	45	96	—	141	10
Marlborough,	10,127	39	35	6	80	5	24	37	—	61	8	44	40	—	84	10
Natick,	8,479	15	131	—	146	9	16	56	—	72	10	17	139	1	157	10
Waltham,	11,712	40	38	1	79	17	84	64	1	99	13	42	62	2	106	19
Woburn,	10,931	50	63	—	113	18	36	72	—	108	15	40	121	—	161	18
Brookline,	8,057	21	99	—	120	6	17	62	—	79	8	10	50	—	60	5
Quincy,	10,570	27	38	1	66	16	30	45	—	75	17	25	50	2	77	13
Weymouth,	10,570	34	202	—	236	12	25	125	—	150	10	31	154	—	185	9
Clinton,	8,029	19	59	—	78	12	20	21	—	41	14	17	25	—	42	13
Milford,	9,310	40	74	—	114	6	43	145	—	188	11	47	167	—	214	15
Town totals,	151,221	478	1,494	10	1,982	177	461	1,234	2	1,697	185	483	1,298	12	1,793	188
City totals,	955,811	3,541	6,465	77	10,083	1,406	3,784	6,372	63	10,219	1,523	3,675	6,619	120	10,414	1,604
Aggregates,	1,107,032	4,019	7,959	87	12,065	1,583	4,245	7,606	65	11,916	1,708	4,158	7,917	132	12,207	1,794

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE VII. — *Statistics of Children and Insane Persons among the City and Town Poor, March 31 and July 1, 1884.*

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.									
	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Whole No.	For the year ending Mar. 31, 1884.					Remains Mar. 31, 1884.			
												Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane residing in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.
BARNSTABLE.													
Barnstable,	2	1	3	9								9	1
Brewster,	1	1	2	2								1	1
Chatham,	1	1	2	3								1	1
Dennis,	1	1	2	1								1	1
Eastham,	1	1	2	1								1	1
Falmouth,	4	1	5	6								5	1
Harwich,	2	1	3	5								5	1
Mashpee,	1	2	3	1								1	1
Orleans,	1	1	2	2								2	1
Provincetown,	2	1	3	4								1	1
Sandwich,	1	1	2	17								13*	12*
Truro,	1	1	2	2								2	1
Wellfleet,	2	2	4	1								1	1
Yarmouth,	1	1	2	6								3	3
Total,	15	5	20	59	51.78	29	18	3	50	48	21		
BERKSHIRE.													
Adams,	4	1	5	2	1.08	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Alford,	1	1	2	2	1.94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Becket,	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cheshire,	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clarksburg,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dalton,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Egremont,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Great Barrington,	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hancock,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hinsdale,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lanesborough,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lec,	1	1	2	10	7.74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lenox,	1	1	2	2	1.11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monterey,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mt. Washington,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Ashford,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Marlborough,	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Adams,	4	1	5	9	5.57	6	1	1	6	8	1	1	1
Otis,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peru,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsfield,	1	1	2	23	18.17	4	14	1	18	19	12	1	1
Richmond,	1	1	2	2	1.12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sandisfield,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Savoy,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Including the new town of Bourne.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.								Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884	
	In Almshouses	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1884.								
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.					
BERKSHIRE—CON.														
Sheffield, . . .	-	2	2	3	3.	1	-	2	3	2	-			
Stockbridge, . . .	-	-	-	4	3.55	3	-	1	4	2	-			
Tyringham, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Washington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
West Stockbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Williamstown, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.34	-	-	3	3	1	-			
Windsor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total, . . .	9	19	28	79	62.08	36	14	13	63	65	24			
BRISTOL.														
Acushnet, . . .	1	-	1	2	1.8	2	-	-	2	2	2			
Attleborough, . . .	3	-	3	10	8.52	9	-	-	9	9	2			
Berkley, . . .	4	-	4	2	1.96	1	-	-	1	1	-			
Dartmouth, . . .	1	-	1	6	5.08	5	-	-	5	5	-			
Dighton, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.3	1	1	-	2	1	1			
Easton, . . .	7	-	7	8	6.09	6	1	-	7	8	1			
Fairhaven, . . .	-	2	2	6	4.63	3	2	-	5	2	2			
Fall River, . . .	44	-	44	70	50.1	41	10	-	51	47	10			
Freetown, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.04	-	2	-	2	2	-			
Mansfield, . . .	1	1	2	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	1			
New Bedford . . .	6	-	6	44	34.01	23	10	-	33	33	21			
Norton, . . .	-	-	-	3	3.	-	3	-	3	4	2			
Raynham, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.3	3	-	-	3	2	-			
Rehoboth, . . .	-	2	2	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	1			
Seekonk, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-			
Somerset, . . .	3	-	3	3	3.	-	3	-	3	3	3			
Swansey, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	1	1			
Taunton, . . .	8	-	8	52	44.71	37	4	-	41	41	7			
Westport, . . .	4	-	4	7	6.43	2	4	-	6	7	2			
Total, . . .	82	5	87	228	181.97	136	43	-	179	170	56			
DUKES.														
Chilmark, . . .	-	-	-	1	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cottage City, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Edgartown, . . .	-	-	-	5	4.82	5	-	-	5	5	1			
Gay Head, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Gosnold, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tisbury, . . .	-	-	-	6	6.	4	-	2	6	5	2			
Total, . . .	-	-	-	12	10.94	9	-	2	11	10	3			
ESSEX.														
Amesbury, . . .	1	2	3	6	5.55	1	3	-	4	5	2			
Andover, . . .	13	-	13	11	9.60	5	4	-	9	8	3			
Beverly, . . .	-	2	2	17	15.41	8	7	-	15	17	7			
Boxford, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	2			
Bradford, . . .	-	1	1	6	4.71	5	-	1	6	6	-			
Danvers, . . .	-	2	2	10	9.09	8	1	-	9	9	-			
Essex, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	1			
Georgetown, . . .	-	-	-	4	4.	2	2	-	4	4	3			
Gloucester, . . .	6	2	8	26	21.73	19	2	-	21	24	2			
Groveland, . . .	1	-	1	2	1.7	2	-	-	2	1	-			
Hamilton, . . .	-	-	-	1	.07	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Haverhill, . . .	2	4	6	29	19.83	16	4	-	20	16	7			

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1884						
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
ESSEX — Con.												
Ipswich,	-	-	-	4	3.77	1	3	-	4	4	3	
Lawrence,	1	24	25	85	67.21	38	27	-	65	79	23	
Lynn,	1	16	17	65	55.54	54	1	-	55	70	4	
Lynnfield,	-	1	1	3	2.25	1	-	1	2	2	1	
Manchester,	3	-	3	6	5.36	5	-	-	5	5	-	
Marblehead,	-	3	3	17	16.36	4	10	-	14	15	10	
Merrimac,	-	3	3	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	1	
Methuen,	-	-	-	8	7.16	6	-	1	7	6	-	
Middleton,	-	-	-	1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nahant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newbury,	-	-	-	5	4.8	2	-	2	4	2	-	
Newburyport,	4	-	4	30	25.17	17	4	-	21	24	9	
North Andover,	2	-	2	3	2.9	2	1	-	3	2	1	
Peabody,	12	-	12	18	15.32	9	5	-	14	13	5	
Rockport,	2	-	2	10	9.19	6	2	-	8	7	-	
Rowley,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Salem,	15	13	28	69	58.84	16	40	-	56	52	38	
Salisbury,	-	1	1	5	3.91	2	2	-	4	3	1	
Saugus,	2	-	2	5	5	5	-	-	5	8	1	
Swampscott,	-	-	-	6	4.98	4	-	-	4	2	-	
Topsfield,	1	-	1	2	1.29	1	1	-	2	1	1	
Wenham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Newbury,	7	-	7	3	3.	2	1	-	3	2	1	
Total,	75	74	149	463	389.84	244	123	5	372	394	27	
FRANKLIN.												
Ashfield,	-	-	-	2	1.9	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Barnardston,	-	2	2	4	3.5	1	-	2	3	3	2	
Buckland,	-	-	-	2	1.2	-	1	-	1	1	1	
Charlemont,	-	-	-	3	2.9	2	1	-	3	2	1	
Colrain,	-	-	-	2	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conway,	-	1	1	3	1.23	1	-	-	1	6	-	
Deerfield,	-	-	-	3	2.86	2	-	-	2	3	-	
Erving,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	-	
Gill,	-	-	-	1	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greenfield,	-	-	-	5	4.25	4	-	-	4	4	-	
Hawley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heath,	-	-	-	3	3.	1	2	-	3	2	2	
Leverett,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	1	-	
Leyden,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montague,	1	2	3	3	2.58	-	1	1	2	2	-	
New Salem,	-	-	-	1	.08	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Northfield,	-	-	-	4	3.77	4	-	-	4	2	-	
Orange,	-	-	-	4	3.13	-	3	-	3	4	3	
Rowe,	-	-	-	1	.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shelburne,	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1	3	2	1	
Shutesbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	2	1	
Sunderland,	-	-	-	2	1.07	1	-	-	1	1	1	
Warwick,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	1	
Wendell,	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	1	
Whately,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Total,	1	5	6	56	45.08	26	12	4	42	45	14	

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1884.		Remains: Mar. 31, 1884.						
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
HAMPDEN.												
Agawam,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	3	3	1	
Blandford,	-	1	1	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Brimfield,	2	-	2	3	2.24	2	-	-	2	2	2	
Chester,	-	-	-	1	.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chicopee,	9	2	11	12	7.88	9	-	-	9	10	1	
Granville,	-	-	-	4	2.62	1	-	2	3	1	-	
Hampden,	-	-	-	3	3.	1	-	2	3	3	2	
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holyoke,	-	6	6	23	20.09	22	-	-	22	24	-	
Longmeadow,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	1	1	
Ludlow,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	2	3	2	
Monson,	4	1	5	3	3.	1	2	-	3	2	3	
Montgomery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Palmer,	2	-	2	8	5.37	4	1	-	5	4	1	
Russell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southwick,	-	2	2	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	1	
Springfield,	2	20	22	57	42.27	24	21	-	45	47	20	
Tolland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Wales,	-	-	-	4	4.	-	-	4	4	4	5	
Westfield,	3	1	4	11	9.18	9	1	-	10	13	2	
West Springfield,	-	1	1	4	4.	4	-	-	4	5	-	
Wilbraham,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Total,	22	34	56	145	115.82	86	26	10	122	128	42	
HAMPSHIRE.												
Amherst,	-	-	-	7	6.66	4	3	-	7	5	1	
Belchertown,	1	-	1	4	3.5	-	4	-	4	4	4	
Chesterfield,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Cummington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Easthampton,	-	-	-	7	4.64	4	-	1	5	4	1	
Enfield,	-	-	-	2	1.13	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Goshen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Granby,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Greenwich,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	2	1	
Hadley,	1	-	1	3	3.	3	-	-	3	2	1	
Hatfield,	-	1	1	2	1.84	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Huntington,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Middlefield,	-	-	-	3	2.15	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Northampton,	1	-	1	12	8.91	10	1	1	12	11	2	
Pelham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plainfield,	-	-	-	2	1.2	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Prescott,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Southampton,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
South Hadley,	-	3	3	3	2.91	3	-	-	3	3	-	
Ware,	5	-	5	10	8.14	6	2	-	8	12	4	
Westhampton,	-	-	-	1	.6	1	-	-	1	-	1	
Williamsburg,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	6	1	
Worthington,	-	4	4	5	5.	4	-	1	5	4	-	
Total,	8	8	16	71	59.68	49	11	5	65	66	20	
MIDDLESEX.												
Acton,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	3	3	1	
Arlington,	2	-	2	6	5.25	4	1	-	5	5	1	

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR, 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses. 1884.
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1884.					
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
MIDDLESEX—Con.											
Ashby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashland,	-	-	-	3	2.47	-	2	-	2	2	2
Ayer,	-	-	-	3	2.23	2	-	1	3	3	1
Bedford,	-	-	-	5	4.04	-	3	-	3	4	2
Belmont,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-
Billerica,	1	-	1	5	5.	1	4	-	5	3	3
Boxborough,	-	-	-	3	1.2	2	-	-	2	3	-
Burlington,	2	-	2	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	-
Cambridge,	28	1	29	81	65.6	53	20	-	73	72	21
Carlisle,	1	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-
Chelmsford,	1	-	1	6	5.03	4	1	-	5	6	1
Concord,	-	-	-	4	3.	3	-	-	3	3	-
Dracut,	-	-	-	3	3.	1	2	-	3	2	1
Dunstable,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	-	1	3	3	-
Everett,	-	7	7	8	7.4	7	-	-	7	8	-
Framingham,	-	-	-	5	3.06	2	1	-	3	-	1
Groton,	-	-	-	5	4.3	1	3	-	4	2	3
Holliston,	-	-	-	6	4.97	4	2	-	6	6	4
Hopkinton,	5	-	5	11	9.07	6	3	-	9	9	3
Hudson,	4	1	5	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	1
Lexington,	4	-	4	3	2.08	1	1	-	2	2	1
Lincoln,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	1
Littleton,	-	-	-	3	1.27	-	1	-	1	2	1
Lowell,	143	14	157	113	79.67	3	80	-	83	85	80
Malden,	7	-	7	14	11.51	11	1	-	12	11	1
Marlborough,	16	-	16	14	11.56	8	3	-	11	10	3
Maynard,	-	-	-	6	4.18	4	-	1	5	3	-
Medford,	-	-	-	15	11.21	11	1	-	12	11	1
Melrose,	-	2	2	9	7.86	8	-	-	8	8	-
Natick,	-	-	-	11	9.09	8	2	-	10	10	3
Newton,	3	-	3	18	14.01	10	2	-	12	11	2
North Reading,	2	-	2	3	3.	-	3	-	3	2	1
Pepperell,	8	-	8	5	4.42	1	4	-	5	8	4
Reading,	1	-	1	6	5.39	4	1	-	5	6	4
Sherborn,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	1
Shirley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Somerville,	-	9	9	25	21.42	19	-	1	20	23	1
Stoneham,	3	-	3	2	1.27	1	-	-	1	1	-
Stow,	-	-	-	3	1.71	1	-	-	1	1	-
Sudbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tewksbury,	-	-	-	4	4.	1	3	-	4	5	2
Townsend,	1	-	1	1	1.	-	1	-	1	3	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	1
Wakefield,	-	-	-	7	6.56	7	-	-	7	7	-
Waltham,	7	-	7	19	18.15	14	5	-	19	19	2
Watertown,	-	-	-	7	6.41	5	1	-	6	7	2
Wavland,	-	-	-	5	4.61	-	4	-	4	2	2
Westford,	3	-	3	5	3.38	4	-	-	4	5	-
Weston,	2	-	2	1	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winchester,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	-
Woburn,	7	-	7	21	11.76	7	5	-	12	18	9
Total,	252	34	286	493	391.06	230	166	4	400	407	167

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						Insane of all classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.
	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year ending Mar. 31, 1884.		Remaining Mar. 31, 1884.					
				Whole No.	Average No.	In Hospitals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
NANTUCKET.											
Nantucket,	4	-	4	9	8.56	4	4	-	8	8	3
NORFOLK.											
Bellingham,	1	-	1	3	3.	2	1	-	3	3	1
Brantree,	-	-	-	11	9.37	6	2	-	8	7	1
Brookline,	1	8	9	8	7.	3	2	-	5	5	2
Canton,	1	-	1	8	6.38	4	3	-	7	6	3
Cohasset,	1	-	1	11	10.	5	5	-	10	10	4
Dedham,	-	-	-	14	11.24	9	1	-	10	10	1
Dover,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	1
Foxborough,	-	-	-	2	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	1
Franklin,	-	1	1	5	4.29	4	-	-	4	3	2
Holbrook,	-	-	-	4	3.92	3	-	-	3	4	-
Hyde Park,	-	5	5	6	5.9	4	1	-	5	4	-
Medfield,	-	-	-	6	6.	4	2	-	6	5	2
Medway,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	2
Milton,	2	-	2	2	1.09	1	-	-	1	1	-
Needham,	-	1	1	3	1.	3	-	-	3	4	1
Norfolk,	2	-	2	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-
Norwood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Quincy,	-	-	-	22	15.8	9	5	-	14	13	4
Randolph,	6	-	6	7	6.42	6	1	-	7	6	1
Sharon,	7	-	7	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-
Stoughton,	-	-	-	11	9.06	5	4	-	9	11	6
Walpole,	-	-	-	5	4.02	4	-	-	4	5	2
Wellesley,	-	-	-	5	4.99	3	1	-	4	4	2
Weymouth,	3	-	3	13	10.02	9	3	-	12	9	4
Wrentham,	-	-	-	5	4.47	4	1	-	5	4	2
Total,	24	15	39	156	130.34	92	32	1	125	120	43
PLYMOUTH.											
Abington,	-	4	4	5	5.	5	-	-	5	5	2
Bridgewater,	-	-	-	5	4.25	2	3	-	5	5	3
Brockton,	3	-	3	20	15.49	4	11	-	15	13	11
Carver,	1	-	1	1	1.	-	1	-	1	-	1
Duxbury,	-	-	-	6	5.8	4	1	1	6	5	4
East Bridgewater,	-	-	-	5	4.99	3	2	-	5	5	3
Halifax,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	1
Hanover,	4	1	5	3	3	2	1	-	3	2	1
Hanson,	-	-	-	2	1.76	2	-	-	2	2	-
Hingham,	2	-	2	7	6.13	3	3	-	6	5	2
Hull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston,	1	-	1	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	-
Lakeville,	-	-	-	2	1.87	-	-	2	2	2	2
Marion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Marshfield,	2	-	2	1	.72	-	1	-	1	-	1
Mattapoisett,	1	-	1	3	2.5	1	1	-	2	2	1
Middleborough,	1	-	1	8	7.5	5	2	-	7	10	2
Pembroke,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	4	1
Plymouth,	-	-	-	13	11.12	8	2	-	10	8	4
Plympton,	-	-	-	1	.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rochester,	-	-	-	4	4	3	1	-	4	2	-
Rockland,	-	1	1	6	5.75	4	1	-	5	5	1
Scituate,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	-

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						In-ane of all Clas es Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1884.						
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
PLYMOUTH — Con.												
South Abington, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
South Scituate, . . .	2	-	2	6	4.75	2	3	-	5	4	2	
Wareham, . . .	1	-	1	4	3.55	2	1	-	3	2	1	
West Bridgewater, . .	2	-	2	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	2	
Total, . . .	20	6	26	113	100.53	60	35	3	98	92	45	
SUFFOLK.												
Boston, . . .	66	307	373	1,050	823 71	803	6	-	809	828	5	
Chelsea, . . .	-	-	-	30	21 45	21	-	-	21	21	-	
Revere, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	3	-	
Winthrop, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, . . .	66	308	374	1,082	847.16	826	6	-	832	852	5	
WORCESTER.												
Ashburnham, . . .	1	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Athol, . . .	1	1	2	2	1.57	1	-	-	1	1	1	
Anburn, . . .	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	-	
Barre, . . .	2	-	2	2	2.	-	2	-	2	-	-	
Berlin, . . .	-	2	2	2	1.75	1	-	1	2	1	2	
Blackstone, . . .	10	-	10	10	8.32	4	4	-	8	4	4	
Bolton, . . .	1	-	1	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	2	
Boylston, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	2	1	
Brookfield, . . .	3	-	3	6	5.61	2	4	-	6	5	4	
Charlton, . . .	1	-	1	2	.61	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Clinton, . . .	1	2	3	16	14.24	13	1	-	14	13	-	
Dana, . . .	1	-	1	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	-	
Douglas, . . .	1	-	1	2	2.	1	1	-	2	3	1	
Dudley, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Fitchburg, . . .	11	-	11	19	14.42	12	2	-	14	20	3	
Gardner, . . .	7	-	7	9	8 07	4	5	-	9	8	3	
Grafton, . . .	-	-	-	4	2 65	3	-	-	3	3	1	
Hardwick, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Harvard, . . .	-	-	-	5	4.29	1	2	-	3	3	1	
Holden, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	2	
Hubbardston, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lancaster, . . .	1	-	1	6	4 3	1	2	-	3	2	-	
Leicester, . . .	2	-	2	6	4 97	2	3	-	5	2	3	
Leominster, . . .	3	-	3	8	6 76	3	2	-	5	6	3	
Lunenburg, . . .	-	3	3	5	3.53	3	1	-	4	8	2	
Mendon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Milford, . . .	3	-	3	16	12.59	13	-	-	13	15	-	
Millbury, . . .	-	1	1	3	2.41	2	-	-	2	4	-	
New Braintree, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Northborough, . . .	4	-	4	1	.77	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Northbridge, . . .	-	-	-	5	4 67	3	2	-	5	5	2	
North Brookfield, . .	-	-	-	4	3 54	1	-	1	2	2	1	
Oakham, . . .	-	-	-	2	1.71	1	-	-	1	2	-	
Oxford, . . .	3	-	3	4	3.14	1	1	1	3	2	3	
Paxton, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	1	
Petersham, . . .	-	-	-	4	4.	2	2	-	4	4	2	
Phillipston, . . .	-	-	-	2	1.11	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Princeton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Royalston, . . .	-	-	-	2	1 93	2	-	-	2	2	-	

TABLE IV.—PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS—MIDWINTER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	JAN. 1, 1882.					JAN. 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
North Adams,	10,191	25	26	3	54	8	29	49	2	80	9	29	50	2	81	9
Pittsfield,	13,364	36	142	2	180	15	40	154	7	201	13	29	163	7	199	14
Attleborough,	11,111	20	24	—	44	8	21	43	—	64	8	18	85	2	105	9
Beverly,	8,456	33	103	—	136	13	38	126	4	168	26	42	81	14	137	18
Peabody,	9,028	58	330	—	388	12	59	300	2	361	14	53	190	2	245	13
Chicopee,	11,286	31	151	5	187	7	39	97	—	136	8	44	98	3	145	10
Marlborough,	10,127	34	60	—	94	4	41	85	—	126	10	40	68	2	110	10
Natick,	8,479	15	143	8	166	9	17	141	2	160	9	8	239	8	255	10
Waltham,	11,712	30	34	5	69	10	40	73	1	114	16	42	107	4	153	17
Woburn,	10,931	43	45	—	88	13	44	80	—	124	15	44	93	5	142	16
Brookline,	8,057	25	115	2	142	7	15	82	6	103	8	15	47	2	64	6
Quincy,	10,570	25	160	—	185	12	26	70	4	100	17	33	60	5	98	15
Weymouth,	10,570	35	122	—	157	9	30	143	—	173	10	33	229	—	262	12
Clinton,	8,029	22	29	—	51	11	22	13	2	37	14	25	16	2	43	13
Milford,	9,310	41	151	—	192	7	42	231	—	273	9	62	209	—	271	15
Town totals,	151,221	473	1,635	25	2,133	145	503	1,687	30	2,220	186	517	1,735	58	2,310	187
City totals,	955,811	3,472	9,827	203	13,502	1,372	3,713	11,522	188	15,423	1,466	3,799	11,411	248	15,458	1,548
Aggregates,	1,107,032	3,945	11,462	228	15,635	1,517	4,216	13,209	218	17,643	1,652	4,316	13,146	306	17,768	1,735

PAUPERISM IN TOWNS.

TABLE V.—PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS — MIDSUMMER.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	JULY 1, 1882.					JULY 1, 1883.					JULY 1, 1884.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
Fall River,	48,961	297	648	—	945	46	297	648	—	945	46	183	392	1	576	47
New Bedford,	26,845	97	681	—	778	48	97	608	1	708	48	77	651	1	739	33
Taunton,	21,213	91	151	—	242	42	97	163	2	262	42	97	149	2	248	41
Gloucester,	19,329	56	412	1	469	22	40	444	2	486	20	50	488	—	538	24
Haverhill,	18,472	37	67	—	104	15	25	97	—	122	17	54	68	1	123	16
Lawrence,	39,151	108	520	2	630	60	148	461	—	609	71	105	670	3	778	79
Lynn,	38,274	107	316	1	424	43	125	340	3	468	49	133	258	3	394	70
Newburyport,	13,538	47	293	—	340	19	51	264	—	315	19	57	402	—	459	24
Salem,	27,563	136	116	1	253	36	153	217	1	371	46	146	210	2	358	52
Holyoke,	21,915	31	102	—	133	17	48	232	—	280	20	66	153	4	228	24
Springfield,	33,340	103	117	—	220	35	111	112	—	223	40	122	131	1	254	47
Northampton,	12,172	34	118	—	152	10	15	59	—	74	7	26	94	—	120	11
Cambridge,	52,669	163	96	1	260	48	103	82	—	185	58	156	74	4	234	72
Lowell,	59,475	197	67	1	265	81	312	162	2	476	76	278	98	—	376	85
Malden,	12,017	21	120	—	141	6	36	98	1	135	8	26	125	—	151	8
Newton,	16,995	35	139	—	174	12	45	155	—	200	16	37	142	—	179	11
Somerville,	24,933	32	182	1	215	19	50	175	4	229	26	41	186	—	227	23
Brockton,	13,608	23	198	—	221	7	32	137	—	169	14	27	165	—	192	13
Boston,	362,839	1,757	1,720	59	3,536	752	1,948	1,694	36	3,678	814	1,779	1,710	92	3,581	828
Chelsea,	21,782	28	113	2	143	18	45	144	2	191	23	45	145	1	191	21
Fitchburg,	12,429	56	90	—	146	15	55	72	—	127	12	63	100	—	163	20
Worcester,	58,291	85	199	8	292	55	104	189	8	301	53	107	198	5	310	55
Totals,	955,811	3,541	6,465	77	10,083	1,406	3,784	6,372	63	10,219	1,523	3,675	6,619	120	10,414	1,604

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE VI.—PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS—MIDSUMMER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1890.	JULY 1, 1892.					JULY 1, 1893.					JULY 1, 1894.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
North Adams,	10,191	22	31	—	53	7	24	27	—	51	10	32	26	3	61	8
Pittsfield,	13,364	40	282	—	322	18	47	115	—	162	17	33	69	3	105	19
Attleborough,	11,111	18	25	—	43	9	16	56	—	72	8	18	19	—	37	9
Beverly,	8,456	35	135	2	172	19	42	80	—	122	21	37	127	1	165	17
Peabody,	9,028	43	180	—	223	11	51	245	1	297	14	45	153	—	198	13
Chicopee,	11,286	35	102	—	137	12	36	84	—	120	9	45	96	—	141	10
Marlborough,	10,127	39	35	6	80	5	24	37	—	61	8	44	40	—	84	10
Natick,	8,479	15	131	—	146	9	16	56	—	72	10	17	139	1	157	10
Waltham,	11,712	40	38	1	79	17	34	64	1	99	13	42	62	2	106	19
Woburn,	10,931	50	63	—	113	18	36	72	—	108	15	40	121	—	161	18
Brookline,	8,057	21	99	—	120	6	17	62	—	79	8	10	50	—	60	5
Quincy,	10,570	27	38	1	66	16	30	45	—	75	17	25	50	2	77	13
Weymouth,	10,570	34	202	—	236	12	25	125	—	150	10	31	154	—	185	9
Clinton,	8,029	19	59	—	78	12	20	21	—	41	14	17	25	—	42	13
Milford,	9,310	40	74	—	114	6	43	145	—	188	11	47	167	—	214	15
Town totals,	151,221	478	1,494	10	1,982	177	461	1,234	2	1,697	185	483	1,298	12	1,793	188
City totals,	955,811	3,541	6,465	77	10,083	1,406	3,784	6,372	63	10,219	1,523	3,675	6,619	120	10,414	1,604
Aggregates,	1,107,032	4,019	7,959	87	12,065	1,583	4,245	7,606	65	11,916	1,708	4,158	7,917	132	12,207	1,794

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE VII. — *Statistics of Children and Insane Persons among the City and Town Poor, March 31 and July 1, 1884.*

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year en- ding Mar. 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1884.						
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
BARNSTABLE.												
Barnstable,	2	1	3	9	8.35	7	1	-	8	9	1	
Brewster,	-	-	-	2	1.59	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Chatham,	1	-	1	3	1.44	-	1	-	1	1	1	
Dennis,	1	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Eastham,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Falmouth,	4	-	4	6	5.02	5	-	-	5	5	-	
Harwich,	2	-	2	5	5.	4	1	-	5	5	1	
Mashpee,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orleans,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	1	
Provincetown,	2	-	2	4	3.87	4	-	-	4	4	-	
Sandwich,	-	-	-	17	15.57	2	13	1	16	13*	12*	
Truro,	-	-	-	2	1.36	-	-	1	1	2	1	
Wellfleet,	2	2	4	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Yarmouth,	1	-	1	6	4.58	3	1	-	4	3	3	
Total,	15	5	20	59	51.78	29	18	3	50	48	21	
BERKSHIRE.												
Adams,	4	-	4	2	1.08	1	-	-	1	2	-	
Alford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Becket,	-	-	-	2	1.94	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Cheshire,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	2	1	-	
Clarksburg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dalton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Egremont,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	1	
Florida,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Great Barrington,	-	1	1	8	5.96	6	-	-	6	5	-	
Hancock,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	1	
Hinsdale,	-	6	6	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Lanesborough,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lec,	-	-	-	10	7.74	8	-	-	8	9	1	
Lenox,	-	4	4	2	1.11	1	-	-	1	2	-	
Monterey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Mt. Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Ashford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
New Marlborough,	-	5	5	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	-	
North Adams,	4	-	4	9	5.57	5	-	1	6	8	1	
Otis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peru,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Pittsfield,	1	-	1	23	18.17	4	14	-	18	19	12	
Richmond,	-	-	-	2	1.12	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Sandisfield,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Savoy,	-	-	-	1	.5	-	-	1	1	3	2	

* Including the new town of Bourne.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.								Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.
	In Alms- houses	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1884.							
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.				
BERKSHIRE—Con.													
Sheffield, . . .	-	2	2	3	3.	1	-	2	3	2	-		
Stockbridge, . . .	-	-	-	4	3.55	3	-	1	4	2	-		
Tyringham, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Washington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
West Stockbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Williamstown, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.34	-	-	3	3	1	1		
Windsor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total, . . .	9	19	28	79	62.08	36	14	13	63	65	24		
BRISTOL.													
Acushnet, . . .	1	-	1	2	1.8	2	-	-	2	2	2		
Attleborough, . . .	3	-	3	10	8.52	9	-	-	9	9	2		
Berkley, . . .	4	-	4	2	1.96	1	-	-	1	1	-		
Dartmouth, . . .	1	-	1	6	5.08	5	-	-	5	5	-		
Dighton, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.3	1	1	-	2	1	1		
Easton, . . .	7	-	7	8	6.09	6	1	-	7	8	1		
Fairhaven, . . .	-	2	2	6	4.63	3	2	-	5	2	2		
Fall River, . . .	44	-	44	70	50.1	41	10	-	51	47	10		
Freetown, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.04	-	2	-	2	2	-		
Mansfield, . . .	1	1	2	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	1		
New Bedford . . .	6	-	6	44	34.01	23	10	-	33	33	21		
Norton, . . .	-	-	-	3	3.	-	3	-	3	4	2		
Raynham, . . .	-	-	-	3	2.3	3	-	-	3	2	-		
Rehoboth, . . .	-	2	2	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	1		
Seekonk, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-		
Somerset, . . .	3	-	3	3	3.	-	3	-	3	3	3		
Swansey, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	1	1		
Taunton, . . .	8	-	8	52	44.71	37	4	-	41	41	7		
Westport, . . .	4	-	4	7	6.43	2	4	-	6	7	2		
Total, . . .	82	5	87	228	181.97	136	43	-	179	170	56		
DUKES.													
Chilmark, . . .	-	-	-	1	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cottage City, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Edgartown, . . .	-	-	-	5	4.82	5	-	-	5	5	1		
Gay Head, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gosnold, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tisbury, . . .	-	-	-	6	6.	4	-	2	6	5	2		
Total, . . .	-	-	-	12	10.94	9	-	2	11	10	3		
ESSEX.													
Amesbury, . . .	1	2	3	6	5.55	1	3	-	4	5	2		
Andover, . . .	13	-	13	11	9.60	5	4	-	9	8	3		
Beverly, . . .	-	2	2	17	15.41	8	7	-	15	17	7		
Boxford, . . .	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	2		
Bradford, . . .	-	1	1	6	4.71	5	-	1	6	6	-		
Danvers, . . .	-	2	2	10	9.09	8	1	-	9	9	-		
Essex, . . .	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	1		
Georgetown, . . .	-	-	-	4	4.	2	2	-	4	4	3		
Gloucester, . . .	6	2	8	26	21.73	19	2	-	21	24	2		
Groveland, . . .	1	-	1	2	1.7	2	-	-	2	1	-		
Hamilton, . . .	-	-	-	1	.07	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Haverhill, . . .	2	4	6	29	19.83	16	4	-	20	16	7		

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE VII. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1884.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.						Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1884.	Insane visited in Towns and Almshouses, 1884.	
	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar 31, 1884.		Remain'g Mar 31, 1884						
				Whole No.	Average No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
ESSEX — Con.												
Ipswich,	-	-	-	4	3.77	1	3	-	4	4	3	
Lawrence,	1	24	25	85	67.21	38	27	-	65	79	23	
Lynn,	1	1	17	65	65.54	54	1	-	55	70	4	
Lynnfield,	-	1	1	3	2.25	1	-	1	2	2	1	
Manchester,	3	-	3	6	5.86	6	-	-	6	6	-	
Marblehead,	-	3	3	17	16.36	1	10	-	11	15	10	
Merrimac,	-	3	3	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	1	
Methuen,	-	-	-	8	7.16	6	-	1	7	6	-	
Middleton,	-	-	-	1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nahant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newbury,	-	-	-	5	4.8	2	-	2	4	2	-	
Newburyport,	4	-	4	30	25.17	17	4	-	21	24	9	
North Andover,	2	-	2	3	2.9	2	1	-	3	2	1	
Peabody,	12	-	12	18	15.31	9	5	-	14	13	5	
Rockport,	2	-	2	10	9.19	6	2	-	8	7	-	
Rowley,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Salem,	15	13	28	69	58.84	16	40	-	56	62	36	
Salisbury,	-	1	1	5	3.91	2	2	-	4	3	1	
Saugus,	2	-	2	5	5.	5	-	-	5	8	1	
Swampscott,	-	-	-	6	4.96	4	-	-	4	2	-	
Topsfield,	1	-	1	2	1.29	1	1	-	2	1	1	
Wenham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Newbury,	7	-	7	3	3.	2	1	-	3	2	1	
Total,	75	74	149	463	45.08	244	123	5	372	394	27	
FRANKLIN.												
Ashfield,	-	-	-	2	1.9	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Barnardston,	-	-	-	4	3.5	1	-	2	3	3	1	
Buckland,	-	-	-	2	1.2	-	1	-	1	1	1	
Charlemont,	-	-	-	3	2.9	2	1	-	3	2	1	
Colrain,	-	-	-	2	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conway,	-	-	-	3	1.23	1	-	-	1	6	-	
Deerfield,	-	-	-	3	2.75	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Erving,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	-	
Gill,	-	-	-	1	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greenfield,	-	-	-	6	4.25	4	-	-	4	4	-	
Hawley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hearth,	-	-	-	3	3.	1	2	-	3	2	2	
Leverett,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	1	-	
Leyden,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montague,	1	-	3	3	2.58	-	1	1	2	2	-	
New Salem,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Northfield,	-	-	-	4	3.77	4	-	-	4	2	-	
Orange,	-	-	-	4	3.13	-	3	-	3	4	3	
Rowe,	-	-	-	1	.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shelburne,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	-	1	3	2	1	
Shutesbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	2	1	
Sunderland,	-	-	-	2	1.07	1	-	-	1	1	1	
Warwick,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	1	
Wendell,	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	1	
Whately,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Total,	1	5	6	56	45.08	26	12	4	42	45	14	

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

sums received, and by changes of investment in the funds of certain establishments. In the same way in Table XI., the extraordinary expenditures include the reinvestment of funds, payments into the State treasury, and other nominal expenditures necessary to balance the account. In Table XII. the "Balance in favor of the Establishments," at the lunatic hospitals, represents an amount not likely to be much increased or diminished in any one quarter; but the balances at the other establishments will be diminished or exhausted (except the invested funds) by the expenses incurred during the last quarter of the calendar year. It is, of course, to be remembered that the State appropriations are made for the *calendar* year; and these tables must necessarily, therefore, include parts of two yearly appropriations.

The annual appropriation in aid of the Danvers Hospital was omitted this year because the earnings of the hospital for the last two years have largely exceeded its expenses. The surplus at all the lunatic hospitals is now fast increasing, although the Northampton surplus has been diminished during the past year by a large outlay in buildings and improvements, as will be seen by Table X. The receipts at several of the State establishments for labor and sales have been larger than usual during the past year; but these cash receipts, except in case of the lunatic hospitals, go directly into the State treasury, and do not increase the "Balance in favor of the Establishment," in Table XII.

VALUATION OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE VIII.—*Valuation of the State Establishments, Sept. 30, 1884.*

number of Acres of Land.									
348.4									
11.1									
139.									
340.									
196.									
245.									
226.5									
230.									
267.94									
176.									
1,179.99	\$602,989 81	\$3,918,388 09	\$834,091 26	\$5,355,419 16	\$5,269,740 64	\$85,678 52			
116.	*	47,484 00	35,725 15	83,159 15	80,362 18	2,796 97			

* Included in the valuation of "Buildings."

† Decrease.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE IX. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Establishments, Sept. 30, 1884.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Live Stock on the Farm.	Produce of the Farm on hand.	Carriages and Agricultural Implements.	Machinery and Mechanical Fixtures.	Beds and Bedding in the inmates' Department.	Other Furniture in the inmates' Department.	Personal Prop- erty of the State in Superin- tendent's Dept.
Worcester Hospital,	\$6,694 00	\$5,571 05	\$3,858 52	\$62,718 47	\$25,690 57	\$17,402 96	\$19,012 39
Worcester Asylum,	200 00	—	503 65	7,300 00	9,500 00	3,200 00	9,200 00
	4,100 00	1,210 00	2,315 00	37,000 00	16,127 00	7,762 99	10,041 92
	5,902 00	7,710 25	3,715 00	8,840 00	12,530 00	4,850 00	9,475 00
	6,039 00	5,527 25	4,275 45	17,760 89	17,105 80	12,846 69	17,048 47
	8,867 00	8,712 87	4,466 00	40,301 26	19,341 36	14,201 07	8,434 55
Monson School,	3,561 50	5,235 50	2,265 50	11,193 00	3,074 57	1,148 65	3,209 13
Weatherome's School	6,632 62	6,473 09	3,754 05	32,506 70	6,313 28	6,177 58	9,416 72
	4,832 50	5,800 10	2,178 95	12,887 01	2,348 28	4,713 12	6,269 96
	2,192 00	2,678 80	1,594 33	100 00	775 00	1,885 32	874 19
Total,	\$49,020 62	\$48,918 91	\$90,726 45	\$230,606 33	\$112,805 86	\$74,188 38	\$92,982 33
School for Feeble-Minded,	813 50	225 00	484 50	2,500 00	2,381 50	1,926 97	2,274 50

VALUATION OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE IX. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property, Etc. — Concluded.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Ready-made Clothing.	Dry Goods.	Provisions and Groceries.	Drugs and Medicines.	Fuel.	Library.	Funds and Investments.†	Total.
—	\$848 83	\$875 38	\$4,830 66	\$750 00	\$4,852 80	\$1,550 00	\$6,000 74	\$162,456 37
—	721 80	1,267 43	3,263 97	400 00	2,579 20	200 00	—	38,336 05
—	*	4,802 82	2,956 95	600 00	1,000 00	600 00	—	88,516 68
—	2,164 63	3,658 81	2,873 35	575 00	5,823 44	1,000 00	12,000 00	81,117 48
—	1,678 43	874 20	2,190 93	450 00	10,343 60	800 00	—	96,940 71
—	9,890 61	1,023 54	3,898 45	1,476 63	8,401 10	675 00	—	129,689 44
—	1,439 24	222 64	547 35	140 00	1,000 00	200 00	—	33,237 03
—	6,011 01	991 94	1,627 67	250 00	2,700 90	1,347 00	—	84,201 56
—	4,394 85	526 51	754 60	150 00	1,172 75	650 00	55,432 22	102,130 85
—	810 00	277 29	676 40	25 00	1,013 16	660 00	3,903 55	17,465 04
Total,	\$27,959 40	\$14,520 56	\$23,620 33	\$1,816 63	\$38,886 95	\$7,682 00	\$77,356 51	\$884,091 26
School for Feeble-Minded,	—	—	250 00	10 00	1,600 00	—	23,259 18	35,725 15

* Included in "Dry Goods."

† The "Funds" at all the institutions are here set down at their supposed market value.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE X. — Receipts of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CASH ON HAND OCT. 1, 1883.		APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.			From Special Appropria- tions.	From Farm and the Labor of Inmates.	FOR SUPPORT.		From all other Sources.	Total Receipts at the Establishments.	Other Receipts on Ac- count of the Establish- ments †
	Funds and In- vestments.*	Available Cash on hand.	From Unexpended Appropriations of former Calendar years.	From ordinary Appropriations of present Cal- endar Year.	Total from Ap- propriations for Current Ex- penses.			From Towns.	From Individu- als.			
Worcester Hospital,	\$5,804 55	\$24,070 34	\$16,175 83	\$15,582 40	\$31,758 23	-	\$2,357 53	\$81,817 36	\$32,320 50	\$3,251 26	\$181,879 79	\$1,675 04
Worcester Asylum,	-	9,173 88	8,945 15	8,804 97	17,750 12	-	-	53,819 24	-	835 56	81,578 80	388 17
Taunton Hospital,	-	4,800 00	10,339 91	9,842 37	20,182 28	||\$8,666 69	-	85,864 97	12,674 20	1,641 44	133,829 58	2,214 29
Northampton Hospital,	-	17,566 49	7,097 34	19,933 10	27,030 44	-	1,445 82	46,552 51	15,689 46	1,685 49	109,970 21	589 51
Danvers Hospital,	-	18,294 30	6,866 06	23,422 04	30,288 10	8,396 49	1,160 72	76,069 14	34,726 60	3,614 28	172,549 63	10,235 74
Tewksbury Almshouse,	-	-	19,704 05	76,355 36	96,059 41	||2,883 39	-	-	-	2,538 12	101,480 92	6,557 64
Bridgewater Workhouse,	-	-	10,942 31	23,670 73	34,613 04	-	5,857 32	-	-	-	40,470 36	2,012 80
Monson School,	-	-	10,433 35	41,061 46	51,494 81	†2,753 91	25 20	-	-	2 00	54,275 92	1,780 63
Westborough School,	51,564 25	-	7,948 20	22,031 16	29,979 36	-	4,427 10	-	-	1,461 27	87,521 98	4,208 48
Lancaster School,	3,903 61	-	3,995 92	12,831 04	16,826 96	-	722 53	-	-	2 30	21,455 40	2,286 00
Total,	\$61,362 41	\$73,905 01	\$102,448 12	\$253,534 63	\$355,982 75	\$22,700 48	\$15,996 22	\$344,123 22	\$95,410 76	\$15,031 72	\$984,512 59	\$31,948 30
School for Feeble-Minded,	23,259 18	1,599 34	4,375 00	8,000 76	12,375 76	-	-	11,174 56	-	15,961 16	41,110 81	251 00

* Market value.
† Of this amount \$2,689 91 was for support of children boarded out.
|| From special appropriations of the last two years, of which there remains yet undrawn \$5,963.56 at Taunton, and \$3,790.48 at Tewksbury.

EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures at the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.*

CURRENT EXPENSES.									
	and it.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transporta- tion and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees, Inspectors, or Superin- tendents.			
Worcester Hospital,	\$41,814 89	\$49,499 68	\$7,604 39	\$13,126 67	\$1,356 27	\$5,833 30	\$693 91	\$3,737 91	\$52 97
"	20,623 24	21,045 12	3,484 32	8,140 12	580 83	2,503 78	158 44	3,000 00	26 48
"	32,081 14	50,611 23	7,856 65	11,642 34	2,026 72	5,533 01	464 20	5,517 67	51 81
"	27,922 08	27,539 25	3,689 01	6,898 01	1,178 38	3,349 32	389 27	1,551 44	61 47
"	48,109 15	47,437 48	4,150 55	12,793 10	996 75	4,159 97	2,936 08	2,623 11	91 75
"	19,696 11	35,193 99	8,711 56	12,483 53	2,274 69	1,449 62	3,132 37	4,382 62	115 37
as,	8,995 21	10,271 00	3,155 90	3,660 42	219 02	1,903 28	1,196 71	1,791 56	738 99
Monson School,	16,316 28	15,929 44	5,012 93	4,718 14	179 70	1,071 79	819 06	2,346 75	*350 67
Westborough School,	13,916 00	7,848 85	2,149 13	1,177 49	113 57	634 49	892 27	789 60	*100 00
Lancaster School,	6,825 99	3,974 46	1,556 02	1,058 76	169 27	537 31	638 77	1,117 29	*50 66
Total,	\$236,200 00	\$269,290 50	\$47,370 46	\$75,693 58	\$9,095 20	\$26,975 87	\$11,321 07	\$26,857 95	\$1,639 77
School for Feeble-Minded,	9,747 89	9,507 66	115 37	2,033 80	86 47	515 54	-	688 83	81 67

* From the special appropriation for Trustees, the aggregate expenditure (\$501.33) being distributed among the three schools in proportion to their average population.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures at the State Establishments — Concluded.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CURRENT EXPENSES — Concluded.		Average Weekly Cost as estimated by the Superintendents.
	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	
Worcester Hospital,	\$10,521 80	\$134,181 79	\$3 43
Worcester Asylum,	4,260 75	63,823 08	3 14
Fauntou Hospital,	5,297 06	121,081 83	3 76
	7,840 32	80,413 55	3 35
	15,141 20	138,439 14	3 82
	8,719 55	436,059 41	1 79
	2,680 95	34,613 04	3 98
	3,673 92	50,418 67	2 25
	2,357 96	29,979 86	4 47
	898 83	16,826 96	5 22
Total,	\$61,392 34	\$765,836 83	\$3 12
School for Feeble-Minded,	1,982 80	24,760 08	3 83

* Payments into the State Treasury.

† Of this sum, \$27.20 was paid into the State Treasury, and \$2,689 91 was expended for the support of children boarded out, averaging 23.5.

‡ This includes expenses of the State Board as acting trustees, and the compensation of their agent at the almshouse.

§ In addition to these sums there was expended for miscellaneous purposes \$387.14 at Westborough, and \$237.20 at Lancaster, from the income of their special Funds.

EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XII. — *Financial Condition of the State Establishments Sept. 30, 1884.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	LIABILITIES.			RESOURCES.			Balance in Favor of the Establishments. [§]
	Salaries Unpaid.	Bills Payable.	Total Liabilities.	Cash on Hand including Funds.	Resources applicable to Expenses.		
.	\$3,782 06	\$6,404 72	\$10,186 78	\$42,123 90	\$74,651 56		\$70,465 52
.	1,680 15	3,257 64	4,937 79	8,594 00	26,146 64		21,228 85
.	3,616 27	10,409 04	13,924 31	2,385 13	32,813 70		18,889 39
.	2,807 47	4,864 94	8,672 41	13,765 58	35,674 44		27,002 03
.	5,091 93	7,069 61	12,161 54	26,714 00	61,943 16		49,771 61
.	-	-	-	-	26,726 02		26,726 02
.	-	-	-	-	16,328 27		16,328 27
.	-	550 00	550 00	100 00	12,257 04		11,717 04
.	-	-	-	65,452 22†	13,208 99		68,661 21
.	-	-	-	3,903 61‡	3,688 79		7,492 34
Total,	\$17,856 88	\$32,555 95	\$50,412 83	\$152,038 89	\$72,020 71		\$318,283 28
School for Feeble-Minded,	-	\$8,700 00	8,700 00	24,250 22	9,499 24		25,049 46

* Loans.

† Funds, \$6,000 74.

‡ Funds.

§ Including special funds not in general applicable to current expenses, as follows: At Worcester Hospital, and \$599.99 at Worcester Asylum. At Worcester Hospital, \$6,000 74; at Westborough, \$55,452.22; at Lancaster, \$3,903.61; in all, \$65,356.51. The balance applicable to current expenses is \$253,236.77, at the hospitals, \$161,366.66; at the other establishments, \$71,570 11, the latter to pay their expenses from Oct. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1885.

** Including unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, here estimated at \$718.02 for Moonson, \$205 15 for Westborough, and \$102.67 for Lancaster.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XIII. — Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Reported Aver- age Number of Inmates.	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Medicines and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds, and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs	All other Ord- inary Expenses.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	
											Estimated by the Bu- reau.	Estimated by the In- spectors of Charities.
Worcester Hospital,	750.99	\$1 07.	\$1 26.6	\$0 19.4	\$0 33.2	\$0 03.4	\$0 14.9	\$0 01.8	\$0 09.5	\$0 27.1	\$3 43.	\$3 36
Worcester Asylum,	390.69	1 01.5	1 02.8	17.2	40.1	02.9	12.3	00.8	14.8	21.2	3 14.	3 07
	680.	97.9	1 54.5	24.	35.5	06.2	17	01.4	16.8	16.3	3 70.	3 61
	463.05	1 16.	1 14.4	15.3	28.7	04.9	13.9	01.6	06.5	32.8	3 35.	3 32
	705.17	1 31.1	1 29.4	11.3	34.9	02.7	11.4	08.	07.2	41.5	3 77.6	3 86
	1,003.	87.6	67.5	16.7	23.9	04.3	03.7	06.	08.4	16.9	1 79.	1 72
Monson School,	167.	1 03.6	1 18.2	36.3	41.7	02.5	21.9	13.8	20.6	39.4	3 98.	3 19
Westborough School,	424.7	73.8	72.1	23.1	21.3	00.8	04.8	03.3	10.6	18.2	2 25.4	2 29
Lancaster School,	128.8	2 07.8	1 17.1	32.1	17.6	01.7	09.5	13.3	11.2	36.7	4 47.	3 90
School for Feeble-Minded,	61.02	2 15.	1 25.3	48.7	33.3	05.3	16.8	20.1	35.2	29.9	5 22.	4 68
	143.	1 31.1	1 27.9	01.5	27.3	01.1	06.9	-	09.1	27.7	3 33.	3 32
Total,	4,867.42	\$0 97.4	\$1 10.1	\$0 18.7	\$0 30.7	\$0 03.6	\$0 10.9	\$0 04.4	\$0 10.9	\$0 25.7	\$3 12.4	\$3 02

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XIV. — Population and Expenses of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Persons Admitted.	Whole Number Maintained.	Deaths.	Births.	Average Number Computed by the Inspector of Charities.	Whole Sum derived from the State Treasury.	NET COST TO THE STATE.		NET COST TO THE PUBLIC.	
							Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital,	247	971	57	-	750.99	\$31,758 23	\$30,083 19	\$3 17	\$131,200 00	\$3 36
Worcester Asylum,	47	439	42	-	391.69	17,750 12	17,861 95	3 19	62,200 00	3 07
Taunton Hospital, .	278	907	65	-	629.90	28,848 97	17,967 99	3 02	118,200 00	3 61
	131	594	25	-	463.05	27,030 44	26,440 93	3 22	81,000 00	3 32
	523	1,234	101	-	705.17	38,684 59	20,052 36	2 13	138,300 00	3 77
	2,621	3,470	225	127	1,040.	98,942 80	86,963 65	1 73	89,700 00	1 72
Bridgewater Workhouse,	451	503	9	-	166.54	34,613 04	26,742 92	3 51	27,400 00	3 19
Monson School, .	197	613	3	1	*423.94	54,248 72	52,376 89	2 25	52,400 00	2 29
Westborough School, .	191	274	1	-	128.8	29,979 36	19,882 51	3 02	25,700 00	3 90
Lancaster School, .	95	134	-	-	61.2	16,326 96	13,816 13	4 34	14,900 00	4 68
Total, . . .	4,781	9,144	528	128	4,720.28	\$378,683 28	\$311,698 52	\$2 41	\$740,000 00	\$3 01
Total, excluding School for	4,713	8,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35	179	1	-	142.	12,375 76	12,094 76	2 90	24,500 00	3 32

* Besides an average of 23.5 children boarded out.

NOTE. — The explanation of this table will be found on page 47 of the Appendix.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XV.—*Number of the State Poor and of the City and Town Poor remaining in the Establishments at the Close of each official Year, for Thirty-one Years.*

YEARS.	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridge-water.	Barnstable.*	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston & Northampton	Total State Po	In City and Town Almshouses	In Hospitals & Asylums.	Total of all Cit
1854, .	669	500	503	110	151	38	100	2,150	3,000	300	5,450
1855, .	928	688	449	218	128	120	100	2,631	2,500	300	5,431
1856, .	703	713	585	230	141	139	100	2,611	2,700	310	5,621
1857, .	751	638	598	253	119	150	80	2,589	3,000	330	5,919
1858, .	822	565	525	212	86	139	176	2,525	2,900	411	5,845
1859, .	635	495	494	159	87	175	153	2,197	3,000	400	5,597
1860, .	628	519	481	147	130	196	221	2,322	3,000	411	5,732
1861, .	974	596	764	163	156	243	216	3,112	3,200	380	6,692
1862, .	776	596	711	124	189	271	232	2,748	3,100	415	6,263
1863, .	633	570	536	144	175	238	248	2,544	3,000	425	5,969
1864, .	649	628	411	35	111	111	216	2,307	2,700	443	5,450
1865, .	617	541	482	121	91	162	235	2,259	2,500	411	5,540
1866, .	707	561	311	21	129	147	272	2,148	2,958	496	5,604
1867, .	686	657	341		101	153	271	2,209	3,003	532	5,744
1868, .	711	540	425		111	111	264	2,142	3,012	552	5,706
1869, .	690	397	364		51	145	234	1,881	2,844	411	5,380
1870, .	655	363	337		35	124	209	1,723	2,758	728	5,209
1871, .	639	411	397		29	91	215	1,779	2,506	770	5,055
1872, .	674	381	308		25	85	230	1,703	2,483	811	5,030
1873, .	762	429	347		41	76	247	1,909	2,496	858	5,263
1874, .	805	409	375		82	128	291	2,090	2,758	886	5,734
1875, .	792	449	422		42	135	262	2,102	3,160	1,044	6,306
1876, .	798	479	503		35	137	253	2,205	3,630	1,180	7,015
1877, .	919	466	389		51	158	239	2,222	3,969	1,310	7,501
1878, .	897	473	249	80	174	134	111	2,205	4,022	1,479	7,706
1879, .	846	421	225	149	191	126	202	2,160	3,563	1,634	7,357
1880, .	1111	370	158	134	240	119	183	2,044	4,017	1,760	7,821
1881, .	888	332	129	112	209	81	176	1,947	3,818	1,941	7,706
1882, .	789	365	210	115	239	111	161	1,973	3,828	2,075	7,876
1883, .	1111	332	63	150	111	111	157	1,996	3,945	2,156	8,097
1884, .	940	310	95	153	279	100	153	2,030	4,181	2,165	8,376

* At Danvers since 1877.

† Approximate till 1886.

NOTE.—The figures for Monson exclude the children committed by courts to the custody of this Board and temporarily placed in the School. The figures for Bridge-water include all the inmates of the State Workhouse. The totals include 100 for each of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, and 80 for each of the years 1857 and 1858 supported by the State at the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XVI.—Average Number of the State and the City and Town Poor in Establishments for Thirty-one Years.

YEARS.	STATE POOR.								CITY AND TOWN POOR.		Total Average State, City and Town Poor.
	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainford.*	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston and Northampton.	Total State	In Town Almshouses.	In Hospitals and Asylums.	
1854,	705	354	382	168	90	60	100	1,859	3,524	300	5,683
1855,	838	633	541	208	70	50	100	2,538	2,595	300	5,433
1856,	831	706	557	220	100	80	100	2,094	2,945	305	5,944
1857,	770	640	597	220	139	86	80	2,642	3,554	320	6,516
1858,	940	823	770	236	172	153	80	3,254	3,254	375	6,883
1859,	779	581	604	171	184	181	165	2,675	3,105	311	6,190
1860,	668	570	579	169	154	202	195	2,537	3,290	405	6,232
1861,	900	590	631	165	168	238	219	2,911	3,385	395	6,691
1862,	913	649	708	155	184	276	271	3,156	3,377	311	6,933
1863,	737	601	608	116	184	258	247	2,750	3,233	420	6,403
1864,	733	557	560	88	145	212	232	2,527	2,866	434	5,827
1865,	732	605	582	68	106	173	225	2,591	2,895	465	5,952
1866,	717	543	553	101	143	162	251	2,399	2,984	490	5,873
1867,	757	628	331	1	138	142	262	2,259	3,000	515	5,774
1868,	731	646	101		95	167	222	2,309	3,010	522	5,879
1869,	710	500	412		74	164	248	2,108	3,004	650	5,762
1870,	724	442	335		71	147	237	1,937	2,752	720	5,409
1871,	749	388	385		11	111	230	1,929	2,680	745	5,354
1872,	759	373	372		37	113	227	1,881	2,590	788	5,259
1873,	711	367	332		50	95	248	1,903	2,578	842	5,328
1874,	881	413	313		63	117	284	2,161	2,715	865	5,741
1875,	711	417	435		68	111	274	2,183	2,879	811	5,911
1876,	916	422	427		53	160	259	2,227	3,331	1,039	6,597
1877,	924	451	457		53	160	255	2,300	3,747	1,158	7,205
1878,	943	481	302	25	154	154	211	2,271	3,903	1,288	7,462
1879,	945	448	309	142	185	134	200	2,363	3,977	1,402	7,742
1880,	711	497	243	146	211	121	197	2,226	3,698	1,543	7,467
1881,	878	360	229	139	236	118	181	2,141	3,654	1,850	7,645
1882,	860	383	223	180	213	89	167	2,095	3,746	1,998	7,839
1883,	918	345	181	145	250	115	162	2,116	3,769	2,075	7,960
1884,	966	345	167	181	289	114	155	2,217	3,911	2,150	8,278

* At Danvers since 1877.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XVII. — General Statistics of City and Town Paupers for Twenty-one Years, with Number and Cost of State Paupers added.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.*	CITY AND TOWN POOR.				TOWN AND STATE POOR FULLY SUP- PORTED IN ALMSHOUSES.†				TOWN AND STATE POOR FULLY SUP- PORTED OUT OF ALMSHOUSES.‡				STATE POOR PAR- TIALY SUPPORTED.	
	Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Partially Sup- ported.	Total Expenses Reported.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Alms- house Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Ex- penses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Relieved.	Cost of Relief.
1864,	3,471	4,456	21,000§	\$546,847	9,830	4,804	\$364,795	\$1 46	1,540	1,141	\$200,105	\$3 37	-	-
1865,	3,896	5,316	27,136	610,729	10,031	4,884	418,882	1 65	1,857	1,504	213,274	2 73	179	\$2,457
1866,	4,004	5,715	24,335	746,160	10,409	4,847	501,100	1 99	1,892	1,556	250,947	3 04	902	10,651
1867,	3,981	5,862	26,014	758,360	9,327	4,717	507,025	2 07	2,098	1,524	272,957	3 44	1,445	23,888
1868,	3,998	5,706	28,461	832,502	9,101	4,795	545,808	2 19	2,032	1,512	260,981	3 57	1,736	24,573
1869,	3,990	5,633	23,529	837,018	8,315	4,636	505,713	2 10	2,074	1,470	285,484	3 72	1,633	22,827
1870,	3,808	5,533	23,874	854,610	7,994	4,256	529,066	2 39	2,196	1,498	274,814	3 58	1,766	21,201
1871,	3,851	5,523	23,775	894,529	7,735	4,236	534,811	2 43	2,267	1,584	296,324	3 60	1,536	22,057
1872,	3,808	5,311	23,755	906,819	7,392	4,152	542,267	2 51	2,304	1,601	280,893	3 37	1,675	22,456
1873,	3,848	5,768	26,070	980,404	7,604	4,150	541,702	2 51	2,433	1,669	318,851	3 66	1,818	23,720
1874,	4,957	6,056	35,074	1,009,688	8,306	4,480	471,397	2 02	2,629	1,837	360,537	3 79	2,844	23,789

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

1875, .	4,249	6,646	56,591	1,172,416	8,759	4,655	605,027	2 50	2,785	1,891	379,033	3 85	2,607	21,486
1876, .	4,977	9,749	65,988	1,321,011	9,676	5,192	593,419	2 20	3,070	2,156	415,582	3 71	2,833	22,737
1877, .	5,642	8,613	74,384	1,450,624	10,516	5,662	646,830	2 20	3,388	2,400	439,845	3 52	9,553	35,315
1878, .	5,921	8,929	72,489	1,434,336	10,448	5,685	632,747	2 14	3,325	2,622	468,230	3 43	23,000	57,500
1879, .	6,106	9,225	72,881	1,384,977	10,131	5,739	585,516	1 96	3,899	2,844	527,580	3 57	20,000	45,000
1880, .	6,221	9,196	58,916	1,332,902	9,719	5,521	568,322	1 98	3,46	3,096	528,168	3 28	14,000	35,000
1881, .	6,344	9,555	52,523	1,393,664	10,200	5,192	565,785	2 08	4,411	3,491	554,885	3 06	16,000	36,000
1882, .	6,681	10,095	48,760	1,464,353	10,213	5,595	613,423	2 11	4,973	3,421	594,974	3 34	14,000	38,000
1883, .	6,935	10,753	50,372	1,549,381	10,942	5,331	667,307	2 41	5,000	3,608	630,345	3 36	14,000	37,000
1884, .	7,109	11,273	51,135	1,598,811	11,400	5,389	666,917	2 38	5,800	4,134	660,912	3 07	14,000	40,000

* From 1873 to 1883, inclusive, the figures relating to city and town poor are for years ending March 31.
† For the sake of uniformity, this applies to all the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater, since the almshouses there were closed in 1872 as well as before. In the same way the poor and the neglected children in Boston are included among almshouse cases, though not strictly in almshouses.
‡ None of the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater are here included, being given under the previous heading.
§ Approximate.

NOTE.—The “State Poor Partially Supported” are included in the “Whole Number Partially Supported” of the city and town poor, in which also there are many duplications. Among the “State Poor Partially Supported” there are but few duplications up to 1877,—after that a great many until 1880. Among the “State Poor Fully Supported out of Almshouses” since 1870, are included the children of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for whom the State pays. The cost of supervision by the State authorities and the overseers of the poor is not included in this table, although previous to 1874 the town almshouse expenses include, in part at least, the cost of supervision.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Remarks on the Tables of Insanity.

I.

Although the city and town almshouses have all been visited during the past year and the number and condition of the insane poor therein examined and reported, it is not feasible to include these persons in the general schedule of insanity given in Table XVIII. except as heretofore, in a note to that Table, in which, however, more facts than customary are stated concerning the insane in the local almshouses and asylums. The number of these persons is constantly changing and at present increasing; at any given time during the year it has not exceeded 640, although the whole number of different insane persons during the whole year has exceeded 700. The table in question includes some of these, who during the year have been removed from hospitals to almshouses, or the reverse.

Table XVIII. gives at one view the main facts concerning insanity in Massachusetts, as it comes under notice in the *six* State hospitals and asylums, in *three* municipal and corporate hospitals and asylums, and in *six* small licensed private asylums in Massachusetts. Besides these *fifteen* public and private establishments exclusively used for the insane, there were more than 225 city and town almshouses, in any of which insane persons might be found, and in about 170 of which they are found; and there are also more than 20 prisons in which an occasional insane person may be found. It is estimated that, during the year covered by this table, the number of insane persons in the city and town almshouses or in private families, supported at public expense, has exceeded 750; and the number in prisons has exceeded 50. Many of these persons have also appeared in the hospitals and asylums during the year; excluding these, the number of the insane under public supervision, and not

REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF INSANITY.

reckoned in Table XVIII. must have exceeded 650. Therefore, the whole number of persons reported insane, who came under public supervision during the year, must have exceeded 5,600, of whom something more than 440 died, and about 340 recovered during the year, leaving, however, at the end of the year, more than 4,800 who must still have been insane; and of these nearly 4,350 were then in public and private establishments, or living in private families at the public expense. The number in private families living at private expense can only be estimated, but must be counted by hundreds. It will be observed that the number reported by the Overseers of the Poor, and entered in a previous table (Children and Insane Persons, pp. 35-42), is less than those reported as maintained by cities and towns in Table XVIII. This comes partly from the accidental omission by Overseers of insane persons who should have been counted, and partly from their excluding hospital patients, who, though nominally on the city and town list, are, in fact, paid for by their friends, by their own property, or by pensions, annuities, etc. The exact number of this class of patients cannot be given, but it is between one and two hundred, no doubt, and would increase the whole aggregate of private patients remaining in hospitals and asylums Sept. 30, 1884, to more than 750.

Yet, even with this addition, it will be seen that the pauper insane are about *five times* as many as the self-supporting insane; that is to say, about five-sixths of all the Massachusetts insane who come under public notice are paupers. An even greater disproportion exists between the curable and the practically incurable insane,—the former not exceeding 500 out of 4,800, and probably not exceeding 400,—so that nine-tenths of all our insane are practically incurable. By reference to the next table (XX.), it will be seen that the *new admissions* of insane patients in the chief hospitals last year amounted to nearly 1,100, although less than 700 of these were apparently *new cases of insanity*. Now, as less than 800 patients died or recovered last year in all the

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

establishments, while 1,080 new admissions appeared, it would follow that the whole accumulation of insanity during the year must have been at least 280 persons. Table XVIII. only shows an accumulation of 60; but the rest of the 280 were, no doubt, absorbed in the community. A consideration of this process (in which the new admissions of each year exceed the aggregate of recoveries and deaths) will show why insanity increases and must increase in Massachusetts out of proportion to population.

This increase of the insane has now begun to show itself in large additions to the number of the insane poor in the city and town almshouses, who are more than 630 in the almshouses of 225 cities and towns. The county of Suffolk, with a population of more than 425,000 at present, has few insane in its almshouses; and the rest of the State, with some 1,600,000 inhabitants, had 589 as reported by the overseers in Table VII. The number of the insane here reported is too small in some instances, too large in others; as appears by the column in the same Table showing the number visited in almshouses. This last number may be taken as quite exact, although of course, all the visits could not be made on the same day, but extend over a period of about eight months,—namely from April 1 to December 1, 1884. Besides these persons classed as insane by the Visitors, there were found in the same cities and towns at least as many more paupers who could be classed as feeble-minded, idiotic or epileptic, but were not strictly insane.

The long continuance of these almshouse insane, as well as the insane in hospitals, in their insane condition is one of the many indications of the great prevalence of chronic insanity in Massachusetts. The same fact shows itself in the yearly admissions which are recorded in several of the tables. It will be seen by Table XX. and may be inferred also from Table XVIII., that the 1,634 cases of insanity which there appear as admissions to the public and private hospitals and asylums, covered only 1,080 persons who came in from the

REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF INSANITY.

community for the first time, the rest being readmissions of the same person, or transfers ; that, of 1,544 persons admitted (Table XX.), only 799 were known cases of recent insanity ; and that, among these, and perhaps 200 other recent cases left over from the preceding year, only 345* recovered. The old cases of insanity added to those of unknown duration (mostly old cases also) have now become fewer than the number of recent cases. This is worth noticing, for most of the recoveries take place among recent cases ; yet it is true that the greater part of our Massachusetts insane are practically incurable when they first enter the hospitals. It also appears that cities and large towns furnish much the largest portion of the insane ; of 1,336 cases, 1,007, or about 75 per cent. coming from such places (of more than 10,000 inhabitants), and only 329, or 25 per cent., from small towns and rural districts. In fact, the city of Boston alone, with little more than a fifth part of the whole population of the State, last year furnished nearly a third part of all the commitments of the insane.

Table XIX. omits from consideration the patients in private asylums (who are still very few, and from 1864 to 1874 were less than half as many), but gives the yearly increasing number in the public establishments for the insane, classified according to their means of support. By this table it appears, first, that the insane in these establishments have more than doubled since the close of the civil war ; and, second, that the private or self-supporting patients *reported* were then nearly one in *three* of the whole number, and are now less than one in 6. The actual number of self-supported patients is greater than here reported ; but exactly how much greater is not known : it doubtless exceeds 750.

* In Table XVIII. the recoveries are 337, but Table XX. covers more recent cases.

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INSANITY IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

TABLE XVIII. — Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Establishments for the Insane for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

1883-84.	Total in the State.															
	State Hospital, Worcester.	Worcester Asylum	State Hospital, Taunton.	State Hospital, Northampton.	State Hospital, Danvers.	Tewksbury Asylum	McLean Asylum, Somerville.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	County Recep- tacle, Ipswich.	Herbert Hall, Worcester.	Shady Lawn, Northampton.	Family Home, Winchendon.	Cutter Retreat, Repperell.	Brookline.	Jamaica Plain.	
Remaining Sept. 30, 1883,	731	392	633	469	721	252	174	187	62	13	6	10	2	5	-	3,657
Males,	365	198	297	230	334	18	71	89	40	1	5	5	1	-	-	1,654
Females,	366	194	336	239	387	234	103	98	22	12	1	5	1	5	-	2,003
Since admitted; viz.,	252	47	283	136	530	92	118	111	13	7	5	29	1	7	3	1,634
Males,	117	37	149	61	265	-	59	60	8	1	2	10	1	4	1	775
Females,	135	10	134	75	265	92	59	51	5	6	3	19	-	3	2	859
Cases within the year,	983	439	916	605	1,251	344	292	298	75	20	11	39	3	12	3	5,291
Persons within the year,	971	439	907	594	1,234	344	284	296	73	20	11	39	3	12	3	4,999
Males,	479	235	443	286	592	18	130	147	46	18	7	15	2	4	1	2,333
Females,	492	204	464	308	642	326	154	149	27	2	4	24	1	8	2	2,666
Residents of other States,	17	-	-	7	14	-	50	-	-	13	7	10	-	2	-	120
Average number,	750.99	390.69	629.9	463.05	705.17	259.83	164.87	195.8	59.73	14	7.25	12	2.5	7	.25	3,663
Discharges; viz.,	234	53	289	142	533	37	117	104	22	10	5	25	2	4	-	1,577
Recovered,	53	1	85	25	96	-	36	27	3	4	-	5	-	2	-	337
Much improved,	33	-	23	17	48	-	16	2	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	152
Improved,	35	-	49	35	67	-	10	6	4	2	1	4	2	1	-	216
Not improved,	51	10	66	36	209	20	34	32	1	-	3	7	-	-	-	469
Not insane,	2	-	1	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	25
Died,	57	42	65	25	101	17	21	37	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	378

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Remaining Sept. 30, 1884,	749	386	627	463	718	307	175	194	53	10	6	14	1	8	3	3,714
Males,	378	209	312	229	348	14	79	92	32	1	3	5	1	1	1	1,705
Females,	371	177	315	234	370	293	96	102	21	9	3	9	-	7	2	2,009
Supported by the State,	170	109	100	153	153	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	955
by towns,	460	277	458	253	452	37	-	178	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,161
by individuals,	119	-	69	57	113	-	175	16	7	10	6	14	1	8	3	598
Residents of other States,	9	-	-	7	7	-	39	-	-	4	5	3	-	2	-	76
Whole number of admissions,	252	47	283	136	530	92	118	111	13	7	5	29	1	7	3	1,634
Supported by the State,	80	28	115	34	407	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	756
by towns,	132	19	143	80	57	-	-	106	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	549
by individuals,	40	-	25	22	66	-	118	5	1	7	5	29	1	7	3	329
First hospital admission,	155	5	220	89	397	12	86	80	8	6	3	25	-	6	1	1,093
Former inmates; viz.,	97	42	63	47	133	80	32	31	5	1	2	4	1	1	2	541
of this hospital,	45	-	50	40	65	-	22	11	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	238
of other hospitals in the State,	48	42	8	2	56	80	9	16	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	268
of hospitals out of the State,	4	-	5	5	12	-	1	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	35

NOTE.—This table should be taken in connection with the Remarks on a preceding page. The numbers here reported are correct, except when a few patients temporarily absent are counted in the hospital or asylum; but the classification with respect to support is never quite correct as reported by the hospitals, and, in fact, is constantly changing, as pauper “settlements” and “kindred of ability” are found by the State and town authorities. “Residents in other States” are persons whose domicile is outside of Massachusetts; and this total (120), when deducted from the whole number of persons, leaves 4,879, to which should be added at least 30 insane persons belonging in Massachusetts, but resident at hospitals and asylums in other States. The whole number of Massachusetts insane coming under official notice in the past year, in hospitals and asylums, would thus become about 4,909. To this should be added more than 650 insane persons supported at the public expense in city and town almshouses, in prisons, and in private families, as stated in the “Remarks” above-mentioned. The number actually found in the almshouses visited was 637, of whom 250 were men and 387 women; the number boarding in families at the expense of the towns was 46 (21 men and 25 women); total in almshouses and families, 683, of whom 271 were men and 412 women. There had died during the year of this class something more than 60, and as many more had been discharged, so that the whole number during the year exceeded 800; but of these, at least 100 also appeared among the 5,000 patients in hospitals and asylums, so that the number to be added is less than 700, making a total of 5,600 different persons during the year in hospitals, asylums and almshouses.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XIX. — Number of State, Town and Private Patients remaining in the Public Hospitals and Asylums on the 30th of September, for Twenty-one Years. [See Note to Table XVIII.]

YEARS.	AT WORCESTER. (Hospital.)			AT WOR'S R. (Asylum.)		AT TAUNTON. (Hospital.)			AT NORTHAMPT'N. (Hospital.)			AT DANVERS.			AT TWYKS- BURY.		AT SOMER- VILLE.		AT SOUTH BOSTON.		AT IPSWICH.		TOTALS BY CLASSES.			Total of all Classes.
	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.		
1864,	116	125*	113*	-	-	-	186	137*	40*	216	45	73	-	-	-	130*	200	116	51	25	7	648	448	484	1,580	
1865,	91	132*	118*	-	-	-	152	145	45	235	48	69	-	-	-	138*	192	129	50	27	7	616	481	481	1,578	
1866,	139	133*	119*	-	-	-	147	146	48	272	52	81	-	-	-	145	203	133	44	34	9	693	498	504	1,695	
1867,	101	142	114	-	-	-	153	132	51	271	49	93	-	-	-	248	181	130	36	39	15	773	532	490	1,795	
1868,	96	141	145	-	-	-	181	168	49	264	51	106	-	-	-	264	173	154	25	38	14	805	552	512	1,869	
1869,	51	173	152	-	-	-	145	194	44	234	63	105	-	-	-	267	186	185	19	40	16	697	655	522	1,874	
1870,	35	193	181	-	-	-	124	208	50	209	73	123	-	-	-	294	186	207	15	47	19	662	728	574	1,964	
1871,	29	211	181	-	-	-	91	213	78	215	89	116	-	-	-	295	170	223	17	34	17	630	770	579	1,979	
1872,	25	241	173	-	-	-	85	261	68	230	99	104	-	-	-	299	174	200	14	43	18	639	844	551	2,034	
1873,	48	244	177	-	-	-	76	290	68	247	101	85	-	-	-	303	163	178	13	45	19	674	858	525	2,057	
1874,	82	244	159	-	-	-	128	308	72	291	110	75	-	-	-	319	150	183	22	41	20	820	886	498	2,204	
1875,	42	296	140	-	-	-	135	394	73	262	139	75	-	-	-	286	159	172	29	43	19	725	1,044	495	2,264	
1876,	35	320	132	-	-	-	137	485	70	253	148	63	-	-	-	284	159	177	18	50	21	711	1,180	463	2,354	
1877,	51	355	122	-	-	-	158	563	55	239	175	61	-	-	-	286	183	166	26	51	20	734	1,310	467	2,511	
1878,	77	303	129	97	278	-	134	387	58	198	179	52	80	107	35	251	163	170	26	55	15	837	1,479	478	2,794	
1879,	73	300	116	118	253	-	126	378	55	202	184	56	149	334	50	202	160	130	23	54	12	870	1,634	472	2,976	
1880,	120	311	102	120	253	-	119	378	59	183	206	57	134	395	78	191	163	136	26	49	12	867	1,760	497	3,124	
1881,	114	363	108	95	272	-	81	411	56	176	229	58	112	432	82	227	153	154	24	46	12	805	1,941	493	3,239	
1882,	135	442	104	104	277	-	94	414	60	161	244	54	115	442	99	274	160	169	19	50	9	846	2,075	505	3,426	
1883,	184	436	111	105	287	-	111	463	59	158	253	58	150	461	110	252	174	171	16	51	11	926	2,156	539	3,621	
1884,	170	460	119	109	277	-	100	458	69	153	253	57	153	452	113	307	175	178	16	46	7	955	2,161	556	3,672	

* Approximate.

† Including a few town patients in recent years, viz., 32 in 1880, 34 in 1881, 37 in 1882, 34 in 1883, and 137 in 1884.

THE INSANE IN ALMSHOUSES AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE INSANE IN ALMSHOUSES AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

The Inspector of Charities has directed a complete visitation of the city and town almshouses during the past year, and has also visited personally, or by deputy, the towns and cities — about 120 in all — which maintain no almshouses, either by ownership or contract. The number of towns and cities which own and occupy almshouses is about 220, but there are half a dozen towns, of which Great Barrington, Southborough and Tisbury are examples, that contract with some resident of the town to maintain an almshouse in buildings owned or leased by the contractor. These have been treated, in the statistics which follow, as if they were town almshouses, as virtually they are. There are, also, ten or twelve towns which board some of their poor in the almshouses of other cities and towns. The greater number of the towns without almshouses are in Dukes County and the four western counties, particularly in Berkshire, where, out of 32 towns in the county, only 7 maintain almshouses either by ownership or by contract; but these, as it happens, are the largest towns in the county, having an aggregate population nearly as great as all the other towns. This county may be contrasted with the county of Barnstable, which, with 15 towns (including the new town of Bourne), maintains 11 almshouses. The population of Berkshire is more than twice as great as that of Barnstable, and its valuation more than twice as large, yet the number and cost of maintaining the paupers of Barnstable County are considerably more than three-fourths of the number and cost in Berkshire. This would seem to indicate that the maintenance of almshouses is more costly, and increases the number of paupers more, than the system of out-door relief so common in Berkshire; but there are other elements which enter into the comparison between the two counties. In respect to the care of the insane, the almshouse system is to be compared with that of boarding out the insane in families, as is done to some extent in the counties which maintain but few alms-

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houses. The information collected by the Inspector and his Visitors concerning the insane boarded out is less complete than that which relates to the insane in almshouses, because it is more difficult to visit these scattered cases in regions of sparse population, where the distance to be travelled by the Visitor is so great.

Insane persons, properly so classed, were seen by the Visitors in the almshouses of 171 cities and towns to the number of about 640; and insane persons boarded in families (not always at the public expense) were found and mostly visited, to the number of nearly 50 in 37 towns, none of them being in cities. No doubt there are many more insane persons boarding in private families among the city population of Massachusetts, which amounts now to more than 1,100,000, while the population residing in towns does not exceed 900,000. But few of the insane who live in private families in cities are boarded at public expense, and no record has ever set forth, nor could a complete investigation easily determine, the number of the insane living in private families at private expense.

In regard to the time when the almshouses named in the following abstracts of visitation reports were built, it is often impossible to learn the exact date. Some of them were very old before they were bought and used as almshouses, and a few were built for almshouses more than fifty years ago. This is true of the buildings at Newburyport, Salem, Plymouth, Middleborough, etc. Generally speaking, these old almshouses, built for the purpose, are very inconvenient and unsuitable for the poor who are now sent to them, and particularly so for the insane. About thirty years ago a considerable number of almshouses were built, especially in the cities, among which may be named those at Cambridge, New Bedford, Marblehead, Lawrence, Stoneham, Milton, Spencer and Worcester. These were better adapted to the present classification of the poor than the older almshouses, and some of them have since been enlarged so as to furnish good accommodation for the chronic insane, as is the case at Lawrence and Worcester. The larger almshouses, built within

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the last ten years, as at Springfield, Taunton, Quincy, Lancaster, Haverhill, Brookline, Brockton, etc., sometimes have special arrangements for the chronic insane, and sometimes not. Some of the cities and towns which now have no almshouses, formerly maintained them. This is true of Chelsea, which, in 1820, had an almshouse, but has not maintained one for many years, while other towns like Danvers, Adams, etc., have lost their former almshouses by division of the town. Some of these divided towns will eventually build almshouses, while others will board their poor in the old almshouse, as Bourne and Merrimac do at present.

There has never been until this year a complete visitation of all the towns and almshouses, although a partial visitation and report was made by Josiah Quincy in 1821, by Messrs. Calhoun and Tuckerman in 1832, by Josiah Quincy, Jr., in 1862-3, and by the present Inspector in 1864-5. At that time he visited about 100 almshouses, finding in many of them more inmates than they contain at present. In some cases the difference in twenty years is quite striking, and even more so if we go back to the visitation of 1832, when the number of almshouse inmates in many towns was much greater, notwithstanding the smaller population, than in 1864 or in 1884. Thus the town of Ipswich, with 3,000 inhabitants in 1832, had 47 inmates in its present almshouse; while in 1864, with 3,300 inhabitants, it had but 21, and in 1884, with a population of 3,700, there were but 9 inmates. Three of the 9 inmates in 1884 were insane, and had also been insane inmates in 1864. Marblehead, in 1832, with a population of 5,200, had 109 almshouse inmates; in 1864, with a population of 7,300, there were but 42 almshouse inmates, and in 1884, with a population of 7 500 there were but 36 inmates. In Concord, with a population of 2,050 in 1832, there were 18 almshouse inmates; in 1864, with a population of 2,300, 9 inmates; and in 1884, with a population of 3,400, there were but 6 inmates. The number of insane in the almshouses, however, is much greater now than it was in 1832, and, on the whole, considerably greater than in 1864. In

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1842-3, Miss Dix having called the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the insane in almshouses and jails in Massachusetts, Dr. S. G. Howe, then a member of the Legislature, reported on the subject, and a special statistical report was also made by the Secretary of State, covering the year 1842. By the latter it appears that 235 towns of Massachusetts returned 361 pauper lunatics as residing in their almshouses, and 204 as in private families. In a single county, the almshouse insane were then more numerous than at present, viz. : — In Barnstable, 27, where there are now but 20; but in all the other counties the number has increased, and in several has more than doubled. The distinction between idiots and lunatics was not very carefully made in 1843; nor can it be said that the classification made by the Visitors this year is in all cases exact, although much more so than was ever made before. The number of idiotic paupers in almshouses and families at present exceeds 300, and there are as many more who could be classed as feeble-minded.

In reporting by towns in the following pages, the populations at the last census and the valuation for 1884 are given in each city, town and county; together with the net cost of pauperism for the year ending April 1, 1884, and when possible the net cost at each almshouse and for out-door relief. The latter figures are taken for the most part from Table I.

ABSTRACTS OF VISITATION REPORTS.

CONCERNING TOWNS AND ALMSHOUSES (APRIL 1-DEC. 1, 1884.)

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 31,897. *Val.*, 1884, \$16,678,877. *Net cost of pauperism*, 1883-4, \$38,526.60.

BARNSTABLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,242. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,869,090. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,652; net almshouse cost, \$1,053; cost of insane at hospitals, \$1,012; net cost of out-door relief, about \$2,400.

This town has an almshouse at West Barnstable, built before 1831, with a farm of 60 acres; visited May 24, 1884, by Dr. Sarah M. Crawford. Superintendent, J. R. Arey, here two years; salary, \$300. The house is kept in good repair and in perfect order; has room for 20 inmates, but when visited contained only 10, viz. :

VISITATION REPORTS. — BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

4 men, 4 women and 2 children (G. C. and M. C., girls, aged one and five). One of the women, H. J., 71, has been insane 50 years; one woman of 25, and two men of 24 and 45 are idiotic, one of the men epileptic also. There are two feeble-minded women. The insane woman is quiet, usually, and well cared for; the epileptic man is sometimes destructive and must be secluded. Net cost at almshouse, 1883-4, \$1,053; of insane at hospitals, \$1,011; net cost of out-door relief about \$2,000.

BOURNE. *Pop.*, 1884, *est.* 1,500. *Val.*, 1884, \$959,675; *acres taxed*, 23,876.

This is a new town set off from Sandwich in the spring of 1884, and has reported no pauper expenses as yet; but when the Sandwich almshouse was visited, Aug. 15, 1884, 6 of the 18 inmates found there were paupers of the town of Bourne.

BREWSTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,144. *Val.*, 1884, \$395,900. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,487; net almshouse cost, \$1,031; cost of insane at hospitals, \$354; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The Brewster almshouse stands within a mile of the central village on the road to Orleans; said to have been built in 1837, but portions of it are much more recent, and the whole in very good repair, neat and well-managed; visited by F. B. Sanborn, Sept. 26, 1884. The Superintendent, E. Foster, has been here several years, salary \$300. He and his wife were absent at time of the visit, but everything was in as good order as if they had been at home. The number of inmates present was 6, with room for several more; there were 3 men, one of them feeble-minded, 2 women, both feeble-minded, and a boy, C. S., 10, who was at school and not seen. None were insane, but two of the men partially paralyzed. Net cost at the almshouse, 1883-4, \$1,031; of insane at hospitals, \$353; net cost of out-door relief about \$1,000.

CHATHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,250. *Val.*, 1884, \$616,923. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,448; net almshouse cost, \$963; cost of insane at hospitals, \$133; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,300.

The Chatham almshouse was formerly the town hall which, about seven years ago, was moved to its present site on a hill in the edge of the village, taking the place of the old almshouse built in 1842. It is much larger than the town now needs, but is not very conveniently arranged. There is no well and no drain, the water supply coming from cisterns, and everything being carried out of the house in pails. Superintendent, James Olsen, who has had charge of this and the old almshouse 9 years, salary, \$175. When

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visited by F. B. Sanborn, Sept. 26, 1884, there were but 4 inmates, 2 women, one, S. O., insane, one man and one boy. The insane woman is 97 years old, but walks about without help and has been in this and the old almshouse more than 38 years, during which time her mind has been more or less affected. She has a comfortable room on the first floor. Net cost at the almshouse, 1883-4, \$963; of insane at hospitals, \$133; net cost of out-door relief about \$1,200.

DENNIS. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,288. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,089,503. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,530; net almshouse cost, \$377; cost of insane at hospitals, \$185; net cost of out door relief, \$2,900.

Dennis almshouse (visited by F. B. Sanborn, Sept. 26, 1884), is a large wooden building, erected in 1840, which stands in the woods near the centre of the town, several miles from any village, and two miles north of the South Dennis Railroad station. It contains rooms for the town officers, whose books, weights and measures, etc., are kept there. There is a farm of 40 or 50 acres, but only a garden spot is cultivated, most of it being woodland or barren sand. Superintendent, Barzillai Chase, here one year, salary, \$225, from which \$60 is deducted for horse keeping. The house is too large for the present number of inmates and not very well furnished; the bedsteads wood, the beds feathers, the cellar dry, the water supply good — from a well; but there are no drains and everything is carried out in pails as at Chatham. Seven inmates were present, 5 men and 2 feeble-minded girls, sisters, R. C., 18, and D. T. C., 11. One of the men, W. B., 21, is a bad case of epilepsy and uses two rooms; the other inmates have each a room. The management seemed kind and reasonably good. Net cost at the almshouse, 1883-4, \$1,377; of insane at hospitals, \$185; net cost of out-door relief about \$2,850.

EASTHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 692. *Val.*, 1884, \$224,373. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$502. Cost of full support in families, \$167; of insane in hospitals, \$177; net cost of out-door relief, \$160.

This small town has no almshouse and very few paupers, the only persons fully supported when the town was visited Oct. 16, 1884, by F. B. Sanborn being an insane woman at the Taunton Hospital since 1865, and an idiotic woman (M. K., 77), who has been supported since 1840, and now boards at \$3 a week, in a family near the Three Lights in that part of the town called Nauset. Four persons were partially supported during the previous year. The acres of land taxed in Eastham are about 4,883. With the

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exception of Provincetown which reports only 955 acres taxed, Eastham shows the smallest aggregate of taxable land in Barnstable County. The population seems to be slightly increasing and the valuation increased about \$14,000 from 1883-4.

FALMOUTH. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,422. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,444,374. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,560; net almshouse cost, \$703; cost of insane at hospitals, \$739; net cost of out-door relief about \$900.

The Falmouth almshouse stands on a farm of fifteen acres, a mile east of the Falmouth station; a large, well-built wooden building on the main street of the town, thoroughly repaired a few years since, and in no way distinguished from the ordinary farm-houses of the better class in town. There are large sitting-rooms for each sex in the main house, that on the first floor for women, on the second floor for men; near the latter is a good hospital room with a nurse's room opening out of it. There are more sleeping rooms than are used at present, and three rooms for tramps in the ell, the latter not much occupied since a station-house has been provided for tramps in the village. The rooms are clean and well kept, the water supply and drainage good and the management unexceptionable. The superintendent, Mayhew Baker, has been here 15 years, salary \$250. Ten inmates were found, none of whom were insane, but one man and three women feeble-minded. There are 3 children, — E. P., 17; W. B., 10; and J. H. C., 10.

HARWICH. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,265. *Val.*, 1884, \$992,755. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,018; net almshouse cost, \$1,257; cost of insane at hospitals, \$664; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

The Harwich almshouse stands not far from Harwich station on the road to Harwichport, a long two-story wooden house built in 1844, with a small farm, of which only a garden patch is cultivated. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, Sept. 26, 1884, there were but 10 inmates, 5 men, 3 women and 2 children. The latter, E. B. C., 13, and A. C., 2, occupy the same room with their mother. One of the women, S. A., 60, is insane from epilepsy and has been at the almshouse 36 years. She is at all times filthy and occasionally violent; is secluded in her room at one extremity in the house most of the time, but is taken out nearly every day. She is fed in her room and the personal care of her is taken by another inmate under direction of the matron. She tears her clothing and it is impossible to keep her room in good order. Two of the other inmates are feeble-minded. There are sixteen sleeping

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rooms, of which 8 were unoccupied; all except the room of the insane patient were found in good order and the management seemed kindly and efficient. Superintendent, Lorenzo Doane, here since 1881, salary \$250. Sanitary conditions good.

MASHPEE. *Pop.*, 1880, 346. *Val.*, 1884, \$126,660. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$381. Cost of full support in families, \$225; of insane in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$156.

This is one of the two so-called Indian towns in Massachusetts, the other being Gay Head. It is inhabited chiefly by the descendants of Indians and colored persons, but there are several white families. The paupers fully supported when visited by F. B. Sanborn, Aug. 15, 1884, were only two, and one of these is in dispute between Mashpee and Falmouth. There were also two persons partially supported, — members of a family, the father of which recently died. There are no insane, either in town or in hospitals, and no more poverty visible to the casual observer than in similar towns inhabited by white people. There is no almshouse, but the pauper in dispute, an old woman of 80, is in the Falmouth almshouse. The town's poor are aided at home or boarded with some relative.

ORLEANS. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,294. *Val.*, 1884, \$437,086. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,257. Net almshouse cost, \$834; cost of insane in hospitals, \$140; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

The old almshouse of Orleans, built in 1830, was discontinued about 1874; the present building, which is ten years old and in excellent repair, stands nearly half a mile south of the railroad station on one of the roads to Chatham. Like several of the almshouses in Barnstable and Plymouth counties, it has no superintendent, but a matron; Mrs. S. E. Rogers, here two years, salary \$234. Her husband is allowed to board with her; there is no farm, — only a small garden. The house is large, well furnished and in every respect one of the best on the Cape. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, Sept. 26, 1884, there were 5 inmates, 3 men and 2 women, all over 45 years old. One of the men, J. L., 70, is a quiet and harmless lunatic, and another is feeble-minded. The insane man occupies the open attic of the ell, where he has a large room; the other two men have rooms in the second story of the main house. The two women have comfortable bed-rooms down stairs opening out of a good sitting-room. There is no well, cistern water being used, but the sanitary conditions are all good.

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PROVINCETOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,346. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,976,563. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,221; net almshouse cost, \$1,224; cost of insane in hospitals, \$328; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,200.

The old Provincetown almshouse, being too small for the growing population, was replaced within fifteen years by the present building, which cost \$7,000, and stands opposite the town cemetery and close by the railroad station. It is one of the largest dwelling-houses in town, two stories high, with great sitting-rooms and a hospital room, and sleeping-rooms for 20 inmates, the latter mostly on the second floor. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, there were only 5 inmates, 2 women, one man and 2 boys, F. S., 17, an invalid, and J. H., 10, who goes to school. None are insane, but the man, R. A. S., 34, is an epileptic, whose mind is somewhat affected. He is neither restrained nor secluded, but goes about the town at his pleasure. The sleeping-rooms are 14 feet square and well furnished, the house clean, in good sanitary condition and well managed in every respect. The matron, Mrs. D. C. Cobb, here 5 years, salary \$262, has also permission to board her husband at the almshouse. The number of inmates is unusually small; it was 18 in April, 1881, 13 in May, 1880, and 11 January 1, 1884. There are no tramps in Provincetown. (Visited Oct. 16.)

SANDWICH. *Pop.*, 1884, *est.* 2,100. *Val.*, 1884, \$945,500. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,359, including Bourne); net almshouse cost, \$1,403; cost of insane at hospitals, \$438; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

The Sandwich almshouse, built in 1824, but since enlarged, stands on a small farm of less than fifty acres, on a by-road, leading over Bourne's Hill toward Mashpee, less than a mile from Sandwich station. It would be large enough for the poor of the present town of Sandwich, if those belonging to Bourne were supported elsewhere, but when visited by F. B. Sanborn, Aug. 15, 1884, was crowded with 18 inmates, 4 men and 14 women, two of the women having the cost of their support re-imbursed to the town, one from a pension, the other by her friends. Of the other 16, one man is blind, 2 men feeble-minded, and one (F. G. S., 65) insane; one of the 12 women (M. M., 25) is idiotic, the other eleven, ranging in age from 25 to 69, are insane, and 3 of them have been patients at Taunton. Only one of these women was secluded in a day room, her bed being in another small room. All are locked in at night. During the day 8 of them have the range of a small airing-court in which are two apple-trees, a privy and a flock of poultry which the women take care of. Five of the insane

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women were in this yard when visited, the others were in different parts of the house, and most of them are quiet and harmless. They were comfortably clothed except that many were barefoot, the day being very warm. Although crowded, the house contains 22 sleeping rooms, five of which were unoccupied, besides two rooms for tramps in a separate house. Many of the sleeping-rooms are small, and one was recently fitted up as a hospital room. The arrangement of rooms is very inconvenient, notwithstanding which the housekeeping seems to be excellent. The Superintendent, Mr. E. Hancock, here eight years, salary \$300, stated that his water supply, which comes from a spring in the field, though now good, is sometimes injured by the drainage of a neighboring field where manure is spread. The house drainage, though not offensive, might be improved; the cellar is dry; the furniture is better than in most almshouses, the beds partly of feathers and partly mattresses, the bedding usually clean. No other town in the Commonwealth has so large a proportion of its almshouse inmates insane and feeble-minded. The division of the town will considerably reduce its pauper expenses, which are now larger per capita than those of most towns.

TRURO. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,017. *Val.*, 1884, \$262,733. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,190; cost of full support in families, \$381; of insane in hospitals, \$120; net cost of out-door relief, \$650.

When Truro was more populous and prosperous than now it had an almshouse, built in 1838, but of small value, being estimated in 1864 as worth only \$600, with its furniture. In that year it had an average of 5 inmates; but the whole number fully supported last year was but 4, one of whom was in the lunatic hospital. Those supported in Truro are now boarded in families, the almshouse having long been discontinued. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, Oct. 16, 1884, there were three paupers fully supported in Truro, an insane man (J. B., 73), who lives alone, in a house which the town keeps in repair, and is furnished with supplies there, his average cost being about \$2 a week. He has lived in this way for many years, and has been aided by the town more than a dozen years; he is quiet and harmless but will not board in any family. An idiotic man boards in the north part of the town for about \$2.50 a week, and a blind woman boards in another family at about \$2 a week. The population of Truro is now slightly increasing, on the side next to Provincetown.

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WELLFLEET. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,875. *Val.*, 1884, \$886,582. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,928; net almshouse cost, \$600; cost of insane at hospital, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The Wellfleet almshouse, like that of Truro, was built in 1838; but has been remodelled and repaired in the past year. It is a small house, with eight sleeping-rooms (only four of which were occupied when visited by F. B. Sanborn, Oct. 16, 1884), standing on a little hill, a mile from Wellfleet village, towards Eastham. The inmates were 5 in number, without reckoning two children of the matron, Mrs. A. C. Davis (here since 1881, salary, \$104), who were registered by the Overseers as inmates. The five paupers were all old people, 3 men and 2 women; the eldest 81, and the youngest 51. One woman (P. N., 79), is insane; she is quiet and harmless, and occupies a good bed-room on the lower floor. The sleeping-rooms were in good condition, with new bedsteads and old beds; the water supply and drainage good, and the house in average condition.

YARMOUTH. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,173. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,451,160. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,993; net almshouse cost, \$1,973; cost of insane in hospitals, \$576; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The Yarmouth almshouse was built in 1830, and contains 20 sleeping-rooms, besides several sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, etc. It is a great wooden building, at the extreme north of the town, near Barnstable Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Yarmouth station. The farm contains 12 acres, in the midst of cranberry meadows; but cranberries are not cultivated by the inmates. The superintendent, Stephen Sherman, has been here 12 years, (salary, \$500); he and his wife are excellent managers, and the almshouse, considering the inconveniences of its construction, is extremely well kept. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, Sept. 27, 1884, there were 14 inmates, 8 men, 5 women, and one boy (A. R., 14), who goes to school. With that exception none of the inmates are under 40, and the oldest is 92; 3 are insane — one man and 2 women — and three or four are feeble-minded; one woman of 80 is blind, and another woman of 67 is helpless. The insane are quiet and harmless, and have separate rooms, as do all the inmates, except an old couple who occupy the same room. Many of the sleeping-rooms are carpeted; all are well furnished, and the whole house is in excellent condition. There are two or three insane persons supported or aided by the town, who occasionally live at the almshouse, besides those seen by the Inspector. All the insane are well cared for.

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BERKSHIRE COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 69,032. *Val.* 1884, \$36,732,343. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$47,986.

ADAMS. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,591. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,060,864. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,140; cost of insane in hospital, \$241; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,100.

Adams has no almshouse, but last year paid \$1,152 for the support of an average of 10 paupers in the almshouse of North Adams, where its poor have been maintained since the division of the town. When visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 20, 1884, there were 11 paupers belonging to Adams in this almshouse, 6 men, 2 women and three children (W. N., 5, J. N., 2, with their mother, E. N., 30, and M. F., 14); all the rest were old persons, and none of them insane; but one is blind and crippled, and one or two others weak-minded. The town proposes to build an almshouse, but in the meantime gives out-door relief to a greater extent than would otherwise happen. The North Adams almshouse is over-crowded, and the sexes not well separated.

ALFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 348. *Val.*, 1884, \$234,648. *Net cost of pauperism*, 304; cost of full support in families, \$244; of insane in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$60.

Alford has no almshouse, and when visited by E. I. White, Nov. 14, 1884, was boarding 3 paupers in different families, at a cost of less than \$2 a week each. None are insane; but two are feeble-minded, who seem to be well taken care of.

BECKET. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,123. *Val.*, 1884, \$351,868. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,223; cost of full support in families, \$789; of insane in hospitals, \$166; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

This town has no almshouse, and when visited by Mrs. E. L. Fisher, Oct. 15, 1884, was fully supporting but 3 paupers, 1 insane person and 2 idiotic men, both old, brothers, who are boarded in the same family, and comfortably cared for at less than \$2 a week each. The insane person is a woman (H. C., 47), who was a patient at the Northampton Hospital for some years, but since has boarded in Becket, and for some time with Michael Ford, at \$3.50 per week. It seems to be an unsuitable place for her, and the Overseers will remove her. When visited, she was insufficiently clothed. The attention of the Overseers was called to her condition.

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CHESHIRE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,537. *Val.*, 1884, \$692,090. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,983; cost of full support in families, \$990; of insane in hospitals, \$183; net cost of out-door relief, \$700.

This town, though not much more populous than Becket, supports more paupers, and when visited by E. I. White, Nov. 17, 1884, was maintaining 8 persons, under a contract with F. A. Martin, who has agreed to maintain all the poor of Cheshire for \$1,200 a year, except the insane at hospitals, — he to pay all expenses, except doctors' bills and burial bills. Only one of these 8 paupers lives in his family, and none are insane. Three of them board in other towns, and two old couples keep house in separate houses in Cheshire, receiving \$144 a year for each household. One of these houses has been deeded by the pauper (who formerly owned it) to Mr. Martin. The expectation of the Overseers is that the contract, which was made this year, will diminish the pauper expenses not less than \$500 a year. At present, the poor appear to be comfortably cared for.

CLARKSBURG. *Pop.*, 1880, 724. *Val.*, 1884, \$188,543. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$116; cost of full support in families, \$113.

When visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 21, 1884, this town had no paupers, no insane, no almshouse, and had paid nothing for paupers for nearly two years.

DALTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,052. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,571,373. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,174; cost of full support in families, \$616; cost of insane in hospitals, \$0; net cost of partial support, \$500.

Dalton has no almshouse, but boards its poor in private families (in one instance at a boarding-house), or aids them at their own homes. Of the 8 persons fully supported by Dalton, when visited Nov. 15, 1884, by E. I. White, four live in other towns, and one of them receives her allowance of \$120 a year in lieu of damages, for an injury received on the town highway. One of the 8 is an insane woman, T. E., 40, who boards around with different families, as she pleases, the town allowing \$2 a week for her board, and she doing housework in addition. She is harmless and well cared for. None of the others are children, and most of them old people who either live by themselves or board with relatives. The latest on the list is a man of 70, who has been placed by the Overseers in a house owned by the town, where he is furnished with wood, provisions, etc., to the amount of \$125. Half the amount expended in this town for full support, might equally well be

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entered as out-door relief; but the whole cost to the town is not excessive, considering its population and valuation. In individual cases the town allowance is liberal.

EGREMONT. *Pop.*, 1880, 875. *Val.*, 1884, \$419,064. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,073; cost of full support in families, \$662; cost of insane in hospitals, \$184; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

This town has no almshouse and boards its poor in private families, generally with their relatives. The only one seen by the visitor, E. I. White, Nov. 14, 1884, was an idiotic woman who boards with her sister-in-law, and is well cared for. There are no insane in the town, but one patient is supported at the Northampton Hospital.

FLORIDA. *Pop.*, 1880, 459. *Val.*, 1884, \$157,811. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$60; cost of full support in families, \$52; cost of insane in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$8.

This town has no almshouse, and when visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 21, 1884, was maintaining but one pauper, an insane man, (M. B. H., 69), who last year was boarded in town at \$1 a week, but was sent to the Northampton Hospital, Feb. 15, 1884, which will of course increase the cost to the town considerably above the figures just given.

GREAT BARRINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,653. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,787,873. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,412; net cost at almshouse, \$1,000; of insane in hospitals, \$831; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

This town has never owned an almshouse, but for nine years past, by a contract with W. P. Turner (who receives \$1,050 a year for the maintenance of all paupers fully supported, except the insane), has kept an almshouse under his management in buildings owned by Mr. Turner. His contract was renewed this year and is exclusive of the insane, who are all kept at the Northampton Hospital, but obliges him to clothe the paupers. He occupies a large, two-story farm-house, 1½ miles from the railroad station, on the road to Monterey; using the main house for himself and family; and an ell, apparently older, and not in so good repair, for the paupers, who when visited by E. I. White, Nov. 14, 1884, numbered 11. Six of these belong to one family, — G. W., 32, a helpless invalid, his wife, C. W., 28, and 4 children, L. W., 12; E. W., 9; Ed. W. 5, and M. W., 3. Three of these children go to the town school not far from the almshouse, and the whole family

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occupy one large room up-stairs. Of the other five inmates, 3 are men, all about 70, and 2 women, one of whom is feeble minded. There are 6 sleeping rooms for these five inmates; but one room, formerly occupied by an insane woman, now at the Northampton Hospital, is empty. The dining-room for the paupers is used also as a sitting-room; there is no bath-room, and no regular time for bathing. The water supply is good, the drainage not objectionable, but the rooms are not well-furnished; nor was the bedding or clothing of the inmates up to the usual almshouse standard. Two of the inmates—one man and one woman—work for Mr. Turner, and the men receives nominal wages.

HANCOCK. *Pop.*, 1880, 642. *Val.*, 1884, \$381,444. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$447; cost of full support in families, \$345; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief \$100.

Hancock has never had an almshouse, and maintains very few paupers, who board in families. When visited by E. I. White, Nov. 15, 1884, three persons, all women, were fully supported by the town, either in Hancock or Cheshire. One of these is an insane woman, Mrs. S. W., who boards with her brother at \$2 a week; a woman of 84 boards with her daughter in Hancock, at \$3 a week; the third pauper boards in Cheshire at \$85 per year, and all seem to be in good places.

HINSDALE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,595. *Val.*, 1884, \$783,247. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,568; cost of full support in families, \$1,031; of support in hospitals, \$170; net cost of out-door relief, \$365.

This town has no almshouse and no insane supported in town; there is one patient at Northampton Hospital. When visited by E. I. White, Nov. 18, 1884, there were but two paupers fully supported,—a man and woman, in different families, the woman at \$1.50 per week besides clothing, and the man at \$1 per week. The Overseers appear to reckon as “full support in families,” what in most towns would be called partial support; in fact, the whole pauper system of Hinsdale as of many other Berkshire towns, is one of out-door relief.

LANESBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,286. *Val.*, 1884, \$561,431. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$553; cost of full support in families, \$461; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$42.

Instead of an almshouse or a special contract, this town boards its paupers in different families in different parts of the town, and

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one, a child, in Pittsfield at \$2 a week, which is the ordinary price of pauper board in Lanesborough. Besides this child, one man and 3 women were fully supported, Nov. 24, 1884, when the town was visited by E. I. White. One of these, an old German woman, keeps house by herself and is furnished with supplies as she needs them, but at no great cost throughout the year. There are no insane either in the town or the hospitals supported by Lanesborough.

LEE. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,939. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,898,521. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,509; cost of almshouse support, \$1,515; of support in hospitals, \$1,487; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,500.

Lee is one of the few towns in Berkshire which maintains an almshouse. It is nearly a mile east from Lee village, on the "hill road," a wooden building 1½ stories high, with a small ell, more recently built. The whole is ill arranged and not well suited for an almshouse. When visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1884, it was over-crowded, with ten inmates, 7 men and 3 women. One woman (K. C., 44), is insane, quiet and harmless, but in feeble health. Two of the men are idiotic or imbecile, and nearly all the inmates are old people unable to do much work. All were well clad and had an abundance of good food; the rooms were clean and the bedding sufficient and in fairly good order. One of the sleeping-rooms is in the basement of the main building and occupied by 5 men, both as a day room and a dormitory, being the only room for inmates which can be heated. The sanitary condition of the premises was good, the barn in good repair, the farm containing only four acres. Hatsell M. Buck, superintendent (here since 1876, salary \$440), not only keeps the almshouse, but repairs the roads and sewers and acts as town undertaker.

LENOX. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,043. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,450,646. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,538; cost of full support in families, \$672; of support in hospitals, \$219; net cost of out-door relief, \$650.

This town, though large, has no almshouse, and boards its paupers, several of whom are colored people, in private families in Lenox, Dalton and Otis, at from \$1 to \$2.50 per week. Of the half dozen persons fully supported when visited by F. B. Sanborn, Nov. 12, 1884, several receive allowances at their own houses instead of being regularly boarded, and might therefore be classed as cases of out-door relief. The fact that so many of the town's poor are colored, is an objection in the minds of many white peo-

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ple to maintaining a town almshouse, which would bring the white and colored people together in the same small family. The same objection to in-door relief was found to exist in the adjoining town of Stockbridge.

MONTEREY. *Pop.*, 1880, 635. *Val.*, 1884, \$232,047. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$348; cost of full support in families, \$190; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$158.

Monterey, when visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 23, 1884, was boarding its three paupers, one, an insane woman, W. H. M., 68, just brought from Northampton Hospital in private families, generally of their relatives. The insane man lives with his wife on a farm owned by his brother, and all are well cared for.

MOUNT WASHINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 205. *Val.*, 1884, \$78,948. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$182; cost of full support in families, \$116; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$66.

No almshouse and very few paupers in this town; only two fully supported when visited by E. I. White, Nov. 14, 1884. There are no insane in the town or supported by the town in hospitals. One of the two paupers, a deformed cripple, feeble-minded, and formerly a pupil at the Idiot School, is boarded at \$2 a week and clothed by the town. When seen, his clothing was insufficient, his bed dirty and the whole household arrangements of his boarding place shiftless. The other pauper boards in a very good place at the same price, \$2 a week.

NEW ASHFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 203. *Val.*, 1884, \$84,700. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$286; cost of full support in families, \$283; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$3.

This town needs no almshouse, having had only one pauper fully supported last year and none when visited Nov. 15, 1884, by E. I. White. An insane woman (Mrs. V. B., 45), boards with her sister, at the expense of her husband, near the post-office; well-dressed and well-treated.

NEW MARLBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,876. *Val.*, 1884, \$628,007. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,012; cost of full support in families, \$1,505; of support in hospitals, \$373; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

This large town has no almshouse and nearly half the paupers supported when visited by E. I. White, Nov. 13, 1884, were a mother and three children (J. C. C., 13, C. C., 10, and T. C., 7), who

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live together in a house hired by the town, and receive \$144 a year towards their support. Four other persons were boarding in New Marlborough with different families, — one girl, E. O., 11, at \$1.50 a week; two old men at \$2 a week, one old man boarding with his wife and drawing an allowance of \$90 a year from the town; and one pauper, a woman, boards in Lee with her brother-in-law, for \$75 a year. The cost of pauperism in this town is large, compared with the population, and the expense in town could probably be reduced by establishing an almshouse or maintaining all the poor in a single family. No insane persons are reported in town.

NORTH ADAMS. *Pop.*, 1880, 10,191. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,956,630. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,781; cost of almshouse support, \$1,368; of support in hospitals, \$1,181; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

North Adams received the old almshouse of Adams, built long before the town was divided, and when visited Oct. 13, 1884, by B. A. Andrews, this almshouse contained the paupers of both towns. It stands two miles south of the railroad station on the road to Adams, — a large wooden structure with a farm of 245 acres. The interior of the building is not well arranged for keeping the sexes separate, and much trouble has resulted from this in past years. In other respects it is ill-arranged, although some improvement has recently been made by adding a small ell with two sleeping-rooms, one of which can be used as a hospital. The inmates' dining-room is also their sitting-room, and in winter is used by two or more persons as a sleeping-room. No adequate means for bathing exist. In their last report, the selectmen of Adams say that this almshouse is over-crowded, and add: "It seems almost impossible to provide for the number of inmates furnished by this town and North Adams in a decent or comfortable manner as things now exist. The two methods to remedy this evil are obvious ones. To build an addition to the present old and inconvenient structure, it seems would hardly be a wise remedy, as every addition would increase the inconvenience which is so annoying at present. To sell our interest in the farm and purchase or build for ourselves is the next avenue of escape." The number of inmates belonging to North Adams at the time of the visit was 24, of whom one, a woman (B. C., 31), is insane, but quiet and harmless. Five of the 24 were children belonging to North Adams, viz.: W. E., 13, Mary E., 9, Maud E., 6, children of L. E., 38, who was also an inmate, and T. C., 9, and P. C., 2, children of another inmate. All these children should be

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removed from the almshouse. The old superintendent has retired and been succeeded, March 10, 1884, by Frank Hall, salary \$500. The water supply and drainage are good, the farm productive and the out-buildings in good repair. The inmates were well-clothed and well supplied with food, and the general management good considering the inconvenience of the house.

OTIS. *Pop.*, 1880, 785. *Val.*, 1884, \$214,232. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,109; cost of full support in families, \$939; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$170.

Otis, visited by Mrs. E. L. Fisher, Oct. 14, 1884, has no almshouse nor any one place for the support of its poor, but makes an allowance to some in their own houses, and boards others in different families at different prices from \$1 to \$3 per week. One old woman is furnished with a house, one cow, and some poultry, besides paying her daughter, who has the care of her, \$1.50 a week. Another old woman lives in the house which was hers, but which she gave to the town in consideration of her support. One child, a girl, R. P., 8, is boarded at \$1 per week in a good family, who would like to keep her.

PERU. *Pop.*, 1880, 403. *Val.*, 1884, \$120,736. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$233; cost of full support in families, \$220; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$25.

This is a small town with few paupers and no almshouse. When visited, Nov. 15, 1884, by E. I. White, there were but three paupers fully supported, besides an insane woman at the Northampton Hospital (A. E. B., 26), whose settlement is in doubt between Peru and Worthington. Of the three (all women and all above 60) who are supported in town, one (Mrs. S. K., 65) is insane, and boards with her married son; she is quiet and harmless, and has never been at a hospital. The two sane women board in other families at \$1.50 and \$1.75 a week each, and appear to be well treated.

PITTSFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 13,364. *Val.*, 1884, \$8,491,050. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$9,329; cost of almshouse support, \$2,233; of support at lunatic hospitals, \$2,019; net cost of out-door relief, \$5,000.

The Pittsfield almshouse, now the largest in Berkshire County, was built in 1861 on a farm of 120 acres, now reduced to 80 acres, on the road to Hancock, north of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and about 2½ miles west of Pittsfield station. The original build-

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ings have been once or twice enlarged, and last year a wing was added containing 16 rooms for the chronic insane, a new bathroom and other conveniences. These new rooms are of good size, with iron screens in the windows; they open on both sides of a corridor about 8 feet wide, heated by steam, but generally have no heat in the rooms. The rest of the front building, which is wholly of wood, is fairly well built, but an ell running back to the north is very old, ill constructed, and in winter too cold to be comfortably occupied by the poor, who are therefore moved at the approach of winter into the newer rooms of the front building. This removal was going on when the house was visited by the Inspector of Charities, Oct. 29, at 8.30 A.M., and consequently there was some disorder in these parts of the building. The Superintendent, Mr. Hermance, has been here since April, 1883; salary, \$500. His wife is matron and his son, a young man of perhaps 25, has special charge of the insane inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Hermance are kindly and thoughtful persons, and have had charge of an almshouse in Nebraska before coming here. They have no special acquaintance with insanity as a disease, but treat the insane with kindness and seem to take good care of them in general. The number of inmates actually present was 26, of whom 12 were insane. These mostly occupy the new rooms for the insane above-mentioned. The rooms in the lower story are given up to women and those up-stairs to men, with the exception of one of the up-stairs rooms occupied by S. C., an old almshouse case noisily insane, whose condition has been described several times by the almshouse visitors. Her habits are much the same as when visited in 1880, and she still makes an abundant and annoying use of water wherever she is. She spends most of her time in her room, where she was seen. When her door was opened she rushed out with two or three dishes, which she placed on the floor of the corridor, and then began to talk in the most abusive manner and in a very loud voice. She continued this long after her part of the building was left. She formerly assaulted the matron and some of the inmates, but is now so much secluded that she seldom does so. It does not appear that she was ever in a hospital, although she has been insane for 15 or 20 years, and at this almshouse since July, 1867. Nine of the 12 mentioned above as insane have been at the Northampton Hospital, and most of these were transferred directly to the almshouse, Nov. 22, 1883, soon after the new rooms were made available. Several of those so transferred have since left the almshouse, and one, J. F., has been taken home and sup-

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ported by his own family. The board of one woman is paid by her friends. Three children were temporarily at the almshouse, till they could be sent to their town of settlement. The average weekly cost here is above \$2.

RICHMOND. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,124. *Val.*, 1884, \$488,659. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,100; cost of full support in families, \$188; of support in hospitals, \$255; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

This town has no almshouse and no contract with any citizen for the support of its poor, who are aided in their own homes or boarded in families. When visited by E. I. White, Nov. 17, 1884, three paupers were fully supported, besides one patient at Northampton. These were two men and one woman; one man, paralyzed and needing much care, is boarded at Lebanon, N. Y., for \$3 a week; another man lives in his own shanty and receives \$2 a week, and the woman occupies her own house and receives about the same allowance. Among cases of partial support are counted a blind man with his wife and 3 children, who live in a house without rent, and receive \$12 a month besides fuel. There are no insane persons in town; but one, a woman, died here last spring.

SANDISFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,107. *Val.*, 1884, \$395,812. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,052; cost of full support in families, \$648; of support in hospitals, \$193; net cost of out-door relief, \$156.

No almshouse and no insane, except one at Northampton. Six paupers board in town and one at Easthampton; four of those in Sandisfield live in one family, the head of which receives \$6.50 a week for the four,—the town clothing them. The others board with relatives at less than \$2 a week. All are upwards of 70, except L. P., an idiotic man, and five of the 7 are women. They seem to be well cared for. (Visited November 18, by E. I. White.)

SAVOY. *Pop.*, 1880, 715. *Val.*, 1884, \$190,183. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$775; cost of full support in families, \$664; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

Savoy has no almshouse but boards many paupers, two of whom, a man and a woman (E. S., 74, and R. S., 60), are insane, and two women are idiotic,—J. E., 54, and E. L., 30. Of the 8 persons fully supported, 4 board in one family. The insane woman keeps house for her brother and is aided by the town; the insane man “keeps bachelor’s hall” with a farmer; both do some work. Two children (L. H., 8, and M. H., 7), board in different families at \$2 and \$1.50 a week. (Visited November 18, by E. I. White.)

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SHEFFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,204. *Val.*, 1884, \$914,585. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,828; cost of full support in families, \$1,000; of support in hospitals, \$215; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

No almshouse, no insane in town; when visited by E. I. White, November 13, seven paupers were fully supported; two of them in other towns at \$2 a week; 2 feeble-minded women in one family in Sheffield at \$3 a week each; one paralyzed woman at \$3.50 in another family; another woman at \$2 a week in a third family, and an infant child (colored) in a fourth family. No other children, are supported by the town, and the six adult poor are all over 60 and several over 80. They seem to be well cared for.

STOCKBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 2,357. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,334,370. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,798; cost of full support in families, \$474; of support in hospitals, \$417; net cost of out-door relief, \$925.

No almshouse, and very few paupers fully supported when visited October 29, by F. B. Sanborn. These are boarded in different private families in town, generally at \$2.50 a week. A former contract for maintaining all the poor in one family has been given up, — the people believing that they can be more comfortably provided for when persons of different nationalities and habits are not forced to mingle together.

TYRINGHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 542. *Val.*, 1884, \$236,168. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$242; cost of full support in families, \$232; of insane in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$0.

No almshouse, no insane in hospitals or in town, and only 2 paupers when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 23. These board in one family, are both women, — one of them, B. H., 26, an epileptic, but able to do some work. They appear to be well cared for; cost about \$2.75 a week for each.

WASHINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 493. *Val.*, 1884, \$207,522. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$219; cost of full support in families, \$195; of insane in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$25.

No almshouse, and when visited Nov. 17, by E. I. White, only two paupers, neither of them fully supported. A man, J. J., 78, boards in a family at \$90 a year, but clothes himself and is often absent buying and selling cattle, and thus earning some money. An idiotic girl boards with her mother in Pittsfield, the town allowing \$50 a year. No insane in town or in hospitals.

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WEST STOCKBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,923. *Val.*, 1884, \$731,384. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,782; cost of full support in families, \$230; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,625.

No almshouse, but the town last spring contracted with two citizens who agree to assume all the pauper expenses for \$1,225 a year. The overseers are thought to have expended too much last year. The contractors have fitted up an old house, called the almshouse, but this does not receive all the poor. When visited by E. I. White, November 24, it contained only two inmates, — a woman and her deaf-mute son, who commonly supports himself, but is now dependent. Others of the poor are boarded with their relatives or live in houses where they receive an allowance from the contractors. No insane supported in town.

WILLIAMSTOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,394. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,671,516. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,494; cost of full support in families, \$782; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$700.

Williamstown maintains an almshouse by contract with John E. Lamb, who has taken charge of the poor in this way for 8 years and boards them for \$2.25 a week on his farm, 3 miles from the village, where they occupy a small house, very ill-arranged, and in part another farm-house next to Mr. Lamb's. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 21, there were six inmates of both houses, including one who generally sleeps in the barn. Four of these are men, and two women, one of the latter (E. P., 76) being insane, and formerly a patient at Northampton. She is quiet and harmless and, like the other inmates, appears to be content with her situation, although the buildings occupied are far below the average almshouse standard. The food furnished is abundant and good, the inmates are well clothed and perhaps as comfortable as they would be at an ordinary almshouse. One child, a girl, C. W., 12, is boarded in another family at \$2 a week.

WINDSOR. *Pop.*, 1880, 664. *Val.*, 1884, \$216,421. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$318; cost of full support in families, \$198; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$125.

No almshouse, no insane, and when visited by E. I. White, November 18, there were but two paupers, both men, one of whom is boarded in Peru, at \$90 per year, clothing and expense of illness not included; and the other, who is 90 years old, boards in Windsor at \$100 a year on the terms above-mentioned. He is quite

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infirm, but has a good appetite and complains that at the table they give him "the smallest piece of pie." He seems to be well treated.

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Net cost of pauperism, \$133,419.

ACUSHNET. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,105. *Val.*, 1884, \$633,550. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,280; cost of almshouse support, \$500; of insane in hospitals, \$355; net cost of out-door relief, \$425.

The Acushnet almshouse, built about 1824, stands at Long Plain, four miles from Brailey's Station on the Old Colony Railroad and 2 miles from the Rochester almshouse, — a large two-story wooden building, occupied in the second story and attic by paupers. There is a farm of 25 acres, not very productive. The house has been improved within two years and its sanitary condition is now reasonably good. Superintendent, A. M. Besse, here two years; salary, \$160. When visited by E. I. White, October 7, there were 7 inmates, 4 men and 3 women; of whom a man, P. J., 72, and a woman, A. B., 54, are insane. They are quiet and harmless and the woman's board is paid at \$2 a week from property recently inherited. One man and 2 women are feeble-minded.

ATTLEBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 11,111. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,661,828. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,991; cost of almshouse support, \$1,883; of support in hospitals, \$1,439; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,800.

The Attleborough almshouse, built about 1840, stands 3 miles west of the Attleborough station on the Boston & Providence Railroad, on the road leading to North Attleborough, — a large wooden house, visited, October 8, by Dr. H. C. Prentiss and found in good condition. The 8 inmates, 3 men, 2 women and 3 boys, occupy rooms in both stories, and there are two small rooms for hospital use down stairs. A tramp room with barred windows is in the second story. All the inmates were well clothed and seem to be well treated; 2 are insane, both men, L. N., 52, who works occasionally, and S. C., an epileptic formerly, and now demented. One of the three boys is blind and has been at the Blind Asylum, another is an invalid, and the third, who goes to school, is not very bright. The water supply and drainage are good, the farm large (140 acres), but not much cultivated. The almshouse is too small for

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the present population of the town, which occasions a large expenditure for out-door relief. Superintendent, Wm. Norwood, here two years; salary, \$375.

BERKLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 927. *Val.*, 1884, \$410,974. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$964; cost of support in almshouse, \$307; of support in hospitals, \$369; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

The town almshouse, built in 1764, is in quite good repair, but ill arranged and will soon be remodelled, if a new house is not built. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Berkley bridge and 7 from Taunton, — a small one-story building with 5 sleeping-rooms. When visited by E. I. White, October 4, it contained 5 inmates, — 2 men, 2 boys and a girl. The children are brothers and a sister deserted by their parents; they are bright children and go to the town school; the men are both feeble-minded. The sanitary conditions are good; the farm contains one hundred acres of good land. Superintendent, E. E. Lane, a young man, here since April 1. Salary, \$200.

DARTMOUTH. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,430. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,892,850. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,872; cost of almshouse support, \$2,117; of support in hospitals, \$894; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,750.

This town built a new almshouse during 1883-4 on the old farm three miles from New Bedford; a two-story wooden building 64×34 ft., with slated roof and a two-story ell, 26×15 ft. The dining and sitting rooms for inmates, kitchens, etc., and the quarters of the superintendent (John F. Mosher, here 5 years; salary, \$425), occupy the first story. In the second story are four single sleeping-rooms and a hospital room, besides two large dormitories, one for men, the other for women; the attic contains two strong-rooms not yet occupied. The new house was first occupied in June, but the arrangement is not very convenient, though the sexes are properly separated; the bedsteads are iron, the bedding in good condition and partly new. When visited November 1, by E. I. White, there were 15 inmates, — 7 men, 6 women, one boy, and one girl (F. A. H., 4), who is here with her mother. Five of them are 80 or upwards, and 5 of each sex occupy single beds in the large dormitories. Many of the inmates are helpers, none are insane, but 3 are feeble-minded. They are well clothed and seem to be well cared for.

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DIGHTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,791. *Val.*, 1884, \$719,275. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,173; cost of almshouse support, \$562; of support in hospitals, \$312; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

The Dighton almshouse was built about 1850 in a secluded spot, six miles from Dighton station, a wooden house, not in very good repair, and when visited by E. I. White, July 4, not in good order. Superintendent, A. L. Leonard; salary, \$250. There are nine sleeping-rooms, besides two in the attic, but only 4 inmates, one man, 3 women. One woman is insane and very feeble. Sanitary conditions good.

EASTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,902. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,388,102. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,250; cost of almshouse support, \$1,926; of support in hospitals, \$950; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,000.

The old Easton almshouse, built in 1784, was discontinued some years ago, but the present building, a two-story wooden house with a one-story ell, built about 1874, is out of repair, and when visited July 29, by Dr. S. M. Crawford, was in an unsatisfactory sanitary condition. The buildings stand not far from the railroad station on a farm of 150 acres; the superintendent is Charles T. Wade, here at intervals for 14 years; salary, \$500. The inmates were 12, 8 men, 2 women, 3 children, — one of these, W. H. F., 8, is weak-minded and the son of a weak-minded woman who is here; the other two are orphans. One of the men, C. F. W., 50, is insane and sometimes violent; is secluded occasionally and always locked in at night. Three other men are idiotic or imbecile. Each inmate has a separate bed, but these were not generally found in good condition, nor was the discipline or cleanliness of the establishment up to the usual standard of almshouse management in Bristol County.

FAIRHAVEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,875. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,401,575. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,587; cost of almshouse support, \$1,986; of support in hospitals, \$450; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,150.

The Fairhaven almshouse, one mile north of the bridge to New Bedford, is a large, square, two-story wooden house, with additions quite as large, in which the inmates live, — the main house being occupied by the Superintendent, B. W. Hadley, here since Oct. 15, 1883, salary \$350. The management is good, — much better than formerly, — and the house, which was built in 1846, has been repaired and enlarged. It now contains a hospital room for offensive cases,

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of which there is always one or more here. The sanitary conditions are good and the space sufficient for all the inmates, but not completely separated as between the sexes. The furniture is good and the supplies of food and clothing abundant. When visited by E. I. White, November 1, there were eight inmates, 3 men and 5 women, all upwards of 40, and 2 of them insane, — a man and a woman, — B. F. T., 49, who has improved and works steadily, and J. H., 44, whose condition grows worse. Both are quiet and harmless. The farm of 100 acres is well cultivated, and the insane man works on it.

FALL RIVER. *Pop.*, 1880, 48,961. *Val.*, 1884, \$44,286,677. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$40,487; cost of almshouse support, \$13,966; of support in hospitals, \$7,684; net cost of out-door relief, \$18,000.

The Fall River almshouse was built about 1858, and a hospital for the sick poor of the city has since been built on the same grounds, about a mile and a half north from the city hall, near Highland Avenue. There is also a building used as a truant school, standing in the rear of the almshouse, and doing double duty as schoolhouse and woodshed, the truant children lodging in different parts of the almshouse building. The latter is of stone, two stories, with a basement and attic, its length about 65 feet, its width less than 50. It has long been over-crowded, and complaint was made in 1881, of its unsuitable sanitary condition and its lack of proper accommodation for the chronic insane. Since then some improvements have been made, but the general condition of the establishment, when visited by Dr. H. R. Stedman, August 4, was wholly unsatisfactory, — not only in the almshouse proper, but in the hospital near by. The number of inmates was then 108, of whom 10 were called insane, although in Dr. Stedman's opinion, more might be so classed. The sane and insane inmates were mingled together throughout the building, and some of the insane were found improperly lodged. One woman, M. O., 50, occupied at night a bare room in the attic, in which old clothing, bundles of rubbish, etc., were scattered about. It was gathered from the patient, although her answers were irrelevant and not wholly reliable, that she slept on the floor without a bed. This was claimed by the Superintendent's daughter to be necessary, owing to the patient's refusal to have a bed in her room. An epileptic imbecile, M. C., 8, slept in a place resembling a hen-coop, a sort of cage of small, rough slats built over her bed.

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This arrangement was found necessary on account of her propensity to leave her bed, and frighten or otherwise disturb the other (three) inmates of the room. She is frequently noisy at night. Dr. Stedman found the furniture poor and scanty, the cleanliness of the inmates little attended to, and many other defects, both in the arrangements of the house and its discipline. Two insane men, C. N., 32, and F. S., 22, said to be highly excited at times, were occasionally tormented by the truant boys, of whom 17 were at the almshouse July 10. Certain dark cells throughout the house were used for the punishment of these boys, who were said to be kept in confinement there for days and weeks. Most of the able-bodied paupers were found wandering about the house and grounds, and there were no yards or airing courts for the insane, nor any practical separation of the sexes. The Superintendent (W. G. Wilcox, salary \$700) was removed by the city government about the middle of September, in consequence of Dr. Stedman's report, which was communicated to the Fall River authorities, but he remained in charge until about December 1. While in office he stated publicly that the report of Dr. Stedman was correct in its description of the almshouse, but ascribed the blame to the city government, which had failed, as he said, to furnish him the means of keeping the almshouse in good condition. The matter has been much discussed at Fall River, where the unsatisfactory condition of the almshouse has been known for years.

FREETOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,329. *Val.*, 1884, \$829,975. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,449; cost of almshouse support, \$298; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

The Freetown almshouse, built in 1838, is a one-story wooden building with an ell, externally in good repair, but old and inconvenient inside, standing on the road from Assonet to Taunton, about 2 miles from the Assonet station. There is a farm of 80 acres, quite fertile, the income from which has sometimes paid all the almshouse cost, except the salary of the Superintendent, E. L. Strange, here 7 years, whose salary is \$250. When visited by E. I. White, October 4, the sanitary condition was bad, the drainage from the sinks leaking into the well, but the drains were then repairing. There were 4 inmates, one of whom has his board paid by his brother; the other 3, one man and 2 women, are all weak-minded, but there were no insane. The two women occupy a room together, the two men have single rooms.

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MANSFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,765. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,120,449. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,295; cost of almshouse support, \$945; of support in hospitals, \$188; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The Mansfield almshouse is a mile from the station on the road to East Mansfield, — a two-story farm-house, built in 1824, large and commodious, and kept in good repair. The water supply is from a well and is abundant and good. The Superintendent, G. P. Chapin, here since April, 1883, was formerly at the Stoughton almshouse and before that at Hingham. When visited October 8, by Dr. H. C. Prentiss, there were nine inmates, who occupied 8 sleeping rooms on the second floor, — 5 men, 3 women, one boy, W. C., 15, a cripple. One of the women, J. P., 72, is insane, but works about the house and is not secluded. One man and 2 women are feeble-minded. The management here is good, the food ample, the furniture and bedding somewhat better than usual. Two cells on the ground floor, with a tramp room adjoining, are used as the town lock-up; these were found in good condition.

NEW BEDFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 26,845. *Val.*, \$31,354,082. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$38,800; cost of almshouse support, \$9,764; of support in lunatic hospitals, \$5,026; net cost of out-door relief, \$24,000.

The city almshouse, built in 1847, stands on Clark's Point, 2½ miles from the city hall, and has a farm of nearly 80 acres connected with it. It is a stone building, 105×45 feet, with two wings, each 30 feet square, two stories high, with a basement and attic. The truant school occupies a small building, 36×30 feet, a short distance from the almshouse, and with a large yard surrounded by a high fence. When visited August 4, by Dr. H. R. Stedman, the almshouse proper contained 55 inmates, of whom 21, — 10 men, 11 women, — were reported as insane. But a stricter classification would reduce the insane women to 9, one being an idiot with chorea, and the other an epileptic imbecile. Most of the others have at some time been patients at Taunton or Worcester. Four out of the whole number are separated from the other inmates and sleep together in a dormitory, which Dr. Stedman thought objectionable in its arrangements, the beds being comfortless and unclean. None of the insane are considered specially excitable or dangerous, and mechanical restraint is not used, but they are sometimes secluded for discipline or "punishment." The general management of the almshouse was good, the sanitary condition unobjectionable, except that the bathing facilities seemed

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inadequate. The Superintendent is P. Macy, here 6 years ; salary, \$900. He has charge, also, of the truant school, but the pupils there are kept apart from the almshouse inmates.

NORTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,732. *Val.*, 1884, \$756,075. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,375; cost of almshouse support, \$1,024; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$350.

The Norton almshouse, built in 1814, is an old wooden building, with several additions, the whole much out of repair, standing more than two miles from the Norton station, on a road to Mansfield. The farm, formerly very large, is reduced by the flowage of a reservoir; the soil is poor and the product small. The Superintendent, B. B. Crossman, here 3½ years, salary \$200, has a large family of his own occupying a portion of the main house; but there is room enough for the inmates if it were better arranged, several sleeping rooms being unoccupied. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, October 18, there were 11 inmates, 6 men, 5 women; the youngest of whom is 55, and the oldest 80. One man, A. H., 72, is insane, paralyzed and not likely to live long; one woman, L. S., 73, is also insane, but works about the house and is not restrained in the daytime, but locked in her room at night. These two occupy rooms side by side on the ground floor, opening out of the inmates' sitting-room; they are of good size, with grated windows, and in reasonably good condition. Two feeble-minded women, mother and daughter, occupy another room, very large, which they keep in disorder; and an old couple have another large room on the ground floor. The other 5 inmates have separate rooms, mostly in the second story; one man is a cripple, another feeble-minded; the others are old persons, more or less infirm. The water supply and drainage are good, the management kindly; the housekeeping would be much better in a better building.

RAYNHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,681. *Val.*, 1884, \$855,428. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,535; cost of full support in families, \$200; of support in hospitals, \$369; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

No almshouse and but few paupers, there being only one case of full support in town, who is boarded at a cost of \$2.50 a week. The town partially supports another man, who has a military settlement in Raynham, in Randolph, till such time as he is able to go to the Soldiers' Home. There are no insane supported in town. (Visited by E. I. White, July 3.)

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REHOBOTH. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,891. *Val.*, 1884, \$735,655. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,310; cost of almshouse support, \$700; of support in hospitals, \$214; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The Rehoboth almshouse, built in 1845, visited September 24, by E. I. White, is a two-story wooden building, with an ell, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rehoboth village; Superintendent, L. S. Almy, here one year, salary \$350. Of the 8 inmates, one, S. B., 71, is an insane woman, quiet and harmless; two are the children of an inmate woman (E. D. 3, and H. D. 1); besides these three inmates there are 3 women and 2 men, all over 50. The inmates do not complain, although the building is out of repair and the management not very strict.

SEEKONK. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,227. *Val.*, 1884, \$712,710. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$423; cost of almshouse support, \$0; of support in hospitals, \$184; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

The Seekonk almshouse, built in 1845, is a two-story wooden building, about 3 miles from the Rehoboth almshouse, and 5 from the Rumford station. It is much larger than the present number of inmates requires, in good repair, commodious, and in good sanitary condition. The farm of 100 acres is well managed and pays all the expenses of the almshouse, including the salary (\$350) of the Superintendent, D. Peck, here one year. When visited by E. I. White, September 24, there was but one inmate, an old woman, who is not reckoned insane and no other insane were found in the town. The almshouse management is excellent.

SOMERSET. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,006. *Val.*, 1884, \$10,080,333. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$871; cost of almshouse support, \$468; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$350.

The Somerset almshouse, built in 1830, is within two miles of the Bowenville station in Fall River; a large wooden house well situated and well managed by Otis Bosworth, the new Superintendent (salary \$400). When visited by E. I. White, September 24, there were 11 inmates, 4 men, 5 women and 2 children. One man, L. P., 54, is harmlessly insane, and 2 women, M. A. C., 50 (sometimes noisy), and H. S., 40, who refuses to work, are also insane. They appear to be well treated and the sanitary conditions are good.

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SWANZEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,355. *Val.*, 1884, \$704,975. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,162; cost of almshouse support, \$785; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$375.

The town almshouse, built in 1848, is about 3 miles from Cole's Railroad station and about 3 miles from Somerset; a small one-story building, ill arranged, but well managed, and in good condition when visited, September 24, by E. I. White. There were then 4 inmates; one, an insane man, having died 4 weeks before, at the age of 84. The only woman is insane (S. P., 36), who is in good condition, but will not work much. The men are all old, but one of them, who is under 60, works on the farm of 120 acres, with the Superintendent, W. B. Reed (here 2 years, salary \$365). There are no insane in hospitals.

TAUNTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 21,213. *Val.*, 1884, \$16,353,738. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$18,352; cost of support in almshouse, \$4,702; of support in hospitals, \$6,817; net cost of out-door relief, \$6,000.

Taunton has a new almshouse, built on the old farm, more than two miles north-east of the Central Station, on a road leading to Norton, — a two-story house of brick, with basement and attic, built in 1876-7, after which the old almshouse was removed to a distance in the woods, and used for a small-pox hospital. The new building contains few single rooms, but several dormitories and infirmary wards for each sex, the attic being a dormitory for men, capable of receiving 25 persons. There is a chapel at one end of the basement which is used every Sunday. The sexes are well separated and the general management of the house by the Superintendent, Mr. Reed and his wife, the matron (salary, \$500 for both), is commendable. It would be better if more service were hired for the matron, who must depend too much on the labor of pauper women. The capacity of the house is called 100, but is somewhat less; when visited by Dr. J. P. Brown, April 14, it contained 63 inmates, of whom 28 were men; and when visited by F. B. Sanborn, November 18, there were 71. Of the latter, 30 were men, 25 women and 16 children, of whom 11 were at school and were not seen. Four men and 3 women were insane, and perhaps a fifth man might be so classed; one of the insane women is epileptic, and there are 2 epileptics, also idiotic, C. M., 20, and J. M. (not related), who sleep in small rooms in the attic. These are the two inmates most troublesome, and requiring the most care, being noisy and mischievous. Most of the insane work more

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or less, sleep in the dormitories with the other inmates, and eat with them in the common dining-room, which is at the other end of the basement from the chapel. They all seem to be proper almshouse cases, though one or two of them are somewhat filthy. Dr. Brown thinks that 20 insane persons could be comfortably cared for in this almshouse during the warm season; but if so many are to remain through the winter, a separate building should be provided. One of the sane men is a Somerville pauper boarded here. For two years past Mr. Reed has supervised the distribution of supplies to the out-door poor, for which \$100 is added to his salary.

WESTPORT. *Pop.* 1880, 2,894. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,347,775. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,243; cost of support in almshouse, \$1,235; of support in hospitals, \$516; net cost of out-door relief, \$450.

The Westport almshouse, built in 1824, is a large wooden building, in good repair, on the west side of the river, three miles south of the "Head" of Westport. The sanitary conditions are good, and everything was found in excellent order inside the house, the inmates well clad and the food ample, when visited by E. I. White, October 29. The Superintendent, John F. White, here since 1876, has a salary of \$275. The inmates found were 13, 7 women, 2 men, 4 children. Two of the women (L. G., 59, and A. B. M., 50), are quiet and harmless insane; one boy, H. F. G., 18, and his mother, F. G., 43, are weak-minded. The other three children, M. E. S., 14, C. B. S., 7 (both girls), and E. S., 4 (a boy), were at the district school and were not seen. They are bright children, who should not remain in the almshouse. The room is sufficient for the present number of inmates, the house in the best order, the beds and bedding good.

DUKES COUNTY. *Pop.* 1880, 4,300. *Val.* 1884, \$3,235,922. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,978.

CHILMARK. *Pop.*, 1880, 494. *Val.*, 1884, \$216,064. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$660; cost of full support in families, \$438; of support in hospitals, \$82; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

No almshouse and few paupers, who are boarded with relatives or in other families in different parts of the town,—one at \$3.44 a week, one at \$2.60, etc. An insane man, who was at Taunton when the town was visited August 8, by F. B. Sanborn, sometimes resides in Chilmark for a short time between his periods in the hospital. The poor of the town seem to be well treated.

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COTTAGE CITY. *Pop.*, 1880, 672. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,354,800. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$397; cost of full support in families, \$0; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$397.

This new town, formerly a part of Edgartown, has very few paupers, most of whom are aided in their own homes. There is no almshouse and although the almshouse at Tisbury is at Vineyard Haven, near Cottage City, the paupers of the new town are never boarded there. It would be well for all the towns of this county to unite in maintaining a single almshouse at West Tisbury, the central village of Martha's Vineyard. (Visited by F. B. Sanborn, August 7.)

EDGARTOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,303. *Val.*, 1884, \$771,019. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,162; cost of full support in families, \$1,188; of support in hospitals, \$663; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

There is no town almshouse, but a contractor, Samuel Pent, a shop-keeper in the village, agrees with the town to furnish support and aid for all the poor, except those in lunatic hospitals, at \$95.27 a month, or \$1,153 a year, of which about \$300 is estimated for partial support. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, August 9, Mr. Pent was fully supporting 10 persons, 3 of whom were boarded at a Portuguese house in the village and 2 others at other places in the village. One of these, an insane woman, lives with her brother in the village, who receives \$6 a month for taking care of her. Another woman is blind and two men are feeble-minded, one of them being also epileptic. The poor appear to be well-treated and are numerous in proportion to the whole population.

GAY HEAD. *Pop.*, 1880, 161. *Val.*, 1884, \$19,301. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$40; cost of full support in families, \$0; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$40.

This is the second Indian town in the Commonwealth, Mashpee being the first, both in area, population and wealth. Gay Head contains 1,100 acres, 30 dwelling-houses and about 160 inhabitants. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, August 8, there seemed to be no paupers fully supported and none receiving aid at that season of the year. There is much poverty in town, with no considerable pauperism, and with no almshouse.

GOSNOLD. *Pop.*, 1880, 152. *Val.*, 1884, \$194,403. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$0.

This town has a smaller population than Gay Head, but the valuation is ten times as large and there are more dwelling-houses,

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some of which are only occupied in the summer. The population lives scattered over several islands and there is literally no pauperism, and, therefore, no almshouse. (Visited by F. B. Sanborn, August 10.)

TISBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,518. *Val.*, 1884, \$680,335. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,719; cost of full support in families, \$1,250; of support in hospitals, \$839; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

Tisbury has never owned an almshouse, but for some years has supported its poor, chiefly by contract, with Dr. Wm. Leach, formerly port physician at Vineyard Haven, where he receives and provides for the poor fully supported in a building erected by him for a marine hospital less than a mile from Vineyard Haven on the old Edgartown road. This is a large, comfortable house, with 5 sleeping-rooms for inmates, built in 1872, and when visited by Dr. Hitchcock and F. B. Sanborn, August 9, contained 6 inmates, nearly all old persons, and one of them 96. In a dilapidated cottage near by, an old couple were living, making 8 in all supported by Dr. Leach under his contract, of whom 5 were men and 3 women. One woman, H. T., 73, is insane, and an epileptic man, C. N., 47, is also insane, and there are 2 idiotic persons. Dr. Leach seldom visits this establishment, but leaves the poor to the care of John Allen, whom he employs for the purpose. None of them can do much work and the discipline is not very strict. The furniture and management of the main house were fairly good, those of the cottage near by wretched in the extreme. Persons are aided and perhaps supported in their own families in other parts of Tisbury, which is the largest town, both in area and population, in the whole county.

ESSEX COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 244,535. *Val.*, 1884, \$179,464,405. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$212,395.

AMESBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,355. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,507,852. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,198; cost of almshouse support, \$733; of support in hospitals, \$421; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The town almshouse, which is a large, wooden building not fully occupied, Superintendent, Francis Emerson (salary \$250), who has recently been re-appointed, stands about 2 miles west from Amesbury mills, on Friend St. It is in good repair with separate sitting rooms for men and women; a sufficient number of sleeping rooms, but these are not properly arranged so as to separate the sexes. The water supply is good, the drainage not satisfactory,

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and the management might be improved. When visited by E. I. White, May 30, it contained 7 inmates, one of whom, an insane woman, belongs to the new town of Merrimac, E. P., 77, quiet and harmless. Of the 6 belonging to Amesbury, one woman, S. G., 77, and one man, W. R., 73, are insane; the latter was sent to a hospital many years ago, for a homicide, but is at present harmless and works about the house. Two inmates, a woman and a boy, are feeble-minded. The other 2 are old men. The insane are well treated and have much liberty.

ANDOVER. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,169. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,698,646. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,770; cost of almshouse support, \$4,558; of support in hospitals, \$992; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

Andover has an almshouse comparatively new, of brick, three stories high and heated by steam, standing on a cross road near the railroad track, a mile north-east of the West Parish Church. It contains good bath-rooms, hot and cold water carried over the building, a chapel on the second floor, and is in every respect well-built and well-appointed. The Superintendent, B. W. Allen, salary \$500, has been here six years, and the house-keeping is excellent. When visited by Dr. N. Allen, June 14, there were 36 inmates, 9 men, 20 women, (of whom 3 are insane), 7 children. The insane women are quiet and well cared for. Of the other inmates, several are idiotic or feeble-minded. Two of the children are too young to go to school and several of them ought to be boarded in families, instead of remaining at the almshouse, although it is so well kept. The inmates were seen at supper; their food was good and abundant and they were well clothed.

BEVERLY. *Pop.*, 1880, 8,456. *Val.*, 1884, \$9,845,175. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,488; cost of almshouse support, \$2,910; of support in hospitals, \$1,487; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

Beverly almshouse stands on a hill near the town reservoir, less than a mile from the railroad station, a large three-story wooden building with a basement, heated by steam and well built, but not sufficiently supplied with bathing facilities. When visited by Dr. Stedman, March 4, there were 28 inmates,—11 men, of whom 5 were insane or idiotic, 15 women, 6 of whom were insane or idiotic (one epileptic), an idiotic girl and a boy. The sexes are well separated, but the insane, in Dr. Stedman's opinion, were not well-clothed, nor properly treated in all respects. One woman was constantly secluded and one insane man was noisy and filthy. The

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Board called the attention of the Overseers to this matter, and when the almshouse was again visited by B. A. Andrews, October 11, there was much improvement in the appearance of the insane inmates.

BOXFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 824. *Val.*, 1884, \$642,520. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,033; cost of almshouse support, \$830; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The town almshouse is a large, wooden building, 2 miles east of the railroad station, on a cross road from Boxford to Georgetown. The rooms are large and clean, with the exception of the room of an insane woman, D. W., 80, who is sometimes excited, but generally quiet. The only man, when visited by Dr. Stedman, May 15, was a harmless epileptic, S. F. F., 28, recently admitted, who slept in a dark room, with no window. The only other inmate, a woman of 75, was sane and well cared for.

BRADFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,643. *Val.*, 1884., \$1,295,090. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,815; cost of full support in families, \$631; of support in hospitals, \$644; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

No almshouse, and when visited by B. A. Andrews, November 19, no paupers, sane or insane, were supported in town, although there were several insane persons supported at Danvers and Worcester.

DANVERS. *Pop.*, 1880, 6,598. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,569,920. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,248; cost of full support in families, \$1,668; of support in hospitals, \$1,370; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,000.

Danvers has no almshouse, but has agitated for some years the question of building one; meantime it supports 3 persons at the Peabody almshouse, and 2 at the Lowell almshouse. — or did so, when visited by Dr. Stedman, June 10, 1884. All its insane poor are supported in the Danvers hospital. When visited, it was boarding 8 sane persons, — 3 men and 5 women, — mostly old people, in private families in Danvers. Persons boarded in the almshouses were 2 men, 2 women and one boy.

ESSEX. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,670. *Val.*, 1884, \$825,698. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,596; cost of almshouse support, \$543; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

Essex almshouse, built about 1850, is at "Poor Farm Point," 3 miles from the village, a square brick house of 2½ stories; re-

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markably clean and well kept, although the outbuildings needed repairs. The water supply is good; the drainage might be improved. The Superintendent, D. H. Lendall, salary, \$300, is in his first year. When visited by B. A. Andrews, June 28, there were 7 inmates, — 2 men, 4 women, one boy, — a vicious lad of 12. One woman, M. B., 62, is harmlessly insane, and bed-ridden. One woman is idiotic, and one man, a State pauper, is weak-minded.

GEORGETOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,231. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,078,423. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,314; cost of almshouse support, \$807; of support in hospitals, \$359; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The town almshouse, built in 1804, and used by the town since 1834, is a large wooden house on the road to Rowley, 3 miles from Georgetown centre. The water supply is good, the drainage might be improved, and the housekeeping also; the matron not having sufficient help. The Superintendent is B. Martin, here since April, 1883; salary \$300. When visited by Mrs. E. L. Fisher, August 30, there were 9 inmates, 3 of whom (2 men, J. E., 42, C. H. P., 38, and one woman, S. D., 85), were insane. The other inmates were 3 men, and 3 women, — all over 50, and mostly over 70. One of the insane men was a soldier, and State aid pays his board; the other has been a patient at Worcester; the insane woman has been in the almshouse ten years. These all occupy separate rooms in the second story, and are locked in at night; the woman also, during the day. One of the insane men works. Their rooms, bedding, etc., were not found in good order. A son of the insane woman is also an inmate, with dropsy.

GLOUCESTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 19,329. *Pal.*, 1884, \$11,376,812. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$15,527; cost of almshouse support, \$2,525; of support in lunatic hospitals, \$3,640; net cost of out-door relief, \$8,000.

The Gloucester almshouse stands in the midst of the city, and was visited by E. I. White, May 19, — Superintendent, J. A. Pulsifer, salary \$550. There was an almshouse here in 1820, when Mr. Quincy made his report, and in 1845 the present house seems to have been built, the farm having been increased from 50 to 100 acres between 1820 and 1832. It is now a brick house, about 90 ft. long, of 2½ stories and a basement, on Bridge St., within a mile of the City Hall. There is no separate building or ward for the insane, who, when visited, were only 2 out of a total of 28 inmates, 14 men, 9 women, 5 children. One person of each sex is called

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insane (D. N. and H. W., 78), but there are 7 idiotic or weak-minded persons, some of whom have been called insane and might again be so classed. The children are one boy of 11, 2 girls of 9, and 2 girls of 3 and 4. The sexes are reasonably well separated, but there is no room in the present buildings for insane men. The hospital for the sick is small and inconvenient, and the general arrangement of the rooms for inmates is not very good, but the house is clean throughout, has a good water supply and drainage, and is under very strict discipline. If the insane are removed from the hospitals, there should be a separate building for them.

GROVELAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,227. *Val.*, 1884, \$847,994. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,301; cost of almshouse support, \$500; of support in lunatic hospitals, \$309; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The town almshouse, built in 1858, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the station, is of wood, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, and in good repair, outwardly. There are more rooms for inmates than were occupied when visited by B. A. Andrews, November 25, when there were but 3 inmates — two old men and a simple-minded boy of ten. They were comfortably clothed and well fed, but their rooms were not well kept, although the sanitary condition of the house is good. There is a farm of 100 acres. Superintendent, J. S. Tuck, here since 1878; salary, \$250. There are no insane at the almshouse or in private families.

HAMILTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 935. *Val.*, 1884, \$620,290. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$480; cost of full support in families, \$0; of support in hospitals, \$77; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

No almshouse and very few paupers, who are aided at home or boarded in private families. When visited by Dr. Stedman, July 1, there were but 3 fully supported, — one man, A. J., 25, harmlessly insane, and well cared for, — and 2 women, sisters, living in Lynn.

HAVERHILL. *Pop.*, 1880, 18,472. *Val.*, 1884, \$14,293,932. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$12,465; cost of almshouse support, \$4,312; of support in hospitals, \$3,019; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,000.

The old Haverhill almshouse, built in 1824, and for some years unsuitable, has been replaced this year by a fine brick building, standing on the old farm, which now contains 120 acres, on the river road from Haverhill to Groveland, 2 miles from the city. The new almshouse was begun in 1883, finished last spring, and received its first inmates, May 8, 1884. The whole cost of build-

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ing and furnishing was \$23,000. It is a two-story building, with basement and attic, the sexes being separated by the superintendent's rooms, and contains (besides a chapel, two hospital rooms, dining-hall, etc.), nearly 40 sleeping rooms, large and well furnished, with a large attic for each sex, which can be used for dormitories, if needed. There are good bath-rooms and all modern conveniences for carrying on the work of the house. Rooms for insane men are provided in the basement, of good size, and well lighted; the insane women have rooms on the floors above. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, July 31, there were 41 inmates, — 31 men, 8 women, 2 children, both the latter being weak-minded, and 5 insane men and 2 insane women were found; all the men and one of the women having recently been removed from Danvers and Ipswich. These were in good condition when seen, and the whole building well cared for by the Superintendent, J. W. Virgin, here 7 years; salary, \$500. Among the inmates were 3 idiots, and one man under sentence to the city workhouse, which is the almshouse. The capacity of the new building may be called 80, and the brick portion of the old almshouse may be retained for the use of the insane, should it be necessary to remove them from the present building.

IPSWICH. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,699. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,961,545. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,128; cost of almshouse support, \$1,309; of support in hospitals, \$90; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,700.

Ipswich almshouse was established in its present location, 2½ miles from the station, — a farm of 340 acres, — before 1820; but the present house was built in 1839, of brick, with 2 stories and basement, but no cellar. A wooden building near by contains a cellar, in which vegetables, etc., are stored. The almshouse rooms are large, old-fashioned, fifteen in number, besides a few rooms in a wooden annex, formerly used for the insane, but now discontinued. The farm is productive and much milk is sold. In 1820, there were 50 inmates here during the year; in 1832, 54, and the average number more than 30. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, Nov. 6, 1884, there were but 9, — 4 men and 5 women — and had been no more during the year previous. Three of these were insane, 2 men, S. B., 74, J. N. S., 47, and one woman, M. A. G., 47; all of whom were inmates when Mr. Sanborn first visited this almshouse in the spring of 1865. They are almshouse cases and well cared for. Superintendent, W. J. Savage, here 4 years; salary, \$450. The management is good.

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LAWRENCE. *Pop.*, 1880, 39,151. *Val.*, 1884, \$27,369,095. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$22,797; cost of almshouse support, \$5,577; of support in hospitals, \$9,399; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,500.

The Lawrence almshouse, bought in 1855, has since been very much enlarged, the latest addition being a building for the chronic insane, completed in 1883, and occupied, when visited by Dr. Stedman, March 11, by 23 inmates, 6 men and 17 women. This is a four-story brick building, near but not connected with the almshouse itself. As at present arranged, the building will accommodate at least 25 persons. A small number of sane paupers of both sexes were also living in this department for want of room elsewhere on the premises, as the Superintendent stated. The first floor is occupied by the men, and the second and third stories by the women. The latter freely circulate from one ward to another, no special classification being attempted, although the restlessness, noise and mischievous propensities of some of them would make separation of some sort desirable, as by their noise at night, restlessness, destructive and other tendencies, they disturb the quieter ones and tend to excite others. None of the inmates were found in restraint or secluded; the bedding was sufficient and clean, the bedsteads new but not durable, the furniture in general rather scanty, the diet good; but no systematic arrangements for occupation or out-door exercise, and none of the inmates were occupied at the time of the visit. The sanitary arrangements were good, the bathing facilities ample, and the house well ventilated and heated by steam. Of the 23 inmates, 16 (4 men and 12 women) had formerly been in the State hospitals.

The almshouse itself stands near the Merrimac River, about a mile south of the City Hall; originally a two-story wooden building, but so much enlarged and renovated that it does not bear much resemblance to its appearance in 1855. At some distance from the almshouse and under separate management, stands the Industrial School of Lawrence. The farm connected with these institutions is about 30 acres. At the time of Dr. Stedman's visit, the almshouse contained about 65 inmates, including the insane, and when visited by F. B. Sanborn, Dec. 11, 1884, there were 72 inmates, of whom 23 were insane. The Superintendent is Mr. Wiggin, here 7 years; salary, \$700. The general management here is good; the assistant superintendent and a matron (salary, \$365), have special charge of the insane, who are taken care of, at least in part, by experienced attendants. There are but few children in the Lawrence almshouse, most of those supported by the city being in the truant school.

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LYNN. *Pop.*, 1880, 38,274. *Val.*, 1884, \$27,548,581. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$31,078; cost of almshouse support, \$8,939; of full support in hospitals, \$9,021; net cost of out-door relief, \$11,000.

The city almshouse stands where it was originally located in 1819, that is, on Town Hill, in West Lynn, about 2 miles from the City Hall, but it has been so much enlarged and improved as to bear little resemblance to the establishment described in 1832. It then had a farm of 50 acres, afterwards increased to 150, and cost in 1819, about \$12,000. In 1832, when the population of Lynn was about 6,500, it contained 52 inmates, none of whom were insane; when visited March 31, 1884, there were 58 inmates, of whom 4 were insane and one idiotic. A separate building called the Children's Home, erected in 1881, at a cost of \$7,000, then contained 19 children, so that in the whole establishment there were 77, as compared with 52 half a century earlier, when the population was about an eighth part what it is now. Of these 77, 32 were men, 24 women and 21 children. Of the 4 insane persons, 3 were men, one a woman, all well cared for, and the whole establishment was in good condition. A new superintendent, — Stiles, salary \$600, took charge last spring. (Visited by Dr. H. C. Prentiss.)

LYNNFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 686. *Val.*, 1884, \$550,467. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,402; cost of full support in families, \$1,005; of support in hospitals, \$194; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

No almshouse; the few paupers being sent to the Peabody almshouse or boarded in private families. When visited by B. A. Andrews, November 15, there were but 4 fully supported, none of whom were insane.

MANCHESTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,640. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,593,889. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,705; cost of almshouse support, \$1,570; of support in hospitals, \$916; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The town almshouse, built in 1839, stands a mile from the Magnolia Station on the Eastern Railroad, near the beach. When visited by B. A. Andrews, November 6, it contained 14 inmates, 5 men, 4 women and 5 children, one of whom, an infant, is a girl. None of them are insane, and all were well fed, well clothed, and in other respects well managed. The Superintendent, R. C. Goss, here 2 years, salary \$300, seems, in all respects, well adapted to his place. The rooms are large, well furnished, and several of the sleeping-rooms contain more than one inmate. The farm is small,

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12 acres, but well cultivated; not much work is done by the inmates, who are generally too young or too old.

MARBLEHEAD. *Pop.*, 1880, 7,467. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,354,500. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,117; cost of almshouse support, \$3,049; of support in hospitals, \$1,067; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,600.

The town almshouse, built in 1851, stands near the railroad station, a large wooden building of 2½ stories, with a separate two-story building for the insane. Superintendent, F. Wilkins, here 15 years; salary, \$300. When visited by B. A. Andrews, November 19, there were 36 inmates, of whom 10 were insane (7 women, 3 men), and there were also 3 idiotic women; in all, therefore, 19 men and 17 women among the inmates. When visited in 1832, the old almshouse at Marblehead contained 109 inmates, of whom 22 were men, 77 women and 10 children. The buildings and grounds are well kept, the sexes completely separated, and the whole management excellent. Three of the insane, all women, are secluded most of the time, and more than half the 10 have been hospital patients. The inmates of the almshouse proper sleep in dormitories or single rooms; the insane all in single rooms.

MERRIMAC. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,237. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,138,004. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,442; cost of support in families, \$692; of support in hospitals, \$356; net cost of out-door relief, \$394.

No almshouse and few paupers, who are mostly boarded in private families; but one insane woman, E. P., 77, is in the Amesbury almshouse. When visited by E. I. White, June 1, six paupers were fully supported, 3 of them children and one feeble-minded; all seemed to be well cared for.

METHUEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,392. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,650,067. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,185; cost of almshouse support, \$875; of support in hospitals, \$743; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

The Methuen almshouse, three miles north of the village, on the road to Windham, N. H., and near the State line, is a large brick house, built in 1834, but seldom fully occupied. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 13, there were but 6 inmates, 3 of whom were children lately admitted, and none insane. The three other inmates were all men, one of them a deaf-mute. The Superintendent, E. D. Palmer, here some years, salary \$350, finds the farm of 130 acres more than he can well cultivate. The almshouse management is fairly good.

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MIDDLETON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,000. *Val.*, 1884, \$529,809. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,079; cost of full support in families, \$376; of support in hospitals, \$101; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

This town, visited by Dr. Stedman, July 7, has no almshouse, and at that time only 2 paupers fully supported, — a woman in the Peabody almshouse, and a man boarding in Middleton. No insane in town or in the hospitals.

NAHANT. *Pop.*, 1880, 808. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,633,186. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$726; cost of full support in families, \$366; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$360.

No almshouse and no insane either in town or at the hospitals. When visited by E. I. White, May 20, there was but one pauper fully supported, an old soldier boarding in Boston, for whom the town pays \$1 per day, and is reimbursed by State aid and a pension.

NEWBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,566. *Val.*, 1884, \$856,311. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,186; cost of full support in families, \$1,049; of support in hospitals, \$170; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

No almshouse, and no insane in town. When visited November 11 by B. A. Andrews, there were but 5 paupers fully supported, besides the insane in hospitals. These were in private families or aided at home.

NEWBURYPORT. *Pop.*, 1880, 13,538. *Val.*, 1884, \$7,548,521. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$14,796; cost of almshouse support, \$5,906; of support in hospitals, \$2,688; net cost of out-door relief, \$6,000.

The city almshouse, built in 1793, is the oldest building in Massachusetts, expressly constructed for an almshouse, and though neatly kept, has now become quite unsuitable according to modern ideas. In 1832, when the population of Newburyport was 6,500, it contained 85 inmates, of whom 39 were men, 38 women and 8 children; when visited by Dr. Stedman, June, 1884, it contained only 45 inmates, of whom 9 were insane, 4 men and 5 women; of these, one man and one woman were epileptic. The provision made for these cases is not satisfactory and cannot be made so in the present buildings. The diet is good and sufficient, the visits of the city physician frequent and thorough, and the means for heating and ventilation fair; the bathing facilities are next to nothing, water not being introduced except by wells and pumps, and there being no drains or plumbing of any kind inside the

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buildings. The city needs a new almshouse and has the command of funds to build one; but the authorities have not yet been able to agree upon a location. When built, there should be a separate structure for the chronic insane, and if the building is much longer deferred, bath-rooms, etc., should be placed in the old almshouse, and several cells and cages now existing there should give place to better arrangements for the inmates. All things considered, the management is good, but would be much better in a better building.

NORTH ANDOVER. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,217. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,156,447. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,036; cost of almshouse support, \$801; of support in hospitals, \$276; net cost of out-door relief, \$900.

The town almshouse, built in 1856, is an old building (to which a new wing containing several good chambers has been added) located on a good farm of 125 acres, one mile east of the centre of the town, near the Salem and Lawrence Railroad station. When visited by Dr. N. Allen, June 14, there were 7 inmates, 3 men, 3 women (one of whom, H. F., 45, is insane, but not troublesome, needing no restraint), and a child, E. L., a girl of 8.

The greater part of the inmates were old and feeble, but all seemed well cared for. The superintendent, Jacob L. Farnum, here 5 years, salary \$500, manages the farm so profitably that it pays most of the expenses, except salaries.

PEABODY. *Pop.*, 1880, 9,028. *Val.*, 1884, \$6,671,200. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$10,196; cost of almshouse support, \$2,743; of support in hospitals, \$1,632; net cost of out-door relief, \$5,500.

The town almshouse, formerly the almshouse of South Danvers, was built in 1844, but somewhat enlarged since. It stands 3 miles west of the village, a 2½-story brick house, with a basement, well built and neatly kept. There is a farm of 200 acres, well tilled and productive. The sexes are well separated; there is a chapel on the first floor, and the attics are used as dormitories. The superintendent, W. H. Vittum, here 16 years, has a salary of \$600. When visited by Dr. Stedman, Dec. 11, 1883, the almshouse contained 50 inmates, of whom 5 were insane, 2 men and 3 women. All but one of these (a woman) were good almshouse cases, and she was afterwards removed to the Danvers hospital. The management seemed to be good, but too little attention was paid to the personal condition of the insane inmates, who were intermixed with the other inmates of each sex. They were warmly clothed, and the

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house was well warmed and ventilated. The bathing facilities should be increased. Several of the sane inmates were boarded there by other towns.

ROCKPORT. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,912. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,568. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,933; cost of almshouse support, \$1,430; of support in hospitals, \$1,228; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The town almshouse, built in 1851, is a two-story wooden building 60 by 35 ft., with an ell 15 ft. square, standing one mile from the railroad station, near Thatcher's Island Light. It is in good repair inside and out. The drainage is somewhat defective. The women occupy the second story of the house, the men the attics. There is a sufficient supply of good bedding. Everything is cleanly, and the inmates seem contented. When visited by E. I. White, May 19, there were 11 inmates, 4 men, 5 women and 2 children (both boys), brothers, A. R., 11 and H. R., 9, living here, without their parents, since 1880. Only 2 of the adult inmates can be called rational, four being idiotic, and 2, J. T., 21, and M. D., 51 (women), insane. None are able to work except J. T., the insane woman, who is strong and could earn her own living were she safe to be at large. Superintendent, Samuel W. Burt, here since 1881, salary \$400. The establishment is well managed; there is very little land connected with it.

ROWLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,201. *Val.*, 1884, \$518,578. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,452; cost of full support in families, \$593; of support in hospitals, \$236; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

No almshouse, and few paupers. The town is at present paying T. W., 70, about \$3.50 a week, for support in his own home, where he is disabled; the greater part of this is for medicine. The only other person fully supported is a woman of 70, who is boarded in Danvers at \$84 a year. Several persons are partially supported by payment of house rent, etc. There are no insane supported in town, but a single patient at Danvers.

SALEM. *Pop.*, 1880, 27,563. *Val.*, 1884, \$25,336,972. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$29,551; cost of almshouse support, \$16,568; of support in hospitals, \$3,011; net cost of out-door relief, \$9,000.

The Salem almshouse, which stands on the "Neck," a mile or two from the station, was begun in 1815, and is mentioned by Mr. Quincy in his report of 1820. It was completed in 1816, and the land about it, some hundred acres, was brought into cultivation.

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At that time, the number of inmates was 120 and upward; but by 1830 it had increased to 230, but in 1832, the average was less than 200. It is a brick building 200 feet long, 50 wide, and 5 stories high, and seems to have cost more than \$40,000. Of late years the eastern end of the buildings, a portion of which are more recent, have been used for the chronic insane, but the average number of all inmates in 1883-4 was but 131, or scarcely greater than in 1816, when the population of Salem was less than half what it now is. When visited by Dr. Stedman, Jan. 25, 1884, there were about 170 inmates, of whom 38 were reported as insane, 17 men, 21 women. These were all chronic cases, and more than half of them had been removed from the hospitals; a few were epileptics and one woman had general paralysis. Dr. Stedman says: "There was every appearance of good management, and the insane inmates bore evidence of more intelligent care than is given the insane at the other almshouses within my district; the deficiencies appearing to be due more to limited accommodations and facilities than to lack of zeal or appreciation of the requirements of the lunatics. The female patients live during the day in the second and third stories in two wards, the men occupying the first floor. At night the female patients occupying the second floor sleep in an adjoining dormitory, giving up their ward to men from the ward below. The ward for the men is little more than a narrow, dark, entry-like passage, on the ground floor with a few rooms opening into it, all the conveniences being insufficient, although the most seems to have been made of the limited resources." The superintendent, F. Barker (here 3 years, salary \$950), was formerly an attendant at one of the state hospitals and has more experience than most almshouse superintendents in the care of the insane. The city authorities are well aware that the old almshouse is not sufficient for their chronic insane, and have therefore erected a separate asylum, with a capacity of 80, which stands near the almshouse and will be ready for use before March, 1885. When completed and furnished, it will have cost upwards of \$25,000, and is expected to receive the insane poor of other cities and towns in Essex.

SALISBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,079. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,304,733. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,107; cost of almshouse support, \$964; of support in hospitals, \$477; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,600.

The Salisbury almshouse, built in 1829, is an old, two-story building, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newburyport, the same distance from

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Amesbury Mills, and near the Chain Bridge on the Merrimac. The rooms are ill-arranged, but were found clean, and the house answers tolerably well for the number of inmates (4) found there when visited by E. I. White, May 30. The drainage is not objectionable; of the two wells one is too near the privies. There is a farm of 90 acres (60 of woodland). The superintendent is Charles Barnard, here since April, 1883, salary \$300. Of the 4 inmates, 2 men and 2 women, one is insane, E. S., 81 (a woman), who has been here 30 years, is harmless, and helps about the house.

SAUGUS. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,625. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,378,692. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,786; cost of almshouse support, \$1,539; cost of support in hospitals, \$908; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The Saugus almshouse, built in 1823, is a 2½-story wooden building in fair repair, but old and ill arranged, standing three-quarters of a mile from the Saugus station. The premises were neat and thrifty when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 17; the out-buildings in good repair; one, a shanty containing 2 rooms, used as a lock-up and smoking-room for men. The sanitary conditions were good. The inmates' rooms were neatly kept, but in need of repairs; their sleeping-rooms not heated, and so insufficient are the means of separating the sexes as to be productive of evil. When visited, the house had 12 inmates, 9 men, 2 women and 1 child, L. S., a girl of 8, who goes to school. One of the men, T. H., 57, is insane, having been transferred from the Danvers hospital Oct. 13, 1884; he is quiet and harmless. One inmate is idiotic, several are epileptic and one of these is troublesome. The superintendent, A. Wentworth, has been here 5 years, salary, \$450.

SWAMPSCOTT. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,500. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,506,825. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,837; cost of full support in families, \$0; of support in hospitals, \$903; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

This town has no almshouse, since it has so few paupers that the overseers deem it less expensive to board them in private families. But one person is fully supported in town, and that at her own house; she is allowed \$2.50 per week and fuel as she needs it. A few children are boarded in neighboring towns. Visited, May 16, by E. I. White.

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TOPSFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,165. *Val.*, 1884, \$723,930. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,930; cost of almshouse support, \$1,356; of support in hospitals, \$246; net cost of out-door relief, \$330.

The Topsfield almshouse stands 2 miles north-west of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on a farm of 100 acres. It is an old wooden house, said to have been built in 1769, but not used as an almshouse until after 1832. When visited by Dr. H. R. Stedman, April 22, there were but 4 inmates, a man, a boy and 2 women. One of the latter, H. P., 46, is insane, a quiet, tidy person, transferred from the Worcester hospital to this almshouse Aug. 19, 1883. The management here is good.

WENHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 889. *Val.*, 1884, \$506,025. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$537; net cost of out-door relief, \$509.

No almshouse, and no paupers in other almshouses. A few paupers are aided in Wenham, Wakefield and other towns. An insane woman, formerly at the Danvers hospital is boarding in Wenham, under the care of an intelligent woman, her board being paid by relatives. Visited by Dr. Stedman, July 12.

WEST NEWBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,989. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,024,108. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,156; cost of almshouse support, \$789; of support in hospitals, \$334; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The town almshouse, built about 1714, is inconvenient and ill arranged, but clean and neat within and in good sanitary condition. It stands a little way east of the town house on the road from Bradford to Newburyport, and has been used as an almshouse nearly fifty years. There is a farm of 160 acres. Superintendent, E. Jewett, since 1882, salary \$350. When visited by E. I. White, May 30, there were 12 inmates, 7 of whom were children, and the rest all women, one of whom, M. L. C., 42, is insane, and well cared for. The management is good, but the children should be removed.

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ASHFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,066. *Val.*, 1884, \$438,844. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$907; cost of almshouse support, \$461; of support in hospitals, \$359; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

Very few almshouses existed in Franklin County until after 1832,—none being named in the visitation of that year excepting

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Greenfield,—but several of the present almshouses were built early in the century as farm-houses and afterwards bought by the towns. Ashfield has had two such, an almshouse which was sold in 1873, and the present building, a small story and a half farmhouse, with an ell, standing on Briar Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ashfield village. It was built before 1820, and has a farm of 125 acres. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, November 12, it contained 4 inmates, 2 men and 2 women, none of them insane, and none of them quite sound in mind. The oldest was a woman of 94, and the others more or less paralyzed in their limbs. They are kindly treated and the condition of the house has been improved since the present superintendent (E. W. Dennison, salary \$325) came here in 1882, but it is still below the average almshouse standard. There is one insane man, B. E., who lives alone and manages his farm in another part of the town.

BERNARDSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 934. *Val.*, 1884, \$384,111. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,267; cost of full support in families, \$928; of support in hospitals, \$263; net cost of out-door relief, \$76.

No almshouse; the poor are either aided at home or boarded in families. When visited by B. A. Andrews, August 8, there were 3 paupers fully supported, one of whom was insane, and among those partially supported was another insane person, for whom the town last year paid his own family \$73; the other insane man, A. B., boards in a family for \$150 a year; both appear to be well treated. An insane woman, formerly a patient at Northampton, is living with her family, who support her.

BUCKLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,739. *Val.*, 1884, \$504,175. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$179; cost of almshouse support, \$1 (profit); of support in hospitals, \$74; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

The Buckland almshouse is half a mile northwest of the town on a hillside. The house, built in 1764, is small and inconvenient, but the rooms are comfortable, and well heated in winter; the sanitary conditions good. The farm, of 180 acres, is fairly productive. Superintendent, Horace W. Burrington, is on his second year, salary \$365. Of the six inmates present when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 6, three are boarded here by relatives. There are two insane persons, one (a woman), K. S., 30, is harmlessly insane, the other (a man), D. M., 37, whose board is paid by relatives. The bathing facilities are inadequate, and the sexes not

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completely separated. The general management is good, but would be better in a better house.

CHARLEMONT. *Pop.*, 1880, 932. *Val.*, 1884, \$309,941. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$972; cost of almshouse support, \$383; of support in hospitals, \$186; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The town almshouse, a wooden building one and a half stories high, built in 1814, stands on the road to Heath, 3 miles from the railroad station. It is extremely dilapidated, needing repairs inside and out. The rooms are kept as clean as the nature of the building will allow; the bedding good; the bedsteads old and difficult to keep free from vermin. The male inmates sleep on the ground floor, the females in the garret. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 24, there were three inmates, one man, one woman, T. C., 76, insane, who remains in bed most of the time, and a girl of 18, I. P., who is an epileptic. All were well clothed. The superintendent is William L. Coates, here since April 1, salary \$350. The management is fairly good, but the house is in worse condition than that at Buckland.

COLRAIN. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,777. *Val.*, 1884, \$575,669. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$616; cost of full support in families, \$311; of support in hospitals, \$11; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse; few paupers. Two of these are old women, boarded at \$1.50 a week for each; and one, a blind man, is boarded in the family of his step-daughter in Heath, at \$65 per year. There are two idiots in town, supported by relatives. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, November 12, there were 3 persons fully supported, besides a patient at Northampton, — all 70 or upwards, — and all appearing to be well cared for.

CONWAY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,760. *Val.*, 1884, \$735,872. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,697; cost of full support in families, \$1,305; of support in hospitals, \$322; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

This town has no almshouse, but when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 25, was supporting 7 persons in private families, — one, idiotic, at a cost of \$112 a year; 2, husband and wife, at \$3 a week; a woman of 90, with her son, at \$2 a week; another woman with her son-in-law, and 2 in other towns. There were also 5 persons partially supported. The town appears to provide liberally for all its poor. No insane in town, and most of the poor are either old people or invalids.

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DEERFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,543. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,179,672. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,445; cost of full support in families, \$1,201; of support in hospitals, \$416; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,800.

This town, visited September 8, by Mrs. Fisher, has no almshouse, but was then supporting 8 persons, all old or helpless, and boarded in different families at prices from \$1.50 to \$4.50 a week. Six of these were women, and the two men very old. None of them are insane, but 2 idiotic; and there is also an idiotic child boarded in Deerfield, at the expense of its friends in Chilmark. The price of board paid here is unusually high, and the care taken of the poor seems to be good.

ERVING. *Pop.*, 1880, 872. *Val.*, 1884, \$349,510. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$737; cost of full support in families, \$273; of support in hospitals, \$184; net cost of out-door relief, \$250.

No almshouse, and when visited by B. A. Andrews, July 25, only one pauper fully supported, who lives with her daughter in Erving. There are two insane persons in hospitals, but none in town.

GILL. *Pop.*, 1880, 733. *Val.*, 1884, \$422,848. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$464; cost of full support in families, \$203; of support in hospitals, \$29; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

No almshouse, no insane in town, and very few paupers, who are boarded in families or aided at home. When visited by B. A. Andrews, August 8, there was but one person fully and one partially supported; the former at \$2.50 a week.

GREENFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,903. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,087,424. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,643; cost of almshouse support, \$134; of support in hospitals, \$687; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,700.

The town almshouse, built in 1830, is a 2½-story wooden building, with two ells, on the road to Leyden, about 4 miles north of the railroad station. The inmates occupy one of the ells; in the other is a "strong-room" with barred windows, not occupied when visited by B. A. Andrews, July 14. There were then 6 inmates, — 2 men, 4 women, — all over 40, and mostly over 60. None were insane; the whole seemed contented and well cared for, except that their sleeping-rooms are too small and ill ventilated, and some of them out of repair. The rooms and bedding were clean, the sanitary conditions good, and the house externally very neat and well

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kept. Superintendent, C. M. Cobb, here 7 years, salary \$500; his management seems to be excellent.

HAWLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 592. *Val.*, 1884, \$152,613. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$426; cost of almshouse support, \$156; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$245.

The almshouse is about a mile from West Hawley in the direction of Hawley, a dilapidated story-and-a-half house, built in 1833, and now much in need of repairs. When visited by B. A. Andrews, August 16, there were 4 inmates,—2 men and 2 women,—all above 70, and very feeble. They were well clothed and contented. Superintendent, L. Hawkes, here since April, 1884, salary \$300. The farm, of 200 acres, last year paid all expenses, and the management was as good as the condition of the buildings will permit.

HEATH. *Pop.*, 1880, 560. *Val.*, 1884, \$165,700. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$314; cost of almshouse support, \$200; of support in hospitals, \$84; net cost of out-door relief, \$0.

The almshouse is in the extreme southern part of the town, 4 miles from Charlemont station; a two-story building in good repair and well kept. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 24, there were 4 inmates.—3 men, one woman,—and one of each sex is insane. They are quiet and harmless and well cared for. The rooms and bedding were clean, the cellar in good condition, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

LEVERETT. *Pop.*, 1880, 742. *Val.*, 1884, \$268,845. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$255; cost of almshouse support, \$232 (profit); of support in hospitals, \$386; net cost of out-door relief, \$20.

The almshouse, 1½ miles south of North Leverett, is an old two-story house, much out of repair, but clean and well kept. The water supply and drainage are good, the farm of 160 acres well managed. The new Superintendent, Edward Woodbury, salary \$225, manages well, and almost pays the expenses from the income of the farm. When visited by B. A. Andrews, August 14, there were 3 inmates, an epileptic man and 2 women; none insane, all working a little, well clothed and contented.

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LEYDEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 507. *Val.*, 1884, \$195,306. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$611; cost of full support in families, \$363; of support in hospitals, \$191; net cost of out-door relief, \$40.

No almshouse; no insane in town, except a woman supported by her husband. When visited by B. A. Andrews, August 8, there were 4 persons fully supported, all over 70, and boarded in different families; apparently well cared for.

MONROE. *Pop.*, 1880, 166. *Val.*, 1884, \$41,921. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6; net cost of out-door relief, \$6.

The few inhabitants of Monroe are scattered over a large area, and have no paupers. The number of taxed acres is 6,639; of dwelling houses 34; no insane and no need of an almshouse.

MONTAGUE. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,875. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,871,288. *Net cost of Pauperism*, 4,379; cost of almshouse support, \$1,375; of support in hospitals, \$188; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,900.

The town almshouse, occupied in 1863, is near the railroad track, half way from Montague to Miller's Falls, a wooden building, much out of repair, except a two-story ell, for the inmates, built some years ago, in which they sleep in rooms of good size, clean and well ventilated, each with an iron bedstead. Superintendent, C. E. Wood, here off and on for some years, salary \$200. When visited by B. A. Andrews, July 18, there were 9 inmates, 4 men, an infant boy and 4 women. None are insane, but 2 are feeble-minded. The sanitary conditions are good and the inmates well cared for.

NEW SALEM. *Pop.*, 1880, 869. *Val.*, 1884, \$307,670. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$566; cost of almshouse support, \$195; of support in hospitals, \$54; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

The almshouse, built in 1804, is a one-story wooden building, in good condition inside, and with sanitary conditions satisfactory. When visited by B. A. Andrews, July 25, there was but one inmate, an old man of 87, and no insane are reported in town or at the hospitals. Superintendent, Harrison Powers, here one year, salary \$250; his management is good.

NORTHFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,603. *Val.*, 1884, \$621,009. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,430; cost of full support in families, \$565; of support in hospitals, \$437; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

No almshouse, and when there is a contract for the support of the poor, they board in different families. When visited by B. A.

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Andrews, July 9, there were but two paupers fully supported, a man and a woman. An insane woman lives at home, supported by her relatives.

ORANGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,169. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,679,269. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,505; cost of almshouse support, \$1,144; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The old almshouse, which was wholly unsuitable, was taken down three years ago, and a large two-story wooden house built on the farm of 100 acres five miles north of the village. When visited by B. A. Andrews, July 28, there were 9 inmates, one man, insane (G. W., 50), and 8 women, 2 of whom (S. B., 68, and C. D., 35) are insane. All the insane are quiet and harmless; the man is filthy, and is secluded most of the time. The sexes are well separated; all, except G. W., are clean and well-clad. The Superintendent, John D. Holston, here since 1880, salary \$500, is young and energetic. There are 100 acres of good land. All the sanitary conditions are good; the cellar large and well ventilated, the house well arranged, and good means of escape in case of fire. The water supply is abundant and excellent.

ROWE. *Pop.*, 1880, 502. *Val.*, 1884, \$180,798. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$452; cost of full support in families, \$80; of support in hospitals, \$115; net cost of out-door relief, \$250.

No almshouse, few paupers, and no insane. There are but two persons fully supported in town, both men, who are boarded in good families and have apparently nothing to complain of. One of them has fits occasionally and partial paralysis of the hands. The town aids 2 families in North Adams to the extent of \$2.50 a week. (Visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 7, 1884.)

SHELBURNE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,621. *Val.*, 1884, \$840,476. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$945; cost of full support in families, \$382; of support in hospitals, \$491; net cost of out-door relief, \$70.

No almshouse, and when visited by B. A. Andrews, September 11, but 2 fully supported in private families in town. One (M. P., 40) was in Northampton hospital for ten years previous to October, 1883, but is now quiet and harmless, has her freedom and does some work; the other is an idiot of 40, who seems to do no work, and spends his time as he pleases. The poor evidently receive good care.

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SHUTESBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 529. *Val.*, 1884., \$149,720. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$991; cost of almshouse support, \$520; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$450.

The town almshouse, a wooden building of 2½ stories, painted red with white trimmings, built in 1814, stands about half a mile from the road to the centre of the town, south 2 miles distant. It was found scrupulously clean, when visited by B. A. Andrews, Aug. 14. It contains but six rooms, one of which is specially adapted for the confinement of violent patients. The superintendent, Willard Stowell, here since April 1, salary \$212.50, occupies a cottage near by. The farm of 75 acres is fairly productive. There were 7 inmates, 3 men, 4 women; one of the latter, J. P., 40, is insane and crippled, and one is idiotic. There are also two idiotic men, one epileptic. Several of the inmates are old and feeble; all seem to have the best of care.

SUNDERLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 755. *Val.*, 1884, \$422,899. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$693; cost of full support in families, \$164; of support in hospitals, \$284; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

No almshouse, and when visited by B. A. Andrews, only one pauper, a man, was fully supported, boarded in Hadley at \$3.50 per week. No insane, except a patient at Northampton.

WARWICK. *Pop.*, 1880, 713. *Val.*, 1884, \$268,788. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$891; cost of almshouse support, \$642; of support in hospitals, \$225; net cost of out-door relief, \$25.

The town almshouse, 3 miles north of the village, and about the same distance south of the Winchester (N. H.) station on the Ashuelot railroad, was visited by B. A. Andrews, October 8. It was not built for an almshouse, nor well adapted for one; there are no means of heating the rooms, and none for bathing. The rooms are clean, the inmates well clothed and well cared for. Six were found present; 3 men, 1 woman and 2 children, a brother and sister, 6 and 7. One man, E. P., 24, is insane and occasionally violent; he will perhaps need to be sent back to Northampton. The sanitary conditions are not what they should be, but the inmates do not appear to suffer. Isaac Cole, superintendent since last April, salary \$200.

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WENDELL. *Pop.*, 1880, 465. *Val.*, 1884, \$200,717. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$858; cost of almshouse support, \$693; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The almshouse, visited, August 14 and November 20, by B. A. Andrews, is a mile from the village, on the road to Montague. At the last visit there were 4 inmates, a fifth having died November 15. Three were women, one of whom, I. R., 27, is insane and occasionally secluded. The superintendent, F. Russell, here since last April, salary \$275, and his wife, take excellent care of the inmates, who eat at the same table with them, are well clothed, have good bedding and furniture, etc., although the rooms are not well arranged. Sanitary conditions good.

WHATELY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,074. *Val.*, 1884, \$414,883. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,151; cost of full support in families, \$723; of support in hospitals, \$184; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

No almshouse; when visited, August 27, by Dr. Prentiss, 5 paupers, all men, were fully supported at \$3 a week each, with one exception, who is boarded for less because he can do some work.

HAMPDEN COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 104,142. *Val.*, 1884, \$76,786,755. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$79,966.

AGAWAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,216. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,220,565. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,712; cost of almshouse support, \$585; of support in hospitals, \$388; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

The town almshouse, visited by Mrs. Fisher, September 1, is at Feeding Hills, 1½ miles north of the post-office, formerly a tavern. It is a large, old fashioned wooden house, out of repair, and used by the town since April, 1878. The sleeping-rooms for inmates are in the second-story for both men and women, all being locked in their rooms at night. The furniture is scanty, the bedding insufficient and not clean, the vermin numerous. The sanitary conditions were not satisfactory. Superintendent, E. L. Granger, since April, 1883, salary \$225. Seven inmates were found, 3 men, 4 women, all over 40 and 2 over 80. One woman, E. R., 41, formerly at Northampton, is insane; one old man epileptic, and another feeble-minded. The matron has no help, except from the inmates, who can do very little work. The farm of 14 acres is productive; the average weekly cost of each inmate, \$1.25.

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BLANDFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 979. *Val.*, 1884, \$346,397. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$769; cost of full support in families, \$550; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse, and when visited October 14, by Mrs. Fisher, but one person fully supported in town; T. D., 70, harmlessly insane, and formerly at Northampton, is boarded with A. J. Smith at \$2.50 per week. Another insane man is supported by the town at Northampton; and an idiotic woman by her relatives in Blandford.

BRIMFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,203. *Val.*, 1884, \$485,285. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,013; cost of almshouse support, \$1,327; of support in hospitals, \$368; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

The almshouse is a little south of the village, on a road leading towards Wales; the farm is large and productive, the buildings a mixture of old and new, and in some parts needing repairs. When visited, October 1, by Dr. Hitchcock and F. B. Sanborn, there were 10 inmates, — among them 2 girls of 8 and 16, 4 men and 4 women. Of the men, 2 are epileptics; one, L. W., 35, at one time in Worcester hospital, occupies the tramp room, spending the day in one cell and sleeping in another; the other epileptic is able to work. Most of the inmates are over 70; they do not complain and seem to be kindly treated. The sleeping rooms are indifferently furnished, and there is no complete separation of the sexes. The water supply and drainage are good, and the almshouse might easily be made more comfortable for the inmates. The Superintendent is Mr. Lampheer, here since April 1, salary \$300; his management is good. One of the epileptics is insane, and there is another insane inmate; both are well treated, and the quarters of the one above-mentioned are more spacious than in most hospitals.

CHESTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,473. *Val.*, 1884, \$505,250. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$810; cost of full support in families, \$785 (estimated); of support in hospitals, \$15; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

No almshouse, and when visited by Mrs. Fisher, October 15, no paupers fully supported in the town, which has a contract with Joseph Casner to support and relieve all the poor in town for \$800 a year. The only insane person supported in hospital, B. E., 29, a homicide, is now a State patient, under the law of 1883.

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CHICOPEE. *Pop.*, 1880, 11,286. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,515,140. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$11,244; cost of almshouse support, \$3,901; of support in hospitals, \$1,962; net cost of out-door relief, \$5,000.

This town first established an almshouse in 1876, a two-story brick building with an attic and basement, standing east of the Chicopee Falls branch Railroad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Junction. The buildings cost \$15,000, and are well arranged on the whole, except that the sexes are not sufficiently separated and there is a lack of bathing facilities. The water supply is ample, but might be better distributed, and the drainage is good. The capacity of the house is for 50 inmates. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 23, there were but 35, 10 men, 17 women, 4 boys and 4 girls. The only insane inmate is a woman J. E., 60, usually quiet, but sometimes noisy and then secluded. The 8 children vary in age from 2 years to 13, and most of them go to school. The farm of 16 acres is well cultivated. The almshouse is well furnished, heated by steam and very clean. Superintendent, John Tait, salary \$350, whose management seems good.

GRANVILLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,205. *Val.*, 1884, \$349,383. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,738; cost of full support in families, \$957; of support in hospitals, \$171; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

No almshouse, but the town has lately made a contract with C. W. Roberts, to board any of the poor whom the Overseers may send to him. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, September 3, there were 8 persons fully supported by the town, of whom 5 boarded with Mr. Roberts at \$2.25 per week; the other three were boarded elsewhere in different families at the same rate, except one old man, who boards with his grand-daughter at \$2. Of those boarding with Mr. Roberts, one man, S. S., 80, is harmlessly insane, but is locked in his room at night. He has been supported by the town 40 years. There is another insane man in town supported by his relatives, C. B., 49, who has been a patient at Northampton, but not for a dozen years past. Of the 8 paupers mentioned, 6 were men and 2 women, and all are over 50. Among those partially supported is an idiotic man living with his brother.

HAMPDEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 958. *Val.*, 1884, \$440,020. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$906; cost of full support in families, \$573; of support in hospitals, \$171; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

No almshouse, but when visited by Mrs. Fisher, October 29, was boarding 3 paupers, one man, 2 women (both the latter

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insane), in one family at \$2.50 per week. The Overseers mentioned some insane or idiotic persons in town supported by their friends, but declined to give their names. The insane women, S. M., 62, and S. S., 49, formerly at Brattleborough and Northampton, board with R. M. Day on the road to Stafford.

HOLLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 302. *Val.*, 1884, \$118,245. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$98; cost of full support in families, \$82; of support in hospitals, \$00; net cost of out-door relief, \$16.

No almshouse, and when visited by Mrs. Fisher, November 17, no paupers, either fully or partially supported.

HOLYOKE. *Pop.*, 1880, 21,915.* *Val.*, 1884, \$15,527,995. *Net cost of Pauperism*, \$14,042; cost of full support in families, \$2,093; of support in hospitals, \$3,702; net cost of out-door relief, \$8,200.

This is the second largest city west of Worcester, and fast gaining in population, but has no almshouse, and supports none of its poor in almshouses elsewhere. It has doubled the number fully supported within two years. July 1, 1884, there were 66 fully supported, of whom 24 were insane; a large increase since April 1, when 41 were reported, of whom 22 were insane, all in hospitals. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, December 16, the number fully supported was 50, of whom 27 were insane persons, chiefly at the Northampton hospital. The sane poor of Holyoke are boarded in private families, with the exception of children and sick persons, who are sent to private institutions at the expense of the city, there being no city hospital. The Mayor and city physician have recommended that the city should establish a hospital; and the city treasurer hints that the city should provide for its insane by a suitable hospital building. Thirteen children were boarded, December 16, at \$1.50 a week, in the Catholic school, at Ingleside, 3 in families at Huntington, and 4 others elsewhere; one adult, at \$3 a week, in the "House of Providence," etc.

LONGMEADOW. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,401. *Val.*, 1884, \$901,128. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,497; cost of full support in families, \$383; of support in hospitals, \$352; net cost of out-door relief, \$760.

No almshouse, and when visited by Mrs. Fisher, October 16, was boarding 2 paupers,—a man and a woman,—both very old, and the latter insane, in different families. The man, who is very feeble, boards with a niece at \$3 a week; the insane woman, P. W., 83, supported by the town since 1830, boards with Luther Hill, at East Longmeadow, where she has been for more than 40

* Estimated to be 26,000 in 1884.

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years, at \$2.25 a week. She was dressed neatly and apparently well cared for.

LUDLOW. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,526. *Val.*, 1884, \$787,756. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,096; cost of full support in families, \$438; of support in hospitals, 110; net cost of out-door relief, \$550.

No almshouse, and only a verbal contract with Gilbert Atchison, who has boarded paupers for several years, to take such as the Overseers may send him. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, August 16, only 2 were boarding there,—a feeble-minded woman and an insane man (H. K., 34, formerly at Northampton, and able to do some work), at \$2 a week. Another insane man, J. M. K., 66, who was at Northampton 15 years, is boarding with his cousin in Ludlow Centre, and very well cared for.

MONSON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,758. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,410,568. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,567; cost of almshouse support, \$2,182; of support in hospitals, \$204; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,100.

The town almshouse, built about 1820, and for many years in a dilapidated condition, was repaired and enlarged two years ago, and is now a very convenient home for the poor. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Monson village, on the road to Brimfield, and when visited, October 1, by Dr. Hitchcock and F. B. Sanborn, contained 16 inmates, of whom 2, a brother and sister, were feeble-minded children; two others, A. W., 7, and W. W., 5, bright boys lately admitted; and one, an infant of 8 months, with its mother, a girl of 19. These five children were well cared for, but the two brothers should not remain. Of the 11 adult inmates, 4 were men and 7 women. One man, L. R., 46, formerly at Worcester, and 2 women, C. D., 42, formerly at Northampton, and A. S., 67, are insane; one woman is blind, and two men and one woman, feeble minded. All were well cared for, and those occupying rooms in the new wing, chiefly women and children, had very good quarters, large rooms, well heated, with iron bedsteads and pleasant surroundings. One of the insane women has a room there, the other in the old house; and the insane man sleeps in the tramp house and takes care of his own room. The feeble-minded inmates are divided between the old house and the new wing. The superintendent is Leonard Aldrich, salary \$400, who was formerly an officer at the State Workhouse, and has also kept the almshouses at Belchertown, Dudley and Marlborough. He is a vigorous officer, well adapted to the reformation of an ill-kept almshouse, such as

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this was before he took it in hand. The well water is good; the spring water, coming through lead pipes, is believed to be poisonous. The cellar is in bad condition, but will soon be improved. The general management is good.

MONTGOMERY. *Pop.*, 1880, 303. *Val.*, 1884, \$137,560. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$994; cost of full support in families, \$878; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

No almshouse; supports its poor by contract with Leander Moore, south-west of the village, on the road to Westfield. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, November 3, only 2 persons were fully supported, one in Mr. Moore's family, at \$3 a week, and the other, an invalid and troublesome woman, in another family, at \$4.80 a week. Both seemed to be well cared for.

PALMER. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,504. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,567,586. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,778; cost of almshouse support, \$961; of support in hospitals, \$830; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

The town almshouse, built eight years ago, where the old one was burned, is 2½ miles north of Palmer station, on a farm of 125 acres, a large two-story wooden building, newly painted, but needing some improvements within. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, October 1, there were 10 inmates, one of whom (a man), T. A., 54, is insane. There were 2 children, a girl of 8 and a boy of 16; 2 men, 7 women and a girl of 17, a cripple, who is cared for by a feeble-minded woman, who occupies the same room. Two other women are feeble minded, and all, except the men, occupy rooms on the ground floor, the men sleeping up-stairs. There are several unoccupied rooms, and those occupied are scantily furnished. The insane man was found husking corn in the barn. He was well clothed (at the expense of his wife) and well cared for. The superintendent, Ezra Greenleaf, here 4 years, salary \$350, owns a farm in Dana and will go back there next year. The management is good; the water supply and drainage in good order, but there is no bath room.

RUSSELL. *Pop.*, 1880, 823. *Val.*, 1884, \$457,412. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,566; cost of full support in families, \$1,300; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse; the town contracts with Edward Chapman in the village to support its poor for \$700 a year. Those who board with

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him sleep in a small wooden building, a few rods from his house. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, July 31 and September 12, out of 4 paupers then supported at the expense of Russell, only one, a feeble-minded man, was living at Mr. Chapman's; two other men come and go as they please, and two men are sub-let by Mr. Chapman for \$1.75 and \$3.25 a week. The condition of the Chapman house was not satisfactory. None of those supported were insane.

SOUTHWICK. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,104. *Val.*, 1884, \$556,307. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,175; cost of full support in families, \$728; of support in hospitals, \$362; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

No almshouse, but boards its poor in different families. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, November 10, there were 7 fully supported in the town, 3 men and 4 women. One man, N. A., 87, seems to be insane, and gives much trouble to those who take care of him. The Overseers think he is in a good place, but the Visitor is of a different opinion. His board is \$3.50 a week. Two other persons board in a second family at \$3.50 and \$2 a week, and the rest in other families.

SPRINGFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 33,340. *Val.*, 1884, \$35,093,816. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$22,833; cost of almshouse support, \$9,941; of support in hospitals, \$3,713; net cost of out-door relief, \$7,000.

The present city almshouse takes the place of the old town almshouse, built before 1800, but first occupied about that date. This stood in the northern part of the city; but the new almshouse, built of brick, is in the south-eastern part, two miles from the city hall, and not far from the city hospital. It was built in 1876 and has a capacity of nearly 100, but since the removal of the truant school, has never been full. The main building is a long parallelogram, built of brick, two stories in height, with high basement occupied as kitchen, laundry and store-rooms. There is a mansard roof, which gives a third story for sleeping-rooms. The two wings, north and south, are assigned to men and women, with entire separation; the superintendent and his family occupy the central portion. A small hospital of brick has just been completed, which is well arranged and furnishes much needed accommodations for the sick. It is in the rear of the main building, two stories high, with two bath-rooms and a small diet-kitchen, and is a neat and suitable building for its purpose in every way. There is a large new

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brick barn on the premises, and an enclosed airing court for the insane women. The buildings and farm have cost \$65,000. When visited by Mrs C. T. Leonard, July 23, there were 72 inmates, 2 being infant children with their mothers; no other children were in the almshouse, but 18 were at that time boarding in good farmer's families in Hampden County. Nineteen of the inmates were insane: 4 men, 15 women, — all but one of whom were formerly in the lunatic hospitals. The women occupy the upper story of the south wing, the insane men are in the north wing. The sexes are well separated, both sane and insane. The inmates, both sane and insane, were seen at dinner, at five long tables, all eating in a quiet and orderly manner. A few invalids and feeble persons were served in their own rooms. The food was abundant and good. In the new hospital ward, 3 women and one lad were in bed. The bedding, furniture, bath-rooms, etc., were all found in good condition. Superintendent, Z. F. Chadwick, here 3 years; salary, \$800. There has been a great improvement in this almshouse since 1879, when 30 pauper children, besides 11 truants, crowded the building.

TOLLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 452. *Val.*, 1884, \$165,530. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$158; cost of full support in families, \$104; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$50.

No almshouse, and but one person, an idiotic woman, supported, November 12, when visited by E. I. White.

WALES. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,030. *Val.*, 1884, \$310,586. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$906; cost of full support in families, \$585; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$350.

No almshouse, but many paupers, chiefly insane or idiotic. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, July 16, there were 2 insane persons, brother and sister (L. P., 60, and A. P., 59), boarding with their sister at \$2 a week each; the brother does some work, and was formerly at the Tewksbury Almshouse. Another insane woman, sometimes violent, C. S., 58, boards with F. S. Gardner, where she has been 8 years, at \$2.33 a week. Mr. Gardner receives the same price for a third insane woman, A. C., 69, who spends most of her time out-doors working, and in summer goes barefoot. Another insane woman, S. R., 55, boards with a family in Monson under the care of a sister, who receives \$7.50 a month from Wales.

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WESTFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 7,587. *Val.*, 1884, \$6,189,202. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,252; cost of almshouse support, \$2,062; of support in hospitals, \$1,420; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,600.

The town almshouse, built in 1840, is four miles from the village on the road to Blandford; a large two-story house with a wing, and a detached brick building of a story and a half, fitted up with cells and in unsatisfactory condition. Neither this place nor the main building were in good condition, and some parts of the establishment were very offensive when visited, July 28, by Mrs. Fisher. She found 23 inmates, mostly old people, 2 of whom were insane; viz., S. H., 77, here 43 years, and M. W., 62, whose sister is a patient at Northampton. The former occupies a cell in the brick building, which she does not leave, except when taken out by the superintendent; she is very filthy, but her health continues good. There were 4 idiotic inmates, all men, and 3 children,—a boy of 14, a cripple, a girl of 8 and a boy of 6, who could both be boarded out. The superintendent, A. L. Hayden, here 2 years; salary \$500, has made some improvement in the management, and the buildings have also been improved, but they are still discreditable to the town. Of the 20 adult inmates, 9 are men and 11 women.

WEST SPRINGFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,149. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,993,331. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,421; cost of full support in families, \$906; of support in hospitals, \$623; net cost of out-door relief, \$900.

No almshouse. Its paupers are boarded with relatives or in other families at from \$2 to \$3 a week. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, October 11, 4 persons were supported, 2 men and 2 women, none of them insane.

WILBRAHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,628. *Val.*, 1884, \$702,693. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,391; cost of full support in families, \$283; of support in hospitals, \$363; net cost of out-door relief, \$700.

No almshouse and no insane poor in the town. The paupers are boarded with their relatives, or elsewhere, and three were fully supported when visited by Mrs. Fisher, September 13, at about \$2.50 a week each.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 47,232. *Val.*, 1884, \$26,562,650. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$34,986.

AMHERST. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,298. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,782,253. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,529; cost of almshouse support, \$1,403; of support in hospitals, \$604; net cost of out-door relief, \$520.

This town has a new almshouse, built in 1882, at a cost of \$6,500, in South Amherst, on a farm of 150 acres. The old almshouse was burned by one of the inmates. When visited by Dr. Hitchcock, August 26, it contained 7 inmates,—2 men, 5 women,—2 of whom, N. S., 81, and E. K., 74, have been at lunatic hospitals, and may be called insane, but are quiet and harmless. The sexes are well separated; the rooms occupied were chiefly on the south and west sides; the bedding was clean and well aired, the food good, and the management in general satisfactory. Superintendent, George N. Howard, here 7 years, salary \$100. There are no insane in town publicly supported, but 5 patients at the Northampton hospital,—3 of American parentage, 2 white and one-colored, and 2 of Irish parentage.

BELCHERTOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,346. *Val.*, 1884, \$928,075. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,445; cost of almshouse support, \$1,054; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The town almshouse, built in 1877, on the site of the old one, is a two-story wooden building on the Granby road, 1½ miles from the village. The inmates' rooms are clean and well ventilated, but the sanitary conditions are not very good, the method of drainage, etc., being faulty. The farm, of 75 acres, is but little cultivated. The superintendent, George D. Rhodes, salary \$350, is at variance with the Overseers. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 19, there were 13 inmates,—2 men, 10 women, one girl,—of these, 3 were insane; all women; C. McC., 51, formerly at Northampton, is in good health, but excitable; C. S., 61, also from Northampton, is well and industrious; and S. E. T., 45, is epileptic, demented, and at times confined in the almshouse lock-up. These, with the other inmates, who are mostly very old people long resident here, seemed well fed and were well clothed. The child, H. C., 2, who is illegitimate, is here with her mother and grandmother.

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CHESTERFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 769. *Val.*, 1884, \$289,970. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,448; cost of full support in families, \$1,020; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$450.

No almshouse; the paupers, of whom there were 8,—4 men and 4 women,—when this town was visited by B. A. Andrews, September 10, being boarded in private families. One, J. P., 70, is harmlessly insane, and 2,—a man and a woman,—are idiotic. All seemed contented and well cared for.

CUMMINGTON. *Pop.* 1880, 881. *Val.*, 1884, \$327,427. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$620; cost of full support in families, \$339; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$285.

No almshouse, and but 4 paupers fully supported, when visited by B. A. Andrews, September 18. Of these, one,—a man, L. T.,—is harmlessly insane. A number of old people and a family of 3 children were partially supported. There is an insane man supported in town by his own income.

EASTHAMPTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,206. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,541,927. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,956; cost of full support in families, \$1,469; of support in hospitals, \$367; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,100.

No almshouse, but owing to the increase of pauperism, it is proposed to establish one. The poor fully supported August 23, when visited by Dr. Prentiss, were in different families at about \$3 a week for each of the 9 persons.—4 men, 5 women. None are insane or idiotic, and most are old persons. S. W. has had a paralytic shock and her mind is affected; her cost has at times been \$12 a week, but is now less. The overseers divide their work, assigning to each member some full support cases to look after, leaving the partial support to the chairman.

ENFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,043. *Val.*, 1884, \$587,110. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$908; cost of full support in families, \$315; of support in hospitals, \$54; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

This town in 1881 owned and managed an almshouse, but now boards the poor in different places. The town farm was large, but very poor land; there were few inmates who could do little work. The place has been rented for \$60 a year, which is not assigned to the poor department. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 19, one man, 3 women, were fully supported,—one woman, L. J. W., 70, being insane, but easily managed by H. R. Squires, to whose family she has become attached. She has not been at any hospi-

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tal and is not dangerous, but has the habit of burning up small articles. Another old woman lives with her daughter, and an aged couple are supported in a house belonging to their son, at \$3 a week, for both. The other 2 paupers cost the town \$3 a week each less than the former rate at the almshouse.

GOSHEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 327. *Val.*, 1884, \$138,390. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$16; net cost of out-door relief, \$16.

No insane, no poor fully supported, and no need of an almshouse. (Visited September 9, by B. A. Andrews.)

GRANBY. *Pop.*, 1880, 753. *Val.*, 1884, \$425,564. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$642; cost of full support in families, \$107; of support in hospitals, \$872; net cost of out-door relief, \$170.

No almshouse, and when visited by Mrs. Fisher, September 11, only one old woman fully supported. She is feeble-minded and boards with Lorin Bartlett at \$100 a year; says she could not be contented anywhere else, and seems well cared for.

GREENWICH. *Pop.*, 1880, 633. *Val.*, 1884, \$292,616. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,825; cost of almshouse support, \$764; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The almshouse stands about a mile from Smith's Station on the Athol Railroad, a wooden house of 1½ stories with an ell, all in good repair, but the arrangement of the inmates' rooms, — 7 in all, — not very good. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 27, there were but 4 inmates, 2 men and 2 women, and no inconvenience arose with so small a number. One woman, A. G., 82, is insane, but quiet and never secluded. One of the men is weak-minded. The management is good; the inmates well-fed and well-clothed and the sanitary conditions satisfactory, except that there are no adequate means of bathing. The farm contains 100 acres; the superintendent, F. A. Thrasher, here since April, salary \$300, is young and enterprising.

HADLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,938. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,133,656. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,184; cost of almshouse support, \$1,128; of support in hospitals, \$526; net cost of out-door relief, \$550.

The Hadley almshouse, visited August 16, by Dr. Prentiss, is on the road to North Amherst, about a mile beyond Hadley village and near the Connecticut River; a wooden house two stories high, with a story-and-a-half ell. The latter was bought with the

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farm in 1876 ; the main house was built then, but is not very well planned, having no provision for separating the sexes ; the chambers all open on one passage and are used either for men or women, who have separate rooms. The house has room for 9 inmates, was in good condition and contained 7 inmates, two boys and 3 men ; one, a colored man and blind, is also insane, but harmless. He is a fiddler and his services are often required at merry-makings in the village, which he attends without escort. The boys, of 3 and 4 years, are well enough here for the present, — one is deformed and both illegitimate. William Perkins, the superintendent, here 2 years, salary \$400, manages well. The farm is small (25 acres) and well tilled. Water supply good ; drainage could be improved.

HATFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,495. *Val.*, 1884, \$930,340. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,091 ; cost of full support in families, \$343 ; of support in hospitals, \$311 ; net cost of out-door relief, \$450.

When visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 27, Hatfield supported 3 persons in private families,—2 men and a colored girl, none insane,—at less than \$3 a week each. L. W., 4, the colored child, lives with relatives at \$150 a year ; her color is an obstacle to placing her out. One of the men is feeble-minded and has an insane brother in the hospital. An insane man, C. N., 70, belonging to Hatfield, and formerly at Worcester, boards at \$3 a week in a family in West Whately at his own expense, and one man is at the Hartford Retreat.

HUNTINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,236. *Val.*, 1884, \$477,675. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,267 ; cost of full support in families, \$163 ; of support in hospitals, \$363 ; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

Huntington has no almshouse, and the poor are either supported at their homes or boarded in families selected by the Overseers, who say, “ We select the best families from among those willing to take the poor, and guarantee that the paupers are well cared for.” When visited by B. A. Andrews, September 10, but one person, a feeble-minded woman, was fully supported in town at \$120 per annum. Several others were partially supported. None were insane.

MIDDLEFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 648. *Val.*, 1884, \$273,110. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$652 ; cost of full support in families, \$127 ; of support in hospitals, \$423 ; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

No almshouse ; and when visited by B. A. Andrews, September 9, only one fully supported in town. The Overseers select good

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families for the poor whom they board out, and the few who receive support in this town are well cared for. All the insane are in hospitals.

NORTHAMPTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 12,172. *Val.*, 1884, \$8,586,172. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,039; cost of almshouse support, \$1,054; of support in hospitals, \$1,060; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,300.

The city almshouse has been much improved since Northampton became a city, but continues to be managed under the old system,—the superintendent, O. J. Damon, being allowed to occupy the farm and buildings and receiving \$2.25 a week for the board of each inmate whom the Overseers send to him. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 26, there were 12 inmates,—7 men and 5 women,—but Northampton paid the board of only 10,—5 men and 5 women. One man was maintained by Williamsburg and another at private cost; all seemed to be well clothed and well fed. Two of the women are insane, E. H., 80 (formerly at Northampton and Tewksbury under the name of C. H.), and L. J., 35, recently admitted, but considered incurable. The latter is noisy and sometimes violent,—occupies a strong-room on the second floor, which contains no furniture, except her bed and bedding. She only uses this room at night,—in the daytime she is with the other inmates and usually quiet, as she was found by the Visitor. The city has expended more than \$2,000 in enlarging and new furnishing the almshouse, which now contains room for 23 inmates, allowing 2 beds to each of the new rooms. Much still needs to be done to make this establishment all that it should be. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, December 16, there were 16 inmates, one an epileptic girl of 17.

PELHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 614. *Val.*, 1884, \$170,644. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$290; cost of full support in families, \$167; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

No almshouse, and when visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 12, only one pauper,—an idiotic woman,—was receiving full support. No insane in town or at hospitals.

PLAINFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 457. *Val.*, 1884, \$143,310. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$420; cost of full support in families, \$46; of support in hospitals, \$182; net cost of out-door relief, \$167.

No almshouse, and when visited, September 8, by B. A. Andrews, there were only 2 persons, a man and a woman, both over 60, boarded in town, and apparently well cared for.

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PRESCOTT. *Pop.*, 1880, 460. *Val.*, 1884, \$180,905. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$249; cost of almshouse support, \$176; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$50.

The almshouse stands on a farm of a hundred acres in the north-west corner of Prescott, and near the bounds of New Salem and Shutesbury. It is an old wooden house, much dilapidated, leaky, cold and dingy. The town is willing to sell it for less than it cost (\$1,800), and this may be done next year. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 12, there were 5 inmates,—3 old women, and 2 young children, brother and sister, belonging to a woman then in Northampton jail. None were insane, but all the women could be called feeble-minded. They are well fed and clothed; the water supply and drainage are good; the cellar is damp, and so is the upper part of the house whenever it rains hard. No insane in town or hospitals.

SOUTH HADLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,538. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,545,718. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,365; cost of full support in families, \$1,128; of support in hospitals, \$284; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

No almshouse. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, September 11, there were 6 paupers fully supported by the town in families, all old men, for \$3 to \$5 a week. None are insane.

SOUTHAMPTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,046. *Val.*, 1884, \$494,653. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$819; cost of full support in families, \$166; of support in hospitals, \$174; net cost of out-door relief, \$450.

No almshouse, and when visited August 1, by Mrs. Fisher, had only 2 persons fully supported in town, a blind woman, boarding at \$3 a week, and a boy of 8, at \$2.50.

WARE. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,817. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,830,578. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,875; cost of almshouse support, \$851; of support in hospitals, \$1,070; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The town almshouse stands in the northern part of the town, near the bounds of Enfield and Hardwick, a large wooden building, of which the main portion is new and in good condition, while the older parts are much inferior. There is a separate building in the back yard, called the tramp house, which is constantly used for 2 insane men. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, September 18, it contained 13 inmates,—6 men, 1 woman, 2 boys and 4 girls. The girls and one boy are of the same family,—E. S., 9, A. S., 7, M. S., 5, L. S., 3, and N. S., 1; the other boy, E. W., is 7; all

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but the two youngest were at school when visited, and not seen. Five of the men, including 2 insane men, were at work in the field. An insane woman, S. S., 50, is constantly secluded; her room is large and comfortable and she is decently clothed, but when seen was excited, and constantly moving about. The insane men are F. M., 25, who occupies the tramp house, T. S., 35, and F. J. D.; the latter who is now imbecile, was working with shackles on to prevent his running away, which he frequently tries to do. The 5 Shea children have a mother living, but insane and in the Northampton hospital. The town is supporting in all 9 insane persons in hospital and almshouse, for one of whom her friends pay. Those in the almshouse seem to be well treated, but their condition could be improved. Superintendent, H. F. Randolph, here 3 years, salary \$425. The sanitary condition of the establishment is better than formerly, but not perfect.

WESTHAMPTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 563. *Val.*, 1884; \$256,023. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$292; cost of full support in families, \$156; of support in hospitals, \$59; net cost of out-door relief, \$77.

No almshouse; when visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 25, there were 3 paupers, all sane, fully supported, and an insane man partially supported. This is W. L., 51, discharged from Northampton hospital last year after being four months under treatment. He has since lived with Wm. E. Lyman in town, on the understanding that if his labor does not pay his board, the town will make up the deficiency. Thus far it has only been required to clothe him. He is not very troublesome, works willingly and well on the farm, but is not urged to do so. Of the three fully supported, none are insane, but one man feeble-minded.

WILLIAMSBURG. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,234. *Val.*, 1884, \$697,485. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,555; cost of full support in families, \$528; of support in hospitals, \$517; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

This town has no almshouse; the policy of the Overseers is to support the poor in their homes or among friends, when possible. Of the 5 paupers thus supported, when visited by B. A. Andrews, September 10, one, —, was insane. The town aids 16 persons, 11 of whom are children; and seems to treat all its poor liberally.

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WORTHINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 758. *Val.*, 1884, \$329,049. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,502; cost of full support in families, \$787; of support in hospitals, \$694; net cost of out-door relief, \$0.

No almshouse, and but 3 paupers fully supported, when visited by B. A. Andrews, September 9,—2 old people of 70, in town, and one in Pittsfield. No insane in town; three persons are supported in lunatic hospitals.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 317,830. *Val.*, 1884, \$288,196,455. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$227,129.

ACTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,797. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,264,216. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,007; cost of almshouse support, \$162; of support in hospitals, \$511; net cost of out-door relief, \$330.

The almshouse of Acton is about a mile and a half north-west of the village, near Nagog Pond; an old farmhouse built in 1788, but in good repair, and with a good farm of 120 acres; superintendent, Mr. Bemis, here one year; salary, \$250. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 16, there were but 4 inmates,—2 men, 2 women; the men over 75, and the women—one of whom, L. H., 59, is insane, and the other, S. H., 50, is weak-minded—are also past middle age. The insane woman occupies a large room upstairs, and is quiet. The house is well managed, and the sanitary conditions good.

ARLINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,100. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,868,898. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,727; cost of almshouse support, \$1,693; of support in hospitals, \$964; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,100.

The almshouse stands one mile from the Central Station on the road to Woburn Hill, and when visited by Dr. Prentiss, May 27, was found in good condition. The superintendent, W. Austin (here 6 years, salary \$600), being also highway surveyor and superintendent of the water works, was absent on that business, but soon returned. Six inmates were found, 2 men, 2 women and 2 children, M. H., 18, and J. H., 12; the latter was at school. Their mother is also an inmate. There is one insane woman, M. A. N., 46, who is quiet and under no restraint. The sanitary conditions are good; the farm small and unproductive. The garden is managed by a neighboring farmer, the superintendent being employed on the highway; occasionally highway laborers

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are boarded at the house. The superintendent's family are maintained at the almshouse as compensation for his services there, his salary being charged to the highway account.

ASHBY. *Pop.*, 1880, 914. *Val.*, 1884, \$471,035. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$546; cost of almshouse support, \$121; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$350.

The almshouse is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the centre of the town on a cross-road to West Townsend. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 16, there were 5 inmates,—3 men, 2 women,—none insane. I. B. Heywood, superintendent, here 2 years, salary \$350. All the inmates were old people, excepting a weak-minded hydrocephalic man. The house is in good condition and fairly well kept.

ASHLAND. *Pop.*, 1881, 2,394. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,404,717. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,366; cost of almshouse support, \$468; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$0.

The almshouse, said to be over one hundred years old, and well preserved, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ashland station. The rooms, as in most old houses, are inconveniently arranged, close, ill-ventilated, and have a musty odor. The attic has four furnished rooms, and a large unfurnished space, in the best part of the house. The condition of the sleeping-rooms is below the average. The two cells in the rear, on the first floor, are particularly unsatisfactory. One is used as a place of punishment for refractory inmates, the other is permanently occupied by an insane woman, E. A., 50. The bedsteads are of wood, with straw and feather beds, the bedding is partly old and not very clean; there is some trouble from vermin; whitewashing and cleaning are done once a year. The water-supply is from a spring through lead pipes; there is a well under the kitchen, but the water is bad, and not used for household purposes. Bathing facilities are meagre. One of the cells is used occasionally. No repairs have been made during the past year; the sanitary condition is unsatisfactory. The superintendent, H. A. Dearth, here since March 1, 1882, salary \$475, cultivates the farm of 115 acres, and sells milk, giving an income from the farm of \$1,500 last year. The farm is well kept and shows evidence of faithful service; in addition, last year, the superintendent performed \$80 worth of labor upon the highways. When visited by Dr. S. M. Crawford, September 19, there were 11 inmates, who all appeared contented and well clothed; their food was good; they have fresh meat or fish of some kind twice a day.

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There were 6 men and 5 women, and one of each sex is insane; the insane woman, above mentioned, is constantly secluded in her cell, which is in a very unsatisfactory condition. She was formerly at the Worcester hospital, but has been in the almshouse many years, and is often noisy and violent.

AYER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,881. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,131,737. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,597; cost of full support in families, \$855; of support in hospitals, \$350; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

This town has built a new almshouse, in 1884, on a farm of 57 acres, half a mile north of the village, on the road to Groton, for a cost of \$5,000,— a large, well-arranged, wooden building, with an ell, containing 8 sleeping-rooms in the second story and one for tramps down stairs. In the main house are also three rooms which may be occupied by inmates. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, November 13, there were 5 inmates, one man, 3 women and the infant son of one of the women. The man, G. H. N., 33, is insane, and was discharged from the Worcester hospital, Sept. 18, 1883. He does some work and is not restrained. Superintendent, Mr. Rounds, salary \$325.

BEDFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 931. *Val.*, 1884, \$742,662. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,455; cost of almshouse support, \$1,210; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of outdoor relief, \$250.

The town almshouse, built more than 100 years ago, but first occupied by the town in 1853, is on a road to Burlington, more than a mile north-east of Bedford village. It was formerly one of the worst in Middlesex County, but was repaired and enlarged 2 years ago, and is now in good average condition, and with fewer inmates than for several years past. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 19, it contained 7 inmates, 5 men and 2 women, one of the men, A. B. L., 77, being insane; one woman, A. B., 23, also insane, the other idiotic, and one man a deaf mute. When visited by Dr. Crawford, November 22, the insane man had died and there were but 6 inmates. The insane woman is active and does much housework. She is not restrained and takes some care of the idiotic woman. The superintendent, H. C. Scarlett, here 2 years, salary \$500, is a good farmer, and has done much to improve the farm of 175 acres; the condition of the house is also much improved, but not yet perfect.

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BELMONT. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,615. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,862,707. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,279; cost of full support in families, \$275; of support in hospitals, \$183; net cost of out-door relief, \$850.

No almshouse; all the paupers supported in town are boarded in private families selected by the Overseers. The burden of pauperism is light, there being only one person supported in town when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 15. This was a woman, B. C., 71, boarding in a family for \$2.50 per week, in congenial company and well cared for. No insane, except at hospitals.

BILLERICA. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,000. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,589,116. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,462; cost of almshouse support, \$1,863; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

The almshouse is nearly a mile from North Billerica, on the road to Lowell. It is a wooden farm-house, built over 100 years ago, with a later addition of one story, occupied by the old men. The house is comfortable in most respects, though not so well lighted or ventilated as a modern house would be, and is well kept by A. O. Dane, here for 6 years (salary \$600). When visited by Dr. Allen, June 10, there were 14 inmates, mostly old people, but including a girl of 14. Three men are insane, — E. E., 81, H. R., 50, and D. C., 40, — all at Worcester formerly; all quiet and not restrained. Five other men and 4 women were seen, several of them weak-minded. The sanitary conditions are good.

BOXBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 319. *Val.*, 1884, \$253,742. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$451; cost of full support in families, \$180; of support in hospitals, \$255; net cost of out-door relief, \$25.

No almshouse and very few paupers; when visited by F. B. Sanborn, October 11, only one being fully supported, a feeble-minded woman of 54, who boards in town at \$3 a week.

BURLINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 711. *Val.*, 1884, \$484,942. *Net cost of pauperism*, 1,044; cost of almshouse support, \$753; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

The almshouse is three-fourths of a mile south-west of the village, 4 miles from Bedford. It is new and fairly built; when visited by F. B. Sanborn was clean and orderly, the cellar clean and dry, the drainage good, but the well-water not very good. The farm of 40 acres is poor. Superintendent, J. A. Fuller (formerly almshouse keeper at Holden and elsewhere, salary \$300), takes care of the town roads, and his hired men board at the almshouse.

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Four inmates were found, — one blind man being away on a visit; 2 were children, boys (M. W. R., 11, and T. R., 8) here with their mother, who is weak-minded. There are no insane. Visited, July 16.

CAMBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 52,669. *Val.*, 1884, \$53,548,692. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$21,762; cost of almshouse support, \$14,378; of support in hospitals, \$7,512; net cost of out-door relief, \$7,000.

The city almshouse, built in 1852, is a large stone building, standing near the Arlington line, about a mile west of Cambridge station, on the Fitchburg Railroad. Its original cost was \$32,000, but it probably now represents an outlay of \$50,000. When first visited by F. B. Sanborn, twenty years ago, March 10, 1864, it contained nearly 80 inmates, few or none of whom were insane; but there were then 30 pupils in the truant school, some paupers and some under sentence. The population of Cambridge, in 1864, was about 28,000, or half the present number. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, May 23, 1884, the number of inmates was 125, including the paupers, young and old, sane and insane, one or two adults sentenced to the workhouse, and truants at the school. The insane were 20, of whom 8 were men and 12 women; and 15 of these were here at the last previous visitation, June 22, 1883. When again visited by Dr. Prentiss, Dec. 17, 1884, the number of inmates was 125, of the insane 27, several removals from the hospitals to the almshouse having taken place in November, and one of these patients, J. D., 25, having been sent back to the hospital as an unsuitable person for almshouse treatment. He left the hospital November 2, and was re-committed November 11. Most of the insane inmates, at Cambridge, occupy rooms in the upper part of the house; others are distributed about the building according to convenience. The sexes are well separated, but there are few single rooms, the house having been built upon the dormitory plan. The truant school occupies one wing; and the number of persons under sentence, Dec. 17, 1884, was 15; the number of children in the almshouse, was 31, including truants and an idiotic girl of 15. The number of children has not increased, therefore, in twenty years.

The farm is small, the principal industry being to work the quarry near by; the sanitary conditions are good and the general management satisfactory. Superintendent, W. E. Hough, here 8 years; salary, \$1,000. He has several times recommended a separate building for the insane on the city farm.

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CARLISLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 478. *Val.*, 1884, \$401,605. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$813; cost of almshouse support, \$624; of support in hospitals, \$112; net cost of out-door relief, \$75.

The almshouse is a new wooden building, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Bedford station, on the B. & L. Railroad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carlisle meeting-house, on the road to Billerica. The water supply and drainage are good. The farm, of 160 acres, is productive; the superintendent is G. W. Wilkins, here off and on for twenty years; salary, \$350. When visited, May 31, by F. B. Sanborn, 8 inmates were found; 3 men, 4 women, 1 boy,—C. S., 6, illegitimate, and here with his mother and grandmother. None were insane, but nearly all feeble-minded. A lodging room for tramps, who are very numerous here, is in the woodshed. The management is fairly good, and the house a great improvement on the old one which was torn down in 1881.

CHELMSFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,553. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,495,255. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,287; cost of almshouse support, \$877; of support in hospitals, \$899; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

The almshouse is one-half mile from the station, on the old turnpike road to Billerica,—formerly a tavern, but occupied by the town for ten or twelve years; a large, old fashioned, wooden house, with fourteen rooms,—and, when visited by Dr. Allen, June 10, with 7 inmates, 2 men, 4 women and a child. The superintendent is N. C. Bean, here four years; salary, \$350. One of the women, S. E. M., 60, is insane, formerly at Worcester, now quiet and harmless. Another woman, M. C., 34, is weak-minded, and the mother of the child (a girl of two years) born at the almshouse. The sexes here are not well separated, and the discipline is lax; the sanitary conditions and general management average.

CONCORD. *Pop.*, 1884, 3,500.* *Val.*, 1884, \$3,100,569. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,406; cost of almshouse support, \$1,357; of support in hospitals, \$458; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

The town almshouse built in 1827, but much improved in recent years, stands on a farm of 50 acres just south of the village on the Lincoln road. When visited, May 16 and December 23, by F. B. Sanborn, there were 6 inmates, 3 men and 3 women, all over 50, 3 of them over 80. None are called insane; one man and one woman are feeble-minded. Two women, sisters, and another woman are

* Besides the State Prison convicts.

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supported in the hospitals. The superintendent is Mr. Maker, here since April 1; salary, \$350. The rooms are large, several of them unoccupied; the sanitary conditions good. The management has changed frequently of late years; at present it is good.

DRACUT. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,595. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,198,519. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,160; cost of almshouse support, \$781; of support in hospitals, \$174; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

The almshouse is about a mile from Lowell, and half a mile from the centre of Dracut, on a farm of 100 acres. The main house is over 100 years old, but a two-story ell was built some 50 years ago, the chambers in which are too small for sleeping-rooms. The sanitary condition is fairly good. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 9, there were 5 inmates, — 3 men, 2 women, all above 55; one woman, H. L. P., 58, is insane; she was formerly at Worcester; now quiet and demented. The sanitary conditions and management were average.

DUNSTABLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 453. *Val.*, 1884, \$298,446. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$561; cost of full support in families, \$104; of support in hospitals, \$392; net cost of out-door relief, \$60.

This town has no almshouse and but one pauper fully supported, when visited by Dr. Allen, Sept. 25, — a woman, boarded in Vermont for \$2 a week. There are 2 insane persons in hospitals, but none in town.

EVERETT. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,159. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,950,150. *Net cost of pauperism*, 4,179; cost of full support in families, \$1,192; of support in hospitals, \$1,379; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,600.

No almshouse; though in addition to the aid given to paupers in their own homes, a large house has been hired by the Overseers, and several families are supported there. There are no insane in town and only one pauper in a private family at \$3 a week. Out-door relief in this town seems to be excessive.

FRAMINGHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 6,235. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,738,130. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,655; of almshouse support, \$744; of support in hospitals, \$531; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The town almshouse, built in 1842, a large wooden building, stands on a farm of 80 acres, near Basin No. 3 of the Boston Water Works, and about 2 miles from Framingham Centre. The farm is productive, chiefly from milk, and several of the inmates

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work on it. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, July 16, there were 9 inmates, — 6 men and 3 women; one man, J. B., 53, is insane, and one woman idiotic. The insane man gives no trouble and is well cared for. Superintendent, Mr. Austin, here since April; salary, \$450; a good manager and likely to improve the condition of the house, which is inconvenient and needing some repairs, although abounding in room.

GROTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,862. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,689,480. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,167; cost of almshouse support, \$826; of support in hospitals, \$180; net cost of out-door relief, \$160.

The almshouse is mostly new, and has a new hospital wing for the sick; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the station toward West Groton, with a large farm, — over 200 acres of good land, well cultivated, the whole valued at \$10,000, or \$1,200 for each inmate. L. A. Smith has been superintendent 6 years; salary, \$450, — a good manager. There were 7 inmates Sept. 12, when visited by Dr. Allen, — 4 men, 3 women. Two men and one woman are insane, — G. K., 70, F. P., 29, and E. S. 64. The latter is quiet and harmless; F. P. is constantly secluded, very filthy and much worse than formerly. A large part of this almshouse is unoccupied, the water supply and drainage are good and the place well managed.

HOLLISTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,098; *Val.*, 1884, \$1,732,317. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,819; cost of almshouse support, \$1,370; of support in hospitals, \$789; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The almshouse was built before Ashland was set off and is now within that town, so that Holliston pays Ashland about \$100 a year in taxes on the almshouse property. The house, built in 1839, is of two stories, with a one-story ell, the whole built of wood, well-furnished, with comfortable rooms, half of them single and half double. The water supply and drainage are good; the sanitary conditions generally what they should be. The farm of 100 acres produces milk, etc., sufficient to pay half the cost of the almshouse. Superintendent, D. A. Handy; here 12 years, salary, \$450, — a good manager. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 24, there were 9 inmates, but only 8, 5 men and 3 women, were paupers. The other, F. P., 68, is insane, but not troublesome, and pays his board here. Two other insane men, J. B. F., 78, and A. F. 30, live in summer in a detached building near the barn, but will have a room in the attic this winter. An insane woman, L. S., 78, was found washing clothes. All are well cared for, well clothed and well-fed.

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HOPKINTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,601. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,207,738. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,309; cost of almshouse support, \$1,595; of support in hospitals, \$849; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,900.

The almshouse is a mile east of the Southville station, 4 miles north from Hopkinton centre. It is an old house,—the newest part, the main building of brick, being more than forty years old; the ell, of wood, belonged to the farmhouse that stood on the site of this, and is now very much out of repair. The whole establishment needs improvement. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 24, there were 23 inmates, — 11 men, 5 women, 4 boys and 3 girls; a large number for a town of this population. One man, B. F., 68, and 2 women, J. S., 76, and M. S., 61, are insane, and one of the insane women is blind. Two of the other inmates are epileptic and 2 are feeble-minded; and of the 7 children, 2 or 3 are not very bright. The oldest is a boy of 12, the youngest a girl of 4 months, daughter of an epileptic woman now here. The insane are well cared for, considering the condition of the building; the food of the inmates is sufficient, the furniture and bedding needs renewing; the sanitary conditions are reasonably good. The superintendent is I. D. Packard, here 9 years, salary \$450. There is a farm of 100 acres from which \$600 worth of milk is sold.

HUDSON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,739. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,028,778. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,304; cost of almshouse support, \$2,108; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The almshouse, originally built for Marlborough, a large, old, wooden structure much out of repair and scantily furnished, stands in the eastern part of Hudson, on a road from Rock Bottom to Sudbury. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, July 16, there were 10 inmates,—2 men, 4 women and 4 children,—D. K., 8, T. K., 5 (boys), M. K., 9, and M. K., 3 (girls), here with their mother, M. K., 37, who is insane at times. The house is out of repair, and the inmates' rooms untidy. Superintendent, R. D. Newcomb, here two years, salary \$475. The drainage is good, and the water supply abundant, but of poor quality. The whole condition and management of the almshouse is unsatisfactory.

LEXINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,460. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,581,867. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,010; cost of almshouse support, \$1,582; of support in hospitals, \$176; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The almshouse stands a mile northwest of the village, on a by-road to Burlington,—an old, wooden farmhouse in good repair

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and well managed by the superintendent, Mr. White. salary \$500, here since April 1. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 19, there were 10 inmates,— 4 men, 1 woman, 4 boys and 1 girl. The girl and 3 of the boys are of the same family, and the other boy is their half-brother. The woman, J. H., 54, is insane, but quiet and allowed much liberty. Three of the children were at school. One man is weak-minded, another paralyzed and entirely helpless. The sanitary conditions are good.

LINCOLN. *Pop.*, 1880, 907. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,105,877. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$800; cost of full support in families, \$356; of support in hospitals, \$375; net cost of out-door relief, \$75.

No almshouse, all the poor and tramps being supported by contract with Daniel H. Sherman at \$700 a year; he has done this for the past nine years, giving general satisfaction. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 26, there was but one pauper, supported at his house in South Lincoln, 2 miles from the centre of the town. Two insane paupers are supported in the Worcester hospital, also under this contract.

LITTLETON. *Pop.*, 1880, 994. *Val.*, 1884, \$773,805; *Net cost of pauperism*, \$425; cost of almshouse support, \$43; of support in hospitals, \$152; net cost of out-door relief, \$230.

The almshouse stands on the Groton road, nearly a mile from the village of Littleton; it is in good repair and both the house, and the farm of 120 acres, are well managed by the superintendent, J. H. Bradley, here five and a half years, salary \$300. The water supply is good, and the drainage satisfactory. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, October 11, there was but one inmate, L. G., 38, an insane woman, who is entirely demented, spending her time in her room, which has barred windows, and a door locked at night. It is scantily furnished, but clean; she is comfortably clothed and well cared for; has been here since 1875, when she was discharged from the Worcester hospital. There have been no other inmates for two years past. The farm is large and productive, chiefly from the sale of milk.

LOWELL. *Pop.*, 1880, 59,475. *Val.*, \$51,170,095. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$42,492; cost of almshouse support, \$17,730; of support in hospitals, \$9,950; net cost of out-door relief, \$12,000.

The city almshouse has been doubled in size within the last two years; notwithstanding which, it is nearly as much crowded as

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ever. It stands on the Chelmsford road, two miles south of the city, and has been visited during the year by Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Allen, F. B. Sanborn, the Charitable Committee of the Legislature and other persons representing the State, at different times and repeatedly.

Of course, the number of inmates has varied at each of the 8 or 10 visits made by the visitors of the Board, but has seldom been less in the whole establishment (including almshouse, workhouse, insane asylum and reform school) than 368, which was the number found July 21, when visited by Dr. Allen and F. B. Sanborn together. At that time 75 were insane persons (23 men, 52 women); 79 were schoolboys, about 45 of whom were sentenced to the city reformatory, and there were 65 younger children, boys and girls, — making the whole number of children in the establishment 143. This number has varied, but has always been twice as great as the number of children in any other city almshouse in Massachusetts. At least a third part of these children are kept in the Lowell almshouse contrary to law, and all of them are crowded together in a manner not found in any State establishment.

The insane asylum building, for which the city authorities last year sought to obtain the privileges of a hospital, was completed Oct. 1, 1883, and has been occupied ever since with a large number of insane persons, many of whom were removed from the State hospitals.

From Oct. 1, 1883, to Dec. 26, 1884, 117 different persons were admitted to this asylum, — of whom 76 remained Dec. 26, 1884. In all, 12 of this number died in 15 months, — the average age at death being less than 58 years. On the 21st of November, when visited by Dr. Allen, there appear to have been 82 insane persons, not all of them in the asylum building, of whom 30 were men, and 52 women, besides 3 women reported insane by the overseers, who do not appear on Dr. Allen's list. Concerning the management and discipline of these persons, Dr. Allen makes the following remarks: "The deaths from Oct. 1, 1883, to Oct. 1, 1884, were 7 (3 men and 4 women), out of a total number of patients during that time of about 105, and an average number of 75. The number of women present (54) is nearly double that of the men. Three insane women have to be confined in their rooms most of the time, and another occasionally. The hands of a few patients are confined temporarily (a day or two answers), the body being left free. The matron has found but little difficulty in governing them. In but two or three instances have they struck her, and seldom abuse one

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another. Sometimes they are noisy and troublesome, screaming and shouting, but not long at a time. There have been no attempts at suicide or serious abuse. Last year the men had one-half of the asylum; there were only about 20 of them, and above 50 women. Objections were made to this plan, that the sexes were too near together and that the men were too far from their work. It was not thought advisable to fill up the men's part of the asylum with other male paupers and workers on the farm, so a change was made. One story in the north wing of the new almshouse building, formerly occupied in part by the sick and debilitated women, is now occupied by the insane men, about 20 in all. The sick and sentenced women have been transferred to the Asylum, filling it up, almost. This change is considered a great improvement. The men are not violently insane, scarcely one is troublesome or needs much looking after; they have now more freedom and do more work. Several have improved mentally during the year, and have better health, and one has been discharged as cured. Col. Pinder, the superintendent, says he can now care for all the inmates better. Everything is more convenient and the men and women like the change."

When last visited by F. B. Sanborn, December 26, there were 76 insane inmates, 58 sentenced persons (adults), 41 sentenced boys, and 100 other children; the whole number being 420. The insane women (51) and about 30 sentenced women then occupied the Asylum building, together with the sick pauper women, who were in a hospital room formerly occupied by the insane men. This is a better arrangement for the *almshouse*, but destroys the usefulness of the Asylum as a separate building for the insane. The mixture of so many sorts here has always been objectionable.

At the present time the sane and insane almshouse inmates are mingled together in the new buildings almost as much as they were before the Asylum was opened; the restraint and seclusion of the insane women are greater than in most hospitals, and though the almshouse is visited (not daily) by the city physician, the general care of the insane seems not to be under medical direction. The superintendent, Albert Pinder, here two years, salary \$1,500, and his wife, the matron, are kindly and efficient officers who are acquiring experience in the care of the insane, but who need constant medical advice, especially in regard to cases of recent insanity, which are too often received and even retained here. The number of attendants on the insane is too small, and

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they might be more systematically employed. The cost of their support is not fully determined, but will exceed \$1.30 a week, when the account is accurately made up. At present, December 26, there are charges of fraud, etc., against the Overseers, but not against the superintendent, undergoing investigation.

MALDEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 12,017. *Val.*, 1884, \$11,868,187. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$9,750; cost of almshouse support, \$4,218; of support in hospitals, \$1,753; net cost of out-door relief, \$5,000.

The almshouse, built in 1870, stands near the Melrose line on Forest St.; it includes a two-storied main building with spacious attic, an ell nearly as large, and beyond it a smaller building of six rooms, formerly the pest-house. North of the ell is a one-story building containing the wash-room, lock-up and men's bathroom; and to the south is a similar building used as a day room by men. The situation is high, dry and wholesome, with a pleasant grove on either side. The rooms for the poor are large and high, with iron bedsteads, good beds and bedding, very clean, and heated by steam. It is well conducted by the present superintendent, G. W. Stiles, who receives \$450. He is the younger brother of Granville Stiles of the Lynn almshouse, and of Charles Stiles, superintendent at the Hillsborough almshouse in Wilton, N. H.; his father, also, was many years in charge of the Lynn almshouse. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 18, the inmates numbered 23 (including 2 who belong to Melrose and 4 partially supported), — 8 men, 6 women, 5 boys and 4 girls. One man is insane, C. B., 55, who is trusted to drive the team and can do some light work. The 9 children are: A. D., 10, D. M., 11, W. M., 5 (sisters), J. G. M., 14, R. N., 15, J. N., 12, M. N., 7, Margaret N., 2 (sent here by their father when his wife was committed to jail on a charge of adultery preferred by him, he paying \$4 a week towards their support), and C. K., 9, committed as a neglected child, his father being mostly in the house of correction. Six of these children attend the public schools regularly, but they should not all remain in this almshouse. The management here is excellent and the sanitary conditions good. The farm is small; six acres.

MARLBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 10,127. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,190,975. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,996; cost of almshouse support, \$1,623; of support in hospitals, \$1,418; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

The almshouse, a large wooden building, enlarged 4 years ago, is on the Boston road, a mile east of the Old Colony Railroad Sta-

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tion, on a farm of 80 acres; contains 17 sleeping-rooms in the main house, beside those in the ell and attics; rooms and beds seem well kept and clean, but there is no sufficient separation of the sexes. The house is imperfectly heated by stoves; the cellar is dry and ample, but the other sanitary conditions are not perfect. The Superintendent, J. Hayes (salary \$500), has had long experience in almshouses, and his management is good. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 29, there were 22 inmates, 14 men, 4 women, 4 girls; all well clothed and well fed. Three men are insane, D. F., 45, his cousin, E. F., 62, and W. M. S., 62; none of these had been in hospitals; they were quiet and not restrained. Of the four children, J. G., 4, is not bright (her mother, a Sherborn convict,); A. S., 1, an illegitimate child born here, and M. I., 2, here with her mother. The insane are well treated, and the whole establishment is much better than a few years since.

MAYNARD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,291. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,834,223. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,769; cost of full support in families, \$535; of support in hospitals, \$906; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse; the poor are aided in their own homes or boarded in private families. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 16, the number fully supported in town was half a dozen, none of whom were reported as insane.

MEDFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 7,573. *Val.*, 1884, \$8,182,852. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,216; cost of almshouse support, \$2,221; of support in hospitals, \$1,856; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,200.

The almshouse, which was burnt in 1883, has been rebuilt on the same farm of 30 acres, a mile from West Medford, on the road to Winchester, at a cost of less than \$4,000,—a brick house, with ample room for the usual inmates, and new furnished, so far as occupied. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, May 27, there were 6 inmates, 5 men and 1 woman, the latter, B. H., 67, insane and infirm, but well cared for. The superintendent is Andrew Govan, here eight years, salary \$500. His management is good, but the weekly cost is high; last year \$6 a week, at least.

MELROSE. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,560. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,469,938. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,132; cost of full support in families, \$1,443; of support in hospitals, \$1,484; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,200.

No almshouse; the poor are boarded in good families and well cared for. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 18, there

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were 5 boarding in town, at \$3 a week, 3 men, 2 women; 2 men in the Malden almshouse, and 1 woman boarded in Saugus. None were insane.

NATICK. *Pop.*, 1880, 8,479. *Val.*, 1884., \$4,675,875. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$9,024; cost of almshouse support, \$2,499; of support in hospitals, \$1,648; net cost of out-door relief, \$5,000.

The almshouse stands on South Main Street, and was built some fifteen years ago, in place of an old but larger house, a mile or so from the station. When visited, June 19, by Dr. H. C. Prentiss, there were 6 inmates,—3 men, 1 woman and 2 children, a boy, F. K., 8, and a girl, S. K., 6, whose mother is in Sherborn. They are bright children, and attend school. A man, F. W. G., 19, is insane (epileptic), and in his worst periods is confined in a cage, partitioned off from his bed-room. H. F., 41, a woman, is insane, at times excitable, but well and able to work. J. B., 24, a former inmate of Worcester hospital, is working here for his board, and his mental condition is improving. The superintendent is Elmer Holmes, salary \$550, here since April, 1883. Farm produce is sold to the value of \$1,600 or \$1,800 a year. The management is good. There is an abundance of good water, and the sanitary conditions are excellent.

NEWTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 16,995. *Val.*, 1884, \$27,814,561. *Net cost of pauperism* \$14,275; cost of almshouse support, \$4,501; of support in hospitals, \$2,141; net cost of out-door relief, \$7,500.

The city almshouse is on Beacon Street, two miles from the West Newton station; it has been enlarged since 1882, at a cost of \$4,000; steam heating being introduced also for \$700. The sleeping-rooms for paupers are 30, not counting a large attic dormitory, unoccupied; and 50 paupers could live here comfortably. The usual number is 30, and 29 were present, June 17, when visited by Dr. Prentiss,—13 women, 12 men and 4 boys. Two women are insane, A. B., 41, brought from the Worcester hospital in 1882, ordinarily quiet, and M. F., 41, completely demented and kept in her room usually, with a doll for a companion. They are well fed and well treated, as all the inmates are, having beef or fish every day in the week and tea with milk once or twice a day. The water supply and drainage are good, and the whole place well managed by the superintendent, N. D. Moody, here six years, salary \$600.

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NORTH READING. *Pop.*, 1880, 900. *Val.*, 1884, \$507,952. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,309; cost of almshouse support, \$571; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

The almshouse, a 2½-storied wooden building with an ell, stands ¾ of a mile from the station on the Salem and Lowell Railroad. The rooms in the ell are used by the inmates, each sex having a sitting-room with sleeping-rooms off from it, and a heavy oaken door, locked at night, separating them. The bedding is abundant, the rooms clean, and the sanitary conditions good. The farm is 100 acres. Cyrus Ayer, superintendent, here 2 years, salary \$350, is a good manager. When visited by B. A. Andrews, Oct. 16, 1884, there were 7 inmates, 2 men, 5 women, — one of the latter, E. A. B., 39, is insane, but not troublesome, and 3 weak-minded. All were well-clothed, and their food was ample and of good quality.

PEPPERELL. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,348. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,510,490. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,463; cost of almshouse support, \$1,311; of support in hospitals, \$78; net cost of out-door relief, \$50.

The almshouse is a large wooden building, a mile west of the village, on the road to Townsend. The farm of 70 acres is good land; the house, built in 1789, contains 20 rooms, and those on the lower floor are used for the sick and the aged. The superintendent is Milo Robbins, here 15 years, salary \$375. When visited by Dr. Allen, September 12, there were 13 inmates, 4 men, 7 women and 2 children, — both illegitimate and here with their mothers, — M. F. H., 6 (colored), and V. S., 7. Both attend school. Four are insane, all women, F. N., 41, formerly at Worcester, as was also L. O., 61; B. W., 60, deaf and dumb, rather troublesome, and P. W., 86. The inmates are mostly very old; one, J. G. F., 71, is deaf and dumb and seriously ill. None can do much work. The management is kindly, but the house is inconvenient and overcrowded at times.

READING. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,181. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,370,768. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,747; cost of almshouse support, \$957; of support in hospitals, \$737; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The Reading almshouse, a 2½-story wooden building with ell, in good repair, is a mile from the village on the road to North Reading. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 16, the house was found clean and well kept, and the sanitary conditions good. No

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special arrangements existed for separating the sexes, but the condition of things was satisfactory. There were then present 11 inmates, — 4 men, 7 women; of these 4 were insane, C. O'K., 75, gives no special trouble; H. W., 69, much in the open air; J. W., 84, quiet but filthy. All these are women; an insane man, J. H., 41, works on the farm, and all are well cared for, and apparently contented. Superintendent, George Beasley, here 14 years, salary \$450. His management is good.

SHERBORN. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,401. *Val.*, 1884, \$806,560. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,409; cost of almshouse support, \$579; of support in hospitals, \$200; net cost of out-door relief, \$550.

The almshouse, built in 1794, is in good repair, the buildings are well kept, and the sanitary conditions generally good, but there are no good bathing facilities. Rooms are comfortable for so old a house, clean and well kept. When visited by Dr. Crawford, September 19, there were 6 inmates, 3 men and 3 women; one woman, S. R., 66, is insane, formerly at Worcester, and though harmless, troublesome, and spends her time chiefly in her own room. Another woman is imbecile. Superintendent, E. G. Whittemore, here 11 years, salary \$350. His management is generally good.

SHIRLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,365. *Val.*, 1884, \$713,430. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,101; cost of full support in families, \$484; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

No almshouse, the old one having been sold because it was thought better and cheaper to board the poor in families. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 16, there were but 4 fully supported, 3 men and one woman, all at \$2 a week, and in different families. One of them boards with relatives in Westminster. All are about 70, or upward. None are insane.

SOMERVILLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 24,933. *Val.*, 1884, \$24,331,100. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$14,010; cost of full support in families, \$3,012; of support in hospitals, \$4,108; net cost of out-door relief, \$7,000.

This city has never maintained an almshouse, but the Overseers have for several years recommended one. The insane are kept in the hospitals, except one, who boards in the city; the truants are sent to the Lowell Reformatory, and the adult poor are occasionally

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kept in almshouses elsewhere. The number boarded in families is about 20, but it is difficult to find good places for them all in Somerville.

STONEHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,890. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,065,495. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,047; cost of almshouse support, \$2,440; of support in hospitals, \$145; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,400.

The town almshouse, built in 1852, since enlarged, and kept in excellent repair, stands on the Wakefield road, half a mile from Farm Hill station. Steam heating has lately been introduced, so that each room is now warmed, and the inmates are brought together only at meal times. This makes the absence of a complete separation of the sexes less important; but this is a defect of an otherwise excellent almshouse. The bathing facilities are also inadequate. But with these exceptions, it is one of the best establishments in the State. Superintendent, G. R. Weaver, here 2 years; salary, \$350. When visited by B. A. Andrews, October 18, there were 19 inmates, — 11 men, 8 women, — none of whom are insane, but 4 weak-minded. Nearly all are upwards of 60 and few can do much work. The sanitary conditions are good.

STOW. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,045. *Val.*, 1884, \$980,206. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$725; cost of almshouse support, \$318; of support in hospitals, \$340; net cost of out-door relief, \$50.

The almshouse, built in 1764, is a large farm-house with few rooms and little furniture, standing 2 miles south of Maynard, near Stow Common. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 16, it contained but one inmate, a man of 74, who was carrying in wood to build the fire for supper. The farm of 130 acres is carried on by the superintendent, Mr. Grenier (here since April; salary, \$350); it produces \$800 a year, chiefly from milk and live stock, and pays the cost of everything except the superintendent's salary. No insane supported in town; the almshouse management good.

SUDBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,178. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,035,890. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,271; cost of almshouse support, \$1,489; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

The almshouse stands a mile west of the village near the North Sudbury station, on a large farm (156 acres), well cultivated. It was built within 20 years, in place of the old almshouse which was burned, — a two-story wooden building, with sleeping-rooms of dif-

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ferent sizes, mostly in the second story, and a detached wooden building in the rear where tramps are lodged, and which is generally in untidy condition. The water supply, drainage, etc., are good, and the inmates kindly treated by the superintendent, William Austin, here 2 years; salary, \$420. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 26, there were 7 inmates, — 4 men, 3 women, — none insane, but 3 weak-minded. The general management is good.

TEWKSBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,179. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,124,033. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$225 (profit); cost of almshouse support (profit), \$1,118; of support in hospitals, \$280; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

The almshouse, built in 1804, is within half a mile of North Tewksbury, and when visited by Dr. Allen, June 7, contained 5 inmates, — 3 men, 2 women, — 2 of whom were insane. It is a large, square wooden building of 2 stories, with an ell, in good repair and well kept, on a farm of 80 acres, where milk is the chief product. Superintendent, James Marsh, here 4 years; salary, \$600. An insane man, O. C., 35, is demented from epilepsy; an insane woman, M. N. 30, formerly at the Danvers hospital, is excitable and sometimes noisy. Both are well treated.

TOWNSEND. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,967. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,000,000. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$779; cost of almshouse support, \$650; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

The almshouse is a mile from the New Hampshire line and the same distance from the West Townsend station, a two-story wooden building with a long ell, in good repair and with more room than the present inmates require. Superintendent, H. Willard, here one year; salary, \$350. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 16, there were but 4 inmates, — one man, two women and an idiotic girl of 8, who was there with her mother. None were insane; all well treated. The sanitary conditions quite good.

TYNGSBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 631. *Val.*, 1884, \$322,405. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$250; net cost of out-door relief, \$250.

The almshouse is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tyngsborough station, on the road to Lowell, — a two-story wooden house, very old, with a long ell, in one end of which, beyond the wood-shed, is a room fitted up for an insane man, which was occupied when visited by Dr. Allen, June 11, by S. W. P., 62, who has been insane nearly 40 years, and kept in this room for more than 30 years. He was violent as

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long as he had the use of his limbs, and very filthy. His room is an old-fashioned "cage," and when visited by Dr. Allen, and by other visitors of the Board in previous years, has generally been found in bad condition, as if neglected. The other 5 inmates were all men, 2 of them weak-minded, and all seemed to be in good condition.

WAKEFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,547. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,541,772. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,999; cost of almshouse support \$1,673; of support in hospitals, \$981; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,900.

The Wakefield almshouse stands a mile east of Wakefield Junction in the east ward; a wooden main building of 2½ stories, with a two-story ell. The inmates' rooms are large, well-arranged and well-kept; the sleeping-rooms in particular, though plainly furnished, are very neat and comfortable, each heated by a stove, with a substantial bedstead and an abundance of clean bedding. The sanitary condition of the premises is excellent, radical improvements having been lately made. There is no special provision for the separation of the sexes, but with the inmates found there, no evil is apparent. G. E. Donald is superintendent, here since April 1, 1882, salary \$450. The Visitor, B. A. Andrews, says, November 15, "Under its present management this compares favorably with any almshouse I have yet visited." He found 12 inmates, — 3 men, 5 women, 4 children, none of whom are insane, but 2 weak-minded. The children are 2 boys and 2 girls, — 3 of one family, here with their mother, and the other with his mother. The inmates were all comfortably clothed; their food is excellent and abundant.

WALTHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 11,712. *Val.*, 1884, \$10,391,660. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$9,169; cost of almshouse support, \$2,780; of support in hospitals, \$2,363; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,500.

The city almshouse, a wooden building of 2½ stories with an ell, is in the western part of the village three-quarters of a mile from the station. It was not built for an almshouse, nor well-arranged. For want of space several inmates occupy the same room; the ventilation is poor, but the rooms are generally well-kept and clean. The sexes are well separated, meeting only at meal times. The house is heated by steam; the bathing facilities are good, and the sanitary conditions quite satisfactory. The superintendent, H. H. Bumford, here 2 years, salary \$720, seems a good manager. The inmates are well-fed and clothed; the policy of the town towards its poor being very liberal. When visited by B. A. Andrews,

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October 15, 19 inmates were present, — 8 men, 8 women, a boy of 17, weak minded, a boy, T. D., 4, and a girl, M. D., 5. Two women are insane, C. M., 80, very quiet, and in her room most of the time, and C. M., 43, well, and a good worker. Two others, B. L., 80, and M. S., 67, are demented and feeble, remaining in bed. The inmates generally are old, and do but little work, and some of them are feeble minded.

WATERTOWN. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,426. *Val.*, 1884, \$7,057,100. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,250; cost of almshouse support, \$2,606; of support in hospitals, \$732; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,750.

The town almshouse is on Orchard Street, half a mile from the railroad station; an old two-story building, small and ill-arranged, but in decent repair. There are but few sleeping-rooms for the inmates, who, when visited July 9, by B. A. Andrews, were 13. Two are reported insane, and 2 are feeble-minded. The insane are both women, — E. S., 54, and C. S., 67, — the latter feeble, and both demented. There were 5 other women and 7 men mostly old persons. The superintendent is Z. Boody, here 15 years, salary \$500. The sanitary conditions were good; the cellar clean and dry. The farm is small (32 acres), and but a small portion tilled.

WAYLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,962. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,168,866. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,018; cost of almshouse support, \$639; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The Wayland almshouse, 3 miles from Coehituate, on a by-road leading to Sudbury, is a very old, two-story wooden building, on which few repairs are made, since the town may provide a new house next year. A new barn, costing \$1,500, has been built the past year. The location is good, spring water abundant, and there is a farm of 100 acres, of which little is cultivated, the chief product being milk. The house does not look so badly without as within; where the decayed floor timbers are propped up, and the walls admit the wind and rain, making it difficult to heat the rooms, — one of which is without windows. A few rods north, in a small building, partly used as a hen house — a room has been arranged for an insane woman, A. M., 22. It is well-warmed, and has a fixed bed, barred windows, and a door opening into a yard 15 feet square, fenced in and floored, — a better room than any in the almshouse. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 24, 5 inmates were found, 3 men and 2 women. Two were insane. The

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above-named woman, brought here in 1876 from Worcester hospital and kept since in her room, is destructive and filthy, but receives good care and is well-fed. A man, C. T., 63, is demented, but quiet and gives no trouble. Mr. C. H. Jackman, here since April, 1883, salary \$500, manages as well as circumstances permit. He has no help, except from the paupers, and little of that indoors. The town boards, with his mother in Cambridge, a blind man 18 years old.

WESTFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,147. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,021,577. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,278; cost of almshouse support, \$123; of support in hospitals, \$619; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

The almshouse, a mile east of Forge Village, on the road to Graniteville, in sight of the Stony Brook Railroad, is an old brick house with a wooden ell, built in 1837, with a farm of 125 acres. The superintendent, H. D. Pierce, here 5 years, salary \$550, seems well adapted to the place. When visited June 21, by Dr. Allen, there were 10 inmates,—4 men, 3 women and 3 children. The latter are here with their mother. None are insane. The sanitary condition is good.

WESTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,448. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,871,850. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,076; cost of almshouse support, \$753; of support in lunatic hospitals, \$189; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,100.

The almshouse, built in 1861, stands on a farm of 90 acres, on the north side of the Fitchburg Railroad, not far from the Methodist church, a fairly built wooden house, with more rooms than are occupied by the inmates. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 26, there were 6 inmates,—2 men, 2 women and 2 boys, brothers, R. H. P., 10, and H. P., 8. None are insane; but one man is idiotic, who does much work on the farm, while one of the women does much housework. The water supply and drainage are good. The superintendent is David Peirce, here 2 years, and before that in the Wayland almshouse; salary, \$225. The farm is well managed, and the house fairly well.

WILMINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 933. *Val.*, 1884, \$569,364. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$945; cost of almshouse support, \$774; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The almshouse, built in 1857, stands 1½ miles west of the village on the Woburn road, with a farm of a hundred acres,—a

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large wooden house of 2 stories. The superintendent, J. C. Parker, here one year, salary \$300, takes charge of the highways also, as a part of his duty. When visited by Dr. Allen, August 21, there were 5 inmates, including 3 generations of one family, — the grandparents and mother of a girl of 13, who was there with them. The fifth inmate is a paralyzed man, who is feeble-minded; but there are no insane. The house is not very well kept, and has suffered, as many do, from frequent changes of superintendent.

WINCHESTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,802. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,751,716. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,021; cost of full support in families, \$879; of support in hospitals, \$536; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,600.

No almshouse, its poor being aided at their own homes or boarded in other families, in Winchester or elsewhere. When visited by B. A. Andrews, November 1, there were 7 persons fully supported, — one of whom, a woman, is epileptic and costs \$2.50 a week.

WOBURN. *Pop.*, 1880, 10,931. *Val.*, 1884, \$7,922,875. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$9,245; cost of almshouse support, \$2,907; of support in hospitals, \$1,173; net cost of out-door relief, \$5,200.

The almshouse, built before 1850, but somewhat enlarged since, stands about a mile north of the village, a wooden house with a brick basement, which contains cells for insane inmates, and has been until lately very foul from obstructed drainage. The new superintendent, N. W. Brown, formerly an officer at the State Reform School (salary \$500), has remedied all this, and made other improvements in the sanitary condition of the building; but it has faults of construction not so easily remedied. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, November 19, there were 36 inmates, — 18 men, 12 women, 6 children. Nine were insane, 4 men and 5 women — four of whom had been in lunatic hospitals; 3 women, — A. M., 55, J. A., 51, E. H., 55, — and one man, G. T. M., 45. The other 8 men and 2 women are filthy or troublesome cases. None were secluded, being quiet and harmless. One man, W. H. W., 32, bordering between insanity and idiocy, is sometimes violent and kept in a basement cell. The children are, E. V. D., 11, and E. D., 10 (brother and sister), here with their grandmother; M. A., 11, a girl, has both mother and grandmother here; B. J. S., 3 (a boy), and E. M. S., 1 (a girl), whose mother is here; and J. J. H., 13. Four of them attend school. Several of the inmates are idiotic; one dwarfed, also.

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The management is good and some parts of the house very comfortable for the inmates. The rooms for the insane men in the basement are objectionable; and though the rooms for the insane women are better, yet no more patients should be taken from the hospitals, until the house has been improved.

NANTUCKET COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,727. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,683,014. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,873.

NANTUCKET. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,727. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,683,014. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,873; cost of almshouse support, \$2,960; of support in hospitals, \$967; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

The town almshouse is a large, two-story wooden building, with brick basement, on Orange Street, half a mile from the centre of the town. It has been occupied since 1845, and contains 40 sleeping-rooms, a chapel, dining-rooms for each of the sexes, etc. The superintendent (E. G. Coffin, here 3 years, salary \$300), has his rooms between those of the different sexes, so that they are completely separated. The dormitories are scantily furnished and ill-ventilated. The sanitary conditions are bad, the drainage and privy arrangements being offensive in summer. The management of the house and premises could be much improved. When visited by Dr. Hitchcock and F. B. Sanborn, August 7, there were 35 inmates, — 14 men, 14 women, and 7 children, — 2 boys, H. W. L., 10, a colored epileptic idiot, and L. A. P., 8 months, born here; 5 girls, A. G. F., 13 months, M. D., 7, S. H., 9, L. H., 7, C. H., 13 months (sisters); all these children, except the idiotic boy, are here with their mothers. He was found loosely fastened by a rope, in his room, is crippled, and has frequent epileptic fits. One of the men, J. M., 44, is idiotic and several are feeble minded. P. C., 73, a colored woman, committed a homicide some years ago, and has been a public charge ever since, — she should, perhaps, be classed as insane. There are two other insane women, N. D., 81, and L. M. B., 36, who was formerly at Taunton, and an insane man, C. C., 58. All were kindly cared for, as were the other inmates, — but there was evident lack of efficiency in the management. Dr. Hitchcock had found the privies in bad condition when he visited the almshouse in 1883.

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NORFOLK COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 96,507. *Val.*, 1884, \$96,581,068. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$102,040.

BELLINGHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,223. *Val.*, 1884, \$568,218. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,360; cost of almshouse support, \$647; of support in hospitals, \$366; net cost of out-door relief, \$350.

The almshouse is in the north-west part of the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Caryville Station on the New York and New England Railroad,—an old farmhouse with an ell, and a small wing in which are two rooms for the insane. It is in good repair, well warmed and cleanly kept. The inmates, when visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 20, were 13 in number,—4 men, 8 women and a boy of 15. One woman, C. H., 79, is insane, and was at Worcester, but has been in this almshouse 6 years. She now occupies by turns both the rooms above-mentioned,—they are sheathed instead of plastered, and of good size. She is destructive and troublesome, but is well cared for. The almshouse has been improved of late years, but is still defective in its drainage and other sanitary conditions. The superintendent, B. L. Cook, here 4 years, salary \$600, manages well, and the inmates are contented. Nearly all are old persons, and few of them can do any work.

BRAINTREE. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,855. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,863,525. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,890; cost of almshouse support, \$1,640; of support in hospitals, \$1,360; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,900.

The new almshouse, opened in May, 1884, is a two-storied wooden building of the Queen Anne style, about a mile from the South Braintree station. The sanitary conditions are good. It is heated by steam, the sleeping-rooms are light and airy, one wing occupied by the men, the other by women. There is a hospital in the attic, and one room is padded for excited inmates. In the eastern wing is the town lock-up with four strong brick cells. The superintendent, M. Williams, here since April, 1883, salary \$350, is an efficient manager. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, June 24, there were 13 inmates, only 12 belonging to Braintree,—5 men, 8 women,—of whom one woman, N. G., 46, is insane; 3 men and one woman are imbecile, and most of the others are infirm. This is a better built house than that at Brookline, but cost \$16,000; it has a capacity for 25 inmates.

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BROOKLINE. *Pop.*, 1880, 8,057. *Val.*, 1884, \$26,646,500. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$8,421; cost of almshouse support, \$931; of support in hospitals, \$920; net cost of out-door relief, \$6,000.

Brookline built an almshouse for the first time in 1882-3, at a cost of \$13,000, in the western part of the town, two miles from the village; first occupied in May, 1883. It is entirely of wood, with two stories and a spacious attic. The sexes are separated, and live in each wing. It is provided with day-rooms, large and small sleeping-rooms, bath-rooms, etc. It is heated by furnaces, and is supplied with aqueduct water, but when visited by Dr. Prentiss, March 25, the plumbing had not been completed and no waste-pipes were in, so that water runs into all parts of the building, but must be carried out. The bath-rooms were yet unfurnished, and there were no water-closets in the house, which in other respects was unfinished. At that time there were 5 inmates, — 3 men, one woman and one girl of 14; one man and one woman are insane; J. D., 32, was brought from Worcester hospital, Aug. 3, 1883; A. M. B., 51, a woman, was brought from Tewksbury asylum, Sept. 8, 1883; she is quiet and gives no trouble. None of the inmates were under special restraint, and all seemed contented. R. M. Campbell, salary \$500, has been superintendent from the first, and before that kept the almshouse at North Reading for 8 years. His management is efficient and kindly.

CANTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,516. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,353,046. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,480; cost of almshouse support, \$3,518; of support in hospitals, \$1,159; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,800.

The town almshouse, built before the Revolution, but occupied by the town since 1810, contrasts very unfavorably with the new ones at Braintree and Brookline and with the remodelled house at Milton. It is reported by Dr. Crawford, who visited it May 21, as much the worst of those which she inspected, the buildings being very defective and the housekeeping equally so. The cellar under the main house is small, wet and in bad condition; that under the enlargement, built in 1881, is better, but was found in disorder. The rooms for inmates were crowded, ill-ventilated, and some of them abounded in vermin. The water supply is insufficient, and liable to be polluted; the farm of 90 acres is well-managed. Superintendent, W. C. Marra, here 13 years, salary \$500. When visited, there were 19 inmates, — 7 women, 1 girl, 10 men, and 1 boy. Three were insane, — 2 women, M. C., 59, and M. W., 77,

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and one man, E. S., 55. Two of these were formerly at Taunton. Two men and 2 women are weak-minded. The whole establishment requires the active attention of the town authorities.

COHASSET. Pop., 1880, 2,182. Val., 1884, \$3,046,389. Net cost of pauperism, \$5,883; cost of almshouse support, \$2,383; of support in hospitals, \$775; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,700.

The Cohasset almshouse, built in 1816, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the King Street station, formerly a farmhouse, but for many years used as now. The rooms are low, and those on the second floor and in the attic generally small and ill-arranged. It has the look of a second-rate farmhouse and is scantily furnished, but kept in decent repair and reasonably comfortable. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, June 24, there were 11 inmates (but only 9 present), 6 men, 4 women and one boy, B. E., 12, here since 1877, who attends school and works on the farm. Three men and one woman are insane; E. H., 70 (a woman) is noisy and troublesome, and was found shut up in a "cage" — another such room near by not being occupied. The men are A. S., 57, quiet and a good worker; J. J. L., 57, demented, whose board (\$180 a year) is paid from his own property; W. C. H., 45, who has never been in sound mind. One man, 28, is a stunted idiot. The other inmates are very old, they are all well-fed, well-clothed, and kindly treated. The land is high, but the cellar drainage poor; the water supply insufficient — in dry times it is brought a mile in casks. The barn drainage is towards one of the two wells, but at present does not affect the water. Superintendent, I. H. Young, salary \$300, here $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

DEDHAM. Pop., 1880, 6,233. Val., 1884, \$5,048,610. Net cost of pauperism, \$7,272; cost of almshouse support, \$1,159; of support in hospitals, \$1,859; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,100.

The almshouse, built in 1819, stands in West Dedham, 3 miles from the main village, a large wooden house, well-arranged and roomy. The superintendent, E. L. Ward, salary \$600, here 10 years, was absent when visited by Dr. Prentiss, May 20. At that time the number of inmates was 14, — 9 men and 5 women, — only 5 of the whole being under 60. Their rooms are in good condition, with old furniture and bedding, — sometimes brought by the inmates, — but kept in good repair, and sufficient. Generally two inmates occupy one room; the two hospital rooms are rarely used. Only one inmate, a woman, is insane, L. B., 81; but several are feeble-minded or paralyzed, and few of them can do any work.

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The drainage and water supply are good, and the general management satisfactory. The farm of 65 acres is profitable, chiefly from the sale of milk.

DOVER. *Pop.*, 1880, 653. *Val.*, 1884, \$745,255. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$895; cost of full support in families, \$558; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$340.

No almshouse, but there is a tramp-house in the village, in which few lodge. When visited by Dr. Crawford, September 20, there were 2 persons fully and 5 partially supported. A boy, J. D. M., 1½ years old, is boarded for \$2.50 a week, and J. C., 69, is boarded for \$3.50 a week; the latter has been insane, but is now quiet, though perhaps not recovered. One insane man, T. McG., 55, was found in town, being out from Taunton hospital, on a visit. He has been dangerous, but is now very quiet.

FOXBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,950. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,436,890. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,773; cost of almshouse support, \$846; of support in hospitals, \$424; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

The Foxborough almshouse, built in 1838, stands near the Walpole line, three miles from Foxborough village, a part of the farm being taxed in Walpole. The drainage, water supply, etc., are not objectionable. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 8, there were but 3 inmates, and the number is never large; there are rooms for twice the usual number. One man and 2 women were found here; one woman, L. W., 83, insane, and the other, S. E. A., 28, weak-minded from epilepsy. The insane woman was found quietly sitting in her room, which was comfortable. The superintendent, C. H. Boyden, here since April 1, salary \$300, is young and active, and is making improvements. The farm is 127 acres. Mr. Boyden, with his single male inmate, does all the farm work.

FRANKLIN. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,051. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,937,505. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,005; cost of almshouse support, \$1,341; of support in hospitals, \$839; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The Franklin almshouse, on the road to Attleborough, a mile from Franklin station (built ten years ago, after the old one was burnt), is a two-story wooden building, in fair condition. The water supply and drainage are good, but there are no facilities for bathing; the inmates take baths but seldom, — the matron does not know how often, — and there is no system about it. The privies are not well kept. The superintendent is J. J. Freeman,

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here one year, salary \$500; hires a matron at \$3 a week. When visited by Dr. Crawford, August 30, there were 8 inmates, — 6 men, 2 women, — one of whom, a man, is insane, O. W. A., 74; he has been in Worcester hospital, but is now quiet and harmless, though needing to be watched by day and locked in at night; he is epileptic and intemperate. The other inmates are mostly old and infirm. The management here is not so good as formerly.

HOLBROOK. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,130. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,024,530. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,829; cost of full support in families, \$990; of support in hospitals, \$699; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,100.

No almshouse; the sane paupers, of whom there were 6 when the town was visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 13, were supported, one each in Stoughton, Braintree, and Marshfield, and the rest in Holbrook, either in their own homes or with relatives. An insane woman, S. W., 76, is supported in the almshouse at Braintree at \$2.40 a week.

HYDE PARK. *Pop.*, 1880, 7,088. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,059,613. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,501; cost of full support in families, \$993; of support in hospitals, \$905; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

No almshouse; the paupers, of whom there were 11, — 1 man, 3 women, 7 children, — July 3, 1884, when visited by Dr. Crawford, are boarded in other towns or in their own homes. One woman is supported in Fall River at \$3 a week; another (blind) at the Quincy almshouse at \$4; a man and wife, both disabled, are well cared for in town. Of the 7 children, J. M., 14, and R. M., 9 (father dead, mother in lunatic hospital), board with an aunt in Boston; P. M., 10 (same family), and K. G., 8, and M. G., 5 (sisters, whose father is dead, their mother a Sherborn convict), and D. T. and J. T., twins, 12 (parents dead), are all boarded in Boston at Catholic homes. Liberal arrangements are made by the town for all its poor, and the tramps, who are very numerous, are comfortably lodged in the lock-up.

MEDFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,371. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,096,660. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,774; cost of almshouse support, \$946; of support in hospitals, \$580; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The town almshouse, a two-story wooden building, with an ell, built in 1817, is half a mile from the railroad station, is in good condition, and well kept by W. W. Wheelock, here 5 years, salary

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\$650. When visited by Dr. Crawford, September 20, there were but five inmates, 4 men and one woman; the latter, nearly 90, and almost blind, takes good care of her room, which is pleasant, sunny and clean. Two of the men — S. A., 88, who has been in the almshouse many years and takes care of himself, and A. B., 28 — are called insane, but perhaps the latter is rather idiotic than insane. He occupies a rough board room, built for him, is filthy in his habits, and is not neglected. The water supply is good, the house in good repair; the farm of 125 acres produces \$1,000 worth of milk, and several hundred dollars in cranberries yearly.

MEDWAY. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,956. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,930,135. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,639; cost of almshouse support, \$2,071; of support in hospitals, \$359; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,200.

The almshouse, which has been used as such since April, 1865, is in East Medway, 3 miles from Medway village, with a farm of 160 acres, a 2½-story wooden house with wings and in fair condition. Superintendent, Joseph Jones, here 5 years, salary \$500. He finds the farm productive, and last year sold \$300 worth of green corn for canning, besides \$1,200 worth of milk. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, August 29, there were 17 inmates, — 10 men, 4 boys and 3 women. Two of the men, E. B., 72, and A. D., 84, are insane; the latter, quite infirm, is kept tied to prevent his wandering away. An old couple, aged 91 and 85, occupy a large room together, and the wife has usually done all the mending for the inmates. Another woman of 93 does some work. The water supply and drainage are good, and the management satisfactory. The children were recently admitted and not expected to remain long.

MILTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,206. *Val.*, 1884, \$11,758,050. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,213; cost of almshouse support, \$2,293; of support in hospitals, \$223; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

This almshouse, built in 1854, and within two years remodelled and much improved, occupies a farm of 40 acres near Canton Avenue, 2½ miles from the Lower Mills station, — a two-story wooden house, with a wing recently built for kitchen, laundry, bath-room, etc., at a cost of \$3,000, and a new barn costing \$2,000. There is a detached wooden building occupied by the men, and a tramp-house very well fitted up — the whole establishment furnishing much more room and a better arrangement than was possible previous to 1882. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, May 20 and Septem-

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ber 4, it contained 8 inmates, — 5 women, 2 boys and one man, — none of whom are insane, but 2 are feeble-minded. One of the boys goes to school, the other is too young. Superintendent, Calvin Sanford, here 11 years, salary \$500. His management has been good, but he seems to be at variance with the Overseers, and declares that the water supply is polluted so that the well-water cannot be used. The Overseers doubt this, but an analysis made of the water by the health officer seems to show that there is a pollution which might be prevented. In other respects this is one of the best almshouses in Norfolk County.

NEEDHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,252.* *Val.*, 1884, \$1,826,002. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,684; cost of full support in families, \$573; of support in hospitals, \$758; net cost of out-door relief, \$850.

The old Needham almshouse, built in 1838, stands within the limits of Wellesley since the town was divided, and Needham supports most of its poor there, under an arrangement with Wellesley, by which Needham pays \$2.50 a week and 50 cents a night for such tramps as it sends. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, June 19, 6 Needham paupers, — 2 men and 4 women, — were boarding in the Wellesley almshouse; one of the women, B. N., 54 (blind), being insane, and 2 others weak-minded. They seemed to be well cared for, and no almshouse is likely to be built in Needham for the present.

NORFOLK. *Pop.*, 1880, 930. *Val.*, 1884, \$397,906. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,127; cost of full support in families, \$660; of support in hospitals, \$188; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse, and when visited by Dr. Crawford, August 30, there were 5 paupers boarded in families, — 2 of them children, whose board costs \$2 a week. One woman, epileptic and idiotic, boards with her father at \$3. The care of the poor seems to be good.

NORWOOD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,345. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,939,724. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,101; cost of full support in families, \$312; of support in hospitals, \$36; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,750.

No almshouse, and when visited by Dr. Crawford, August 18, there were 4 paupers, 2 men and 2 women, who are boarded in families at high prices. One of the men, who is helpless, costs \$6 a week; the other, insane but harmless, B. G., 55, takes charge of

* Including Wellesley.

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the tramps at the town lock-up, and is boarded with Mrs. Jane Ellis at \$4.50 a week. The two women, mother and daughter, board in Canton at \$5 a week for the two. The insane man was formerly at Taunton.

QUINCY. *Pop.*, 1880, 10,570. *Val.*, 1884, \$8,098,486. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,723; cost of almshouse support, \$4,585; of support in hospitals, \$1,396; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

Quincy built a new almshouse, in 1881, at a cost of \$15,000, a large wooden building with a brick basement, containing room for 40 inmates; but when visited by Dr. Prentiss, March 27, only partially occupied by 21 inmates, — 13 men and 8 women, — among whom there are 4 insane persons, one, a woman, L. W., 66 (the blind woman mentioned in Hyde Park as supported here), and three men, W. R. B., 65, J. F. S., 69, C. W., 73, all formerly at Taunton hospital. The only one needing special care is J. F. S., who occupies a padded room, where he is confined most of the time, and wears a strait-jacket at night. Two men and a woman are idiotic. The inmates were comfortable and contented. No complete separation of the sexes is attempted. The water supply is abundant; the drainage good. The superintendent is J. W. Fox, formerly of the Braintree almshouse, salary \$600, here since April last. The management is generally good.

RANDOLPH. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,027. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,003,110. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,571; cost of almshouse support, \$1,072; of support in hospitals, \$951; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The almshouse is 1½ miles from the village — a comparatively new wooden house with new out-buildings; in good condition, clean and well kept. There is a bath-room, but no supply of water for it, and no hospital room. The water supply is imperfect and the drainage sometimes obstructed. When visited by Dr. Crawford, July 23, there were 13 inmates, including 4 children — one boy and 3 girls, — who had better be boarded out. Of the 5 men and 4 women, — two of whom are mothers of the children, — one is insane, C. H., noisy but harmless, and one imbecile. Superintendent M. P. Pike, here 9 years, salary \$600; a good manager.

SHARON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,492. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,105,635. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,144; cost of almshouse support, \$712; of support in hospitals, \$180; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

The Sharon almshouse is less than two miles from the railroad station. It is a comparatively new two-storied house, connected

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by a covered passage with an older one, and a long shed-like building which serves for carriage-house, hearse-house and wood-shed. It has a barn nearly new. There are 6 rooms on each floor, and an unfinished attic in the main building. The house is so full and the sleeping-rooms so few, that the large attic, high and well lighted, should be finished off into bed-rooms. The older part of the house is in good repair; there is a tramp-room partitioned off by bars and slats to form a lodging place for tramps. Four rude berths, with bunks of straw and a blanket, constitute the furnishing. It is lighted by one window and the barred and slatted door, which is near the stove, by which it is warmed. One hundred and twenty-six tramps lodged here from January 1 to July 21, 1884. At the latter date, when Dr. Crawford visited the almshouse, there were 10 inmates, all sane, — 2 men, 1 woman and 7 children, belonging to two families, — J. T., 5, E. T., 4, A. T., 2, and an infant 2 months, in the first family, and in the second, E. T., 12, E. T., 8, and L. T., 6. Three of these seven children are boys and four girls; they are here without their parents, and should be boarded out, as one of the second family is, at \$2 a week. These inmates are well clothed, well fed, and in other respects well cared for by the superintendent, Adin Ballou, here two years, salary \$300. The sanitary conditions are good and bathing is well attended to.

STOUGHTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,875. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,199,800. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,156; cost of almshouse support, \$1,546; of support in hospitals, \$991; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,500.

The Stoughton almshouse stands on School Street, a mile from the station; built in 1845, a large two-story wooden building, with a wing of one story extending back, and continued so as to enclose on three sides a good-sized yard, the fourth side being open to the street. All the inmates' rooms were found in good order, clean, well lighted and ventilated, the bedding clean and good. The water supply and drainage are good. Superintendent, A. M. Woodbury, here one year, salary \$550, whose management is good. When visited by Dr. Crawford, July 22, there were 6 inmates, — 5 men, one woman, — all reported as more or less insane, and all 60 or upward, except the last admission, a man of 31. Each has a separate room and bed, and all are quiet and harmless.

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WALPOLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,494. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,546,202. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,123; cost of almshouse support, \$1,189; of support in hospitals, \$761; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,150.

The almshouse is on East Street, a mile from the station, built in 1814, and well repaired the present year. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 18, it had been greatly improved since a former visit, March 15, and was in the care of a new superintendent, recently at Wilmington, C. M. Gowing, salary \$400, who seems to be a good manager. There were then 6 inmates, 2 men and 4 women, where there were only 5 in March; all above 70, with one exception, who is 66. Three of the women are insane, and one of them, E. T., 75, is also blind and feeble; R. P., 79, has used opium for 40 years, and L. A., 85, is a case of senile dementia. All were quiet and well cared for. The house is old and not yet in perfect sanitary condition, but is well looked after.

WELLESLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, included in Needham. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,076,492. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,033; cost of almshouse support, \$911; of support in hospitals, \$741; net cost of out-door relief, \$350.

The old almshouse of Needham is owned by Wellesley, — a large wooden building on Forest Street, just within the town bounds, in decent repair, and with a detached cottage in the rear containing four sleeping-rooms. Between this and the main house is a one-story building with three brick cells for tramps, used also as a common lock-up by Needham and Wellesley. Both towns also keep their paupers here. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, June 19, Needham had 6, and Wellesley 8, — 5 men, 3 women, — of whom one man, D. S., 80, has senile dementia; another, M. F., 78, is perhaps insane, and one woman, A. M., 35, has been a patient at Worcester. The superintendent is James Swift, here since April, salary \$250. The 14 inmates from both towns fill this almshouse; there are two beds in nearly every sleeping-room and often two inmates in each bed.

WEYMOUTH. *Pop.*, 1880, 10,570. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,555,194. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$10,644; cost of almshouse support, \$1,636; of support in hospitals, \$1,895; net cost of out-door relief, \$7,100.

The almshouse is a mile from the station, well built and in good condition — superintendent, J. Cummings, here one year, salary \$500. The water supply and drainage are good, but the water supply insufficient; when visited by Dr. Prentiss, June 24, there

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were 22 inmates, — 14 men, 5 women, 3 children — of whom 3 men, 1 woman are insane, and 4 men and 2 women weak-minded. The children are here with their mother, — 2 are boys, M. R., 4, J. R., 2, and F. R., 6, — the latter a girl. The insane men are G. L., 42, demented; H. B., 66, formerly at Taunton, and J. W., who boards here; the insane woman is E. T., 64, a cousin of several of the weak-minded inmates. All are well cared for and most of them contented.

WRENTHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,481. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,317,591. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,801; cost of almshouse support, \$1,270; of support in hospitals, \$589; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The almshouse, built in 1819, is a mile from Wrentham and 4 miles from Foxborough, which is the nearest railroad station. Superintendent, H. Ware, who owns the adjoining farm, and who came as superintendent in April last, salary \$300. The house is old, and not in the best repair, nor very well furnished. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 18, there were 7 inmates, — 5 men, 2 women, — of whom one man, A. F., 74, and one woman, H. G., 74, are insane, both harmless, and the former much given to wandering about. One of the men is idiotic. The inmates are kindly treated. The water supply and drainage are reasonably good, and there is little fault to be found with the almshouse except that it needs repairs and new furniture.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 74,018. *Val.*, 1884, \$19,118,695. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$77,331.

ABINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,697. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,875,333. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,075; cost of almshouse support, \$780; of support in hospitals, \$806; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,600.

When visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 13, a new superintendent, C. Alger, from the Rockland almshouse, was moving into the Abington almshouse to keep boarders; for Abington still gives the use of its house to a farmer who brings his own furniture, and takes the paupers to board at \$2.50 a week. The buildings are kept in repair by the town; they are comfortable in most respects, and certain repairs are to be made for the new superintendent. The water supply is good, but inconvenient; the drainage might be improved. The discipline is that of a boarding-house; the

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inmates were 5, when visited, — 4 men, one woman. One man is demented, but brings the water from a distant well; the only woman might, perhaps, be considered insane, but is not so reported. The superintendent means to receive private boarders as well as those for whom the town pays. This system is not commendable.

BRIDGEWATER. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,620. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,065,345. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,609; net cost of almshouse support, \$976; of support in hospitals, \$382; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The almshouse stands on the road to Titicut, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the State Workhouse, — an old house, in good repair, and much larger than the present inmates require. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, June 15, there were 6 inmates, — 3 men, 3 women; of whom 2 women, A. S., 48, and H. A., 43, are insane, and one woman epileptic. The women all have rooms on the ground floor, opening out of the inmates' dining-room; one man sleeps upstairs in the main house, and the other two in a large attic over the woodshed. Superintendent, Mr. Hill, here 18 years, salary \$300. The management is good, but old-fashioned, like the house and the furniture. The two insane women have grated windows, and one of them being filthy, her room is often in bad condition. Both have been patients at Taunton. The water supply and drainage here are good; the farm of 75 acres has much wood on it.

BROCKTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 13,608. *Val.*, 1884, \$11,673,476. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,813; cost of almshouse support, \$731; of support in hospitals, \$2,118; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,000.

The new city almshouse, built in 1883, at a cost of \$12,500, stands on the old farm, a mile and a half from the station, and was first occupied in January, 1884. It is well built of wood, with a brick basement, and each sex occupies one wing, — the superintendent, Mr. Peck, here two years, salary \$500, occupying the middle of the house, in which are the dining-room, kitchen, laundry, etc. There is a large hospital room in the attic, and there are 26 sleeping-rooms for inmates, most of which were occupied when visited by F. B. Sanborn, April 18. There were then 26 inmates, 3 of whom were children; 11 were insane, — 4 men and 7 women. The insane men occupy a ward in the eastern end of the house, with rooms on both sides of a hall, well heated by steam radiators; when visited, the hall door was locked, but none of them were locked in their rooms. In the corresponding ward on the women's

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side, the hall door was not locked, and several sane women were found there along with the insane. Seven of these patients had lately been removed from the Taunton hospital to the new almshouse, and others have since been carried there. The insane were in comfortable condition, and most of them were quiet, but they had no special attendants, and were not sufficiently occupied. When Mr. Peck took charge of the old almshouse in 1882, there were but 12 inmates, or less than half as many as the new almshouse contained when visited; at present (December 1), there are more than 30 inmates, nearly half of whom are insane. The Overseers are well-satisfied with their experiment in caring for the insane poor at home, and take much interest in the management of the almshouse, which is well-built and creditable to the city.

CARVER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,039. *Val.*, 1884, \$547,940. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,583; cost of almshouse support, \$615; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$900.

The almshouse is very old, small and inconvenient, with few good rooms, and those not well-arranged either for comfort or the separation of the sexes. Like many of the almshouses in Barnstable and Plymouth counties it is kept by a woman, Martha H. Shaw, here 7 years, salary \$178. It stands near Carver Green, 7 miles from Middleborough, and a little farther from Wareham. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, September 25, it contained 5 inmates, — 3 men, a bed-ridden old woman, and a weak-minded and rather vicious girl of 16. One of the men is epileptic and weak-minded, and another may be called insane, W. S., 75, who has a room by himself in the summer, and in winter shares the room of another old man, who goes and comes as he pleases, and is frequently drunk, with money which he earns and spends for liquor. The matron is kindly and efficient, but the almshouse in its present condition is unfit for occupation.

DUXBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,196. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,089,489. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,072; cost of almshouse support, \$1,477; of support in hospitals, \$637; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The town almshouse, built in 1824, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from South Duxbury station, when visited by Dr. Crawford, August 23, was found clean and well-kept. The house is heated by a furnace; there is no bath-room, though the water supply is abundant and excellent. It has more room than the present number of inmates require. Nine

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persons were found there, — 5 men and 4 women, of whom 4 are insane; one man, E. S., 63, at Taunton formerly, is quiet and harmless; and 3 women, L. C., 35, harmless; M. S., 69, once very violent, now harmless, was found sewing; S. A. T., 63, slightly deranged, was away on a visit. One woman is weak-minded, and one man of 80 totally blind. All speak warmly of the care they receive. The superintendent is W. W. Simmons, here 2 years, salary \$325.

EAST BRIDGEWATER. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,710. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,488,040. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,859; cost of almshouse support, \$1,525; of support in hospitals, \$676; net cost of out-door relief, \$850.

The almshouse, a comparatively new wooden building, 1½ miles from the station, on the road to North Hanson, has 10 sleeping-rooms for inmates, and when visited by F. B. Sanborn, June 17, contained 7 inmates, — 4 men and 3 women. One man (R. W., 29), lately a patient at Taunton, is insane; 2 women (H. D., 55, and E. F. E., 28), are also insane; they all have good rooms, are quiet and well cared for, but the younger woman is sometimes violent, and is then secluded. One woman is weak-minded, and there are three old men, all comfortable and contented. The superintendent, Henry Sears, here one year, salary \$450, is an excellent farmer, and his wife a thorough housekeeper; they have greatly improved the place since they took charge. There is a farm of 100 acres. The sanitary conditions are good and the town's people visit the almshouse often, which is not usual.

HALIFAX. *Pop.*, 1880, 542. *Val.*, 1884, \$250,365. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$611; cost of full support in families, \$0; of support in hospitals, \$171; net cost of out-door relief, \$440.

No almshouse, but boards its paupers at their own homes, or in other families. Among them, an epileptic man, who boards with his mother at \$2 a week, was seen by the visitor, F. B. Sanborn, September 25, and found to be well cared for, though a painful case. Two families of children are boarded in different parts of the town and in East Bridgewater, and all are well cared for. No insane reported in town.

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HANOVER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,897. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,090,525. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,368; cost of almshouse support, \$1,250; of support in hospitals, \$361; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

The almshouse, a story-and-a-half building of brick and wood, is a mile north of Hanover town-house. It has an ell used by the inmates, the superintendent, C. A. Fuller (salary \$300, here since April, 1881), occupying the main building. The water supply is not abundant and there are no facilities for bathing. The drainage and sanitary conditions are somewhat objectionable, but the house and premises are well kept. When visited by Mrs. Fisher, July 18, 8 inmates were found, — 2 men, 2 women, and 4 boys, — viz., A. W., 14, consumptive; C. F. W., 8, feeble-minded; B. H., 10, and H. T. H., 8 (brothers). One of the women, H. F., 78, is insane, but harmless, and one of the men has been here 43 years. The town fully supports a man and his wife outside the almshouse.

HANSON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,309. *Val.*, 1884, \$525,839. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,708; cost of almshouse support, \$567; of support in hospitals, \$315; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

House built in 1790, wooden, and somewhat out of repair, 2 miles from Hanson station, but containing much more room than is now occupied by inmates. When visited by E. I. White, December 19, it contained but 3 inmates, — an old couple nearly blind, and a feeble-minded woman, P. B., 53, who might perhaps be classed as insane. These are all lodged on the ground floor in old-fashioned rooms, opening out of the kitchen where they take their meals. The water supply is good, the drainage and other sanitary conditions imperfect. Superintendent, C. W. Bourne, here one year, salary \$275. His management seems good and the house was clean.

HINGHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,485. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,298,833. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,761; cost of almshouse support, \$1,967; of support in hospitals, \$642; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,100.

The almshouse, built in 1832, is an odd looking, two-story brick house, with numerous out-buildings (including 6 privies), standing 2 miles from the Hingham station. When visited by Dr. Crawford, July 2, there were 15 inmates, — 7 men, 6 women and 2 boys. Two of the women, E. L., 61, and B. B., 71, are insane, and were both formerly at Taunton; the former is noisy and troublesome, the latter more quiet. There are 3 feeble-minded persons, 2 women and one man. The children are boys, A. T., 12, and F. F. P., 2, the latter from the State Almshouse, both

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bright children. The superintendent is E. T. Ellis, here 4 years; salary, \$475, which the premiums expected by him from the county fair may increase to \$500: The management is kindly and efficient, and the overseers frequently inspect the buildings. The old house, old furniture, etc., require much care, and there are still some sanitary defects, but on the whole the management is excellent.

HULL. *Pop.*, 1880, 383. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,194,172. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$304; cost of out-door relief, \$294.

No almshouse, and when visited by Dr. Crawford, August 1, only 2 paupers were supported, both boarding in town in different families, at \$2 a week. Sometimes the poor are boarded in the almshouse at Cohasset or at Hingham.

KINGSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,523. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,570,063. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,540; cost of almshouse support, \$979; of support in hospitals, \$555; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The town almshouse stands close by the Jones River, near a railroad crossing, a little south of the railroad station; an old house with a new addition, out of repair, but clean and well kept by the matron, Mrs. Stephen Benson, here 3 years, salary \$156. Her husband is allowed to board with her, but works elsewhere. There are but 6 sleeping-rooms for paupers; but when visited by F. B. Sanborn, August-17, there were 10 inmates, 2 of whom were children of a woman who is here. There were 4 other women, and 3 men, all old people, and all apparently well cared for. The water supply and drainage are good.

LAKEVILLE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,008. *Val.*, 1884, \$458,532. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$861; cost of full support in families, \$517; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse; the paupers are all supported in the family of John L. Emerson. When visited by E. I. White, October 31, but two were found, both women, insane; P. S., 65, talkative and quarrelsome, and A. C., 65, quiet, formerly in Taunton hospital, here 8 years. They were well clothed, and well fed, eating with the family, and seemed to receive the best of care.

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MARION. *Pop.*, 1880, 958. *Val.*, 1884, \$786,860. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,011; cost of full support, \$874; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$250.

No almshouse. When visited by E. I. White, October 31, the town was supporting 7 paupers, 5 in town, 1 in Rochester, and 1 in Fairhaven. A simple-minded boy of 16 is boarded with his mother, at \$3.50 a week, in Marion. The paupers generally are boarded with relatives and well cared for. No insane in town and none in the hospitals.

MARSHFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,781. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,022,125. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,044; cost of almshouse support, \$1,078; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$900.

The almshouse, two miles from the railroad station, is a large, two-story wooden house, with large sleeping-rooms, well arranged, mostly on the second floor. Some repairs are needed, and the housekeeping might be improved. The superintendent is I. H. Hatch, here one year, salary \$250. When visited by Dr. Crawford, August 23, there were but 4 inmates,—2 men and 2 boys. One of the men, S. P. B., 35, may be called insane, and one of the boys is weak-minded; the other is a bright lad of 13 and should be elsewhere. The water supply is good, but the drainage defective. The superintendent is now one of the selectmen; his management has been criticised as too expensive.

MATTAPOISETT. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,365. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,470,804. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,201; cost of almshouse support, \$1,137; of support in hospitals, \$183; net cost of out-door relief, \$700.

The Mattapoisett almshouse stands near the seashore, a mile off the road between Marion and Mattapoisett and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from either, with no other houses near it. It is a two-story wooden building with one-story extensions at each end added at different times. The rooms are small and ill arranged, and afford no proper separation of the sexes. When visited by E. I. White, October 28, there were 10 inmates, but at times there have been as many as 26, who could not have been well accommodated. The sanitary conditions are not absolutely bad, but the drainage flows on the surface too close to the house. The rooms are clean and the bedding of good quality. The diet is good, and the inmates all appeared to be satisfied with their treatment. The superintendent is Bruce F. Shaw, here 18 years, salary \$350. He is capable of man-

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aging a larger institution. There are 10 paupers, of whom one is insane, a man, A. B., 90, who is feeble, and 2 men are weak-minded.

MIDDLEBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,237. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,723,930. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,396; cost of almshouse support, \$2,081; of support in hospitals, \$1,053; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,230.

The almshouse, built in 1831, stands near the railroad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the village; and, though well kept, is now unsuitable from age and inconvenience of arrangement. All the buildings in which the inmates lodge are of wood, and two of them stand at some distance from the main house, which, with its wing, contained, when visited by F. B. Sanborn, September 24, 11 inmates,—2 men and 9 women; while 7 men lodged in the other buildings. The superintendent, E. S. Lovell, here 7 years, salary \$500, is a good manager, but could care for the inmates much better in suitable buildings. Of the 18 inmates, 3 are considered insane, 1 is epileptic and 2 are idiotic. One man, C. S. N., 54, is insane, and one woman, T. H., 57; both quiet and harmless, but the man filthy, and locked in his room at night. Another insane man, W. T., 66, sleeps in the old house, where there is also a tramp-room, on a bundle of straw and rags.

PEMBROKE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,405. *Val.*, 1884, \$626,259. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,658; cost of almshouse support, \$935; of support in hospitals, \$230; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The almshouse is 3 miles west of South Hanson station near the western border of the town; an old farmhouse, built in 1823, to which a wing was added, when purchased by the town many years ago. It is in decent repair and comfortable for the few inmates found there, October 13, when visited by Dr. Prentiss; but the furniture, like the house, is old, and the well is used, according to an old custom, as a refrigerator for butter that is going to market. The superintendent is John Turk, here 4 years, salary \$300. The 6 inmates are 2 men, 2 women, a boy of 18 and a girl of 2. The boy is idiotic. The girl was brought here, in March, from the Westport almshouse. One woman, L. M., 65, is insane and filthy, and frequently restrained at night, but she is harmless and has the range of the house during the day. One of the men is idiotic, and at night is locked into his crib cell, in one corner of

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the same chamber where the insane woman has a cell in another corner. The inmates are kindly treated, but the management might be improved.

PLYMOUTH. *Pop.*, 1880, 7,093. *Val.*, 1884, \$4,584,650. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,637; cost of almshouse support, \$2,307; of support in hospitals, \$1,785; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,000.

The town almshouse, built 1826, of brick, a mile south of the railroad station, is old and picturesque, but not very convenient; a fine brick addition has been made (cost, \$7,000), containing large rooms, well arranged, and in every way adapted to modern ideas of convenience. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, August 17, early in the morning, the 18 inmates were found at breakfast, and seemed to be well fed and well cared for. The whole building now contains 26 sleeping-rooms, more than half of which are in the new portion, and many of these were not then occupied. The lower floor is used for men, the second story for women, and there is a basement containing dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, etc.; but most of the inmates take their meals in their rooms. Of the 18 present, 12 were men and 6 women, but only one of these six had chosen a room in the new building. Four were insane,—3 men, D. B. R., 84, formerly at Taunton, G. P., 69, and F. T. L., 35, insane from epilepsy,—and one woman, S. R., 89, who has been here 36 years. Three men are idiotic, one is a deaf-mute, two of the women are feeble-minded, and nearly all the inmates are more or less unsound in mind or body. The superintendent, Mr. Wood, here nearly 20 years, salary \$400, had resigned just before the visit, on account of age and the illness of his wife. His management has been excellent, and his successor will have a much better almshouse to manage.

PLYMPTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 694. *Val.*, 1884, \$279,479. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$524; cost of almshouse support, \$351; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

The almshouse is old and out of repair, 2 miles east of the village, on a road to Kingston, and 4 miles from Kingston, which is the nearest station. It contains but 2 sleeping-rooms besides a small open attic, where one of the 2 inmates, a weak-minded man, sleeps. The other inmate, when visited by F. B. Sanborn, September 25, was a woman of 86, who draws a pension which

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partly pays the cost of her support. The matron is Mrs. C. Wright, here 1½ years, who receives \$75 and the board of her four children, for taking care of these 2 inmates.

ROCHESTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,043. *Val.*, 1884, \$457,235. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$934; cost of almshouse support, \$432; of support in hospitals, \$188; net cost of out-door relief, \$320.

The Rochester almshouse is about 8 miles from New Bedford and 2 miles from the Acushnet almshouse. It is a small, one-story wooden building, at some distance from the main road, which has been enlarged in the rear; that part of the house is quite new. Zebedee Clapp is superintendent, here 6 years, at a salary of \$130; a good manager. When visited by E. I. White, October 28, there were 4 inmates (none insane), 2 old men, a colored woman and a boy of 5, two of them weak-minded, and all well cared for.

ROCKLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,553. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,268,290. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,201; cost of almshouse support, \$1,898; of support in hospitals, \$755; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,500.

When Rockland was set off from Abington it soon built an almshouse (in 1876), which is in good repair. The rooms are clean, light, and can be well ventilated. Seven rooms contain steam radiators, and all can be made comfortable even in the coldest weather. Vermin are occasionally found after new arrivals, but do not continue. The bedsteads are of wood or iron; a few have feather beds, the rest mattresses; all are well supplied with good and clean bedding. The water supply is abundant and good, the drainage, and all the sanitary conditions good, except that there is no bath-room. When visited by Dr. Crawford, September 18, the superintendent was C. Alger, here 8 years, salary \$275; but after the first of October, he removed to the Abington almshouse. Before going to Rockland he had been 14 years in the almshouses of East and West Bridgewater and Hingham. The inmates, September 18, were 13, — 6 men, 4 women and 3 children, of whom one was insane, — a woman, M. D., 48, was formerly at Taunton, but has been here several years. She has a child in the almshouse, with whom she spends much time wandering about; she is occasionally excited, and then is locked in her room. The child is 3, a girl, who "swears as fast as it can speak"; two other girls less than a year old were there with their mothers. One of the men is idiotic. The management of the almshouse is good but difficult.

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SCITUATE. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,466. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,398,235. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,952; cost of full support in families, \$443; of support in hospitals, \$540; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

No almshouse, lock-up or tramp-house. When visited by Dr. Crawford, August 23, there was but one person fully supported in town, an old man, who is boarded at about \$5 a week. The insane are all in the hospital. The cost of out-door relief here is excessive, and an almshouse would be an advantage.

SOUTH ABINGTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,024. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,310,620. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,913; cost of full support in families, \$1,091; of support in hospitals, \$234; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,600.

No almshouse; but the town maintains a lock-up, where tramps are lodged at 40 cents a night for each. When visited by Dr. Crawford, September 18, there were 10 persons fully supported, — 6 men, 4 women, — 4 of whom board with Mrs. Elizabeth Bolles, in a small and comfortable house, which Dr. Crawford visited, at \$4 a week for each. These were an old man of 75, a young man who has lost the use of an arm, and a weak-minded young man; also, an old blind woman, quite helpless. All seemed to be well-cared for. The other 6 paupers board in different families at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 a week; among them an epileptic woman of 22, who boards with her grandmother. The others are chiefly old people. The poor have their choice of boarding places, and the price is very liberal. None are insane, — the only insane person supported by the town being at Taunton.

SOUTH SCITUATE. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,820. *Val.*, 1884, \$896,199. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,395; cost of almshouse support, \$1,400; of support in hospitals, \$340; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

The almshouse, built in 1821, is a large wooden house, — kept in decent repair, but with an insufficient number of sleeping-rooms. These generally contain 2 beds, and, when visited by Dr. Crawford, August 23, were not very clean or orderly, though the bedsteads are good and the beds comfortable. There were then 14 inmates, — 3 men, 8 women and 3 children. Of the women 2 are insane, M. W., 74, who is also blind and is locked in her room, which is the best in the house, and C. P., 47 (colored), whose room is a cell in the basement where she is frequently secluded, being noisy, unclean, and addicted to stealing. Two women are idiotic, and another is blind. The children are 2 girls; one, an infant whose

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father is a patient at Taunton, the other a colored child of 11; there is also a colored boy of 11. The water supply and drainage are good, the barn, etc., in good condition. There is a new superintendent, C. H. Williston, here since April, salary \$250, who will manage better when he has had more experience.

WAREHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,896. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,217,924. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,617; cost of almshouse support, \$1,063; of support in hospitals, \$486; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,100.

The almshouse stands on a small farm, a mile out from Wareham village, on the road to Carver, — a well-built wooden house of two stories, which takes the place of an old one burnt in 1872. The sleeping-rooms are too few for the number of inmates found there October 17, when visited by F. B. Sanborn. These were 11, — 7 men, 3 women, and a boy of 12; but 2 of them, a young couple, F. N., 23, and M. N., 17, were absent for the day. The husband is in consumption, and his wife takes care of him. One of the men, J. W. S., 73, is insane, and formerly was at Taunton, but has been in this almshouse 10 years, and was dying of consumption when seen. The boy was found locked in his room, to prevent his running away. He should be placed in some good family. There is a tramp-house standing in the field, a little back of the almshouse. The sexes are separated in this house, but the two sick men had rooms on the women's side. The drainage is good, but the well-water not good; the general management kind and efficient. Superintendent, G. A. Wood, here 2 years, salary \$250.

WEST BRIDGEWATER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,665. *Val.*, 1884, \$943,133. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,681; cost of almshouse support, \$535; of support in hospitals, \$130; net cost of out-door relief, \$700.

The almshouse, built in 1835, is 5 miles from the West Bridgewater station, on a farm of 80 acres, — a two-story wooden house, not in the best repair. The drainage is defective; the water supply inconvenient. There are 5 sleeping-rooms, one of which is used for a sick-room, when needed. These were not found in good order. When visited by Dr. Crawford, September 18, there were 5 inmates, — 2 men, one woman, 2 children. Two of the men, G. N., 77, and M. R., 33, formerly at Taunton are insane. The latter was found working in the field. The other spends much time sitting under the trees. His room is small, ill-ventilated, and when seen, in disorder. The children are brother and sister, E. M.,

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10, and M. M., 8, who go to school and Sunday school. Superintendent, J. C. Leighton, here 3 years, and before that 2 years, salary \$300.

SUFFOLK COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 387,927. *Val.*, 1884, \$705,695,275.
Net cost of pauperism, \$416,697.

BOSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 362,839. *Val.*, 1884, \$682,656,658. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$404,233; cost of almshouse support, \$121,425; of support in hospitals, \$181,587; net cost of out-door relief, \$101,000.

Boston maintains many public institutions, among them four which can be called almshouses, besides the Marcella Street Home, for children, which is an offshoot from the Deer Island almshouse, and contains nearly all the poor children supported by the city, except those sentenced to the truant school on Deer Island. The main almshouse of the city was established in 1858, at Deer Island, in a large brick building, erected in 1849 for various purposes, — hospital, prison, etc. Of late years, the pauper women have been supported at Austin Farm in West Roxbury, where there are a few men to assist in the work. A branch of the Deer Island almshouse is also maintained at Rainsford Island, which was purchased from the State by the city in 1872, and has since had the buildings enlarged and improved, so as to receive a much greater number of inmates than the State usually supported there from 1854–1867, when the State hospital at Rainsford was closed. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 28, there were 298 inmates in the Rainsford branch almshouse, all men, and none of them insane, but many hospital patients from various diseases, who occupy the old stone hospital. On the day of the visit 40 patients were there, and the beds were nearly all full. At Deer Island, on the same day, Dr. Prentiss found only 115 inmates in the almshouse department, although there were 816 in different buildings on the island. Of this number (115), 56 were women in the hospital, and 48 children in the nursery. The Charlestown almshouse has been retained for men and women, with very little change since the annexation of that city to Boston in 1873, while the Roxbury almshouse has been remodelled and enlarged for the Marcella Street Home. The almshouses at Brighton and Dorchester were discontinued at annexation.

The institutions above named are designed only for sane dependents; the insane chargeable to the city are supported, in

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part, at the Boston Lunatic Hospital, but the greater number at the State establishments. In each of the Boston almshouses, however, insane persons, quiet and harmless, are occasionally found; and sometimes a person violently insane is kept at Deer-Island, or elsewhere, for a time, until removed to some hospital. Of the four almshouses above named, those on the island were visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 28, as mentioned; the Charlestown almshouse, July 19; and the Austin Farm, July 29. In all these 5 insane persons were found, all women; the whole number of almshouse inmates, on the days of visitation, being 721; 346 men, 327 women and 48 children. At present, the number is much larger, and some of these almshouses are liable to be crowded in the winter season. December 18, there were 845 inmates in these almshouses, 421 men and boys and 424 women and girls; and during January the number may go up to 950. In the Marcella Street Home, December 18, there were 300 children, 192 boys and 108 girls, which was less than when visited by Dr. Prentiss, August 7, when there were 208 boys and 109 girls, or 317 in all. The decrease here was in pauper boys; the neglected children remaining about the same in December as in August. The greater part of the women in the Boston almshouses are at Austin Farm, but 120 were in the Charlestown almshouse December 18, the whole number in both establishments being then 344, as against 271 in July, when the visitation was made.

The Charlestown almshouse is a four-story brick building, with two short wings, erected, in 1849, on the north side of Mystic River, with about three acres of land. It is 100 feet by 45, and has capacity for about 150 inmates, but has not been kept in the best repair. It now contains both men and women.

The Austin Farm buildings are on a farm of 50 acres, between Blue Hill Avenue and Canterbury Street, Roxbury. They are entirely of wood, and include the old mansion house, with two extensive additions of three stories, well built, the latest in 1880. Its capacity is 200. The farming is done by men from Rainsford, and the necessary barns and appliances are provided on a liberal scale.

The Marcella Street Home, though not an almshouse, may here be mentioned, since it relieves the Boston almshouses of several hundred children, who must otherwise be kept in them, or boarded out in families. The original building was opened in 1829, as the Roxbury almshouse; it has been gradually extended, and the

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latest additions were completed in 1881 ; it now has a capacity, in all, for about 350 children of both sexes ; about two-thirds of these are boys. The average age is under ten years, being kept down in part by the discharges for some time past exceeding the rate of admission. The number, August 7, was less than formerly (319), of whom 193 were paupers (131 boys, 52 girls) and 134 neglected children (77 boys, 57 girls). Two paupers are here from Deer Island to serve as tailor and baker.

The classification of the poor in the Boston almshouses is now much better than it was twenty years ago, when the Board of Charities made an incomplete inspection of the city and town almshouses ; but it might still be improved by the removal of the paupers at Deer Island, from the immediate neighborhood of the prisoners there, and by the establishment of an asylum for the chronic insane. These are now supported at the expense of the city, in the State hospitals, to the number of at least 500, including many epileptic, demented and filthy patients, who burden the hospital wards, and who could better be cared for in such a local asylum, properly classified. Such an institution would also prevent the necessity of removing from the city many demented persons who are now sent to distant hospitals at considerable expense of transportation, and away from their friends.

CHELSEA. *Pop.*, 1880, 21,782. *Val.*, 1884, \$18,103,497. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$10,680 ; cost of full support in families, \$2,100 ; cost of hospital support \$4,100 ; net cost of out-door relief, \$4,500.

While Chelsea continued a town, an almshouse was maintained. On becoming a city this method of support was abandoned for that of boarding in private families, with a view to greater economy. There has been difficulty of late years in finding suitable boarding places for paupers, and there is a growing tendency towards the re-establishment of an almshouse. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, September 10, 18 persons,—6 men, 8 women, 2 boys and 2 girls,—were supported in families. No insane are supported except at the lunatic hospitals. Full and partial support are in charge of an agent, Benjamin Dodge, who has served for many years. Stated relief is given chiefly in the form of rent, and support in the form of board, sometimes with relatives, at a cost exceeding \$2 a week.

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REVERE. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,263. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,983,950. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,264; cost of full support in families, \$364; of support in hospitals, \$396; net cost of out-door relief, \$500,

No almshouse; and when visited by Mrs. Fisher, September 24, there were but 3 persons fully supported, a feeble-minded man, and 2 children, a boy and girl. These are boarded in different families at \$2.50 and \$3.00 a week. The insane supported by the town are sent to hospitals.

WINTHROP. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,043. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,951,170. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$520; cost of full support in families, \$96; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$425.

No almshouse; when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 17, there was but one person fully supported, a man who was boarding in East Boston at \$3 a week. Several families were partially supported, including a few children. The insane are sent to hospitals.

WORCESTER COUNTY. *Pop.*, 1880, 226,897. *Val.*, 1884, \$144,133,325. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$188,089.

ASHBURNHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,666. *Val.*, 1884, \$939,104. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,004; cost of almshouse support, \$992; of support in hospitals, \$188; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The almshouse, built in 1857, is 1½ miles from the village, on the road to Gardner. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 23, there were more inmates than usual, 11, none of whom are reckoned insane, but one woman is idiotic, and there was one girl of 10, in feeble health. The superintendent is W. A. Corbett, here since April 1, salary \$300. Six of the inmates were men, and 4 women. The condition of the house was good.

ATHOL. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,307. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,508,007. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,328; cost of almshouse support, \$756; of support in hospitals, \$281; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The almshouse, built in 1849, is 2 miles east of the village, — a large wooden building, the newer portion built six years ago, and containing, when visited by Dr. Allen, June 24, 6 inmates, — 3 men, 2 women and a boy of 12, — the latter sentenced to the almshouse as a truant for one year. One man is insane, J. W. S., 52, form-

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erly violent, but now demented and harmless. The superintendent is J. R. Peirce, here 8 years, salary \$400; he lives in the old portion of the buildings and carries on the farm of 110 acres, which is quite productive. The water supply and drainage are good, and the same is true of the management.

AUBURN. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,317. *Val.*, 1884, \$487,421. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,365; cost of full support in families, \$577; of support in hospitals, \$572; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

No almshouse, although the overseers are in favor of one, thinking that many who now call for aid would be unwilling to go to an almshouse. The people however oppose it, and the boarding-out system prevails. There are but few cases of full support; when visited by E. I. White, August 16, only one in town, who boarded with P. Fitzgerald, at \$2 a week.

BARRE. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,419. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,482,055. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,415; cost of almshouse support, \$994; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$425.

The Barre almshouse, built many years ago, was burned about 1873, and the present house was built in its place, on a farm of more than 300 acres, 1½ miles south-east of the village, on the road to Worcester. It is of wood, looks like a large hotel, and has nearly 50 rooms, all in excellent condition and well kept. When visited by Dr. Allen, August 10, there were but 14 inmates, and the house was hardly a third full. Six were men, ranging in age from 34 to 97; 6 women, from 19 to 63, and two boys of 1 and 3 years,—the younger with his mother, a young woman of 20,—the other an orphan. None are called insane, but one man and one woman are weak-minded. Superintendent, Edward Granger, here 5 years, salary \$450. His management is good in all respects.

BERLIN. *Pop.*, 1880, 977. *Val.*, 1884, \$483,909. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$939; cost of full support in families, \$510; of support in hospitals, \$142; net cost of out-door relief, \$300.

No almshouse; the poor are boarded in families in this or other towns, and when visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 29, there were 5 fully supported,—one man, 2 women and 2 boys of 4 and 1 year. One woman, O. B., 39, formerly at Worcester, is insane, and boards in a family at \$3 a week; one man is also insane,—A. P., 61, who is blind too, and boards elsewhere at \$3 a week.

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The mother of the youngest boy boards with him in Marlborough ; the other boy boards for \$1.70 a week. They seem to be well cared for. There is an insane man living in Berlin with his brother, and supported by his own property.

BLACKSTONE. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,907. *Val.*, \$2,276,922. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$7,172; cost of almshouse support, \$2,996; of support in hospitals, \$509; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,600.

The almshouse is new, and stands on a farm of 100 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Waterford Station, and as far from "Millville," — a large wooden house, in good condition. The old house stands across the road, and is used for bad cases, contagious diseases, etc. There is a good bath-room, with hot and cold water, etc., and the sanitary conditions are good ; but there is no complete separation of the sexes, and the drainage was not good, when visited by E. I. White, August 1. At that time there were 39 inmates, — 15 men, 12 women, and 12 children. Of these, 4 are insane, — one man, E. M., and 3 women, — M. W., 60, J. R., 43, and M. C. One woman is secluded most of the time, and her husband takes care of her ; the others are quiet, but it is not advisable to keep more than the present number of insane here, under the present management, — which is not strict or efficient enough. Superintendent, H. G. O. Brown, here 2 years, salary \$400.

BOLTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 903. *Val.*, 1884, \$482,377. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,007; cost of almshouse support, \$1,007; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$30.

The almshouse is a mile south of the village, on the road to Berlin, and 3 miles from Hudson Station ; a two-story farm-house, bought 20 years ago, and now needing repairs. The arrangement is inconvenient, and the sexes not well separated, nor was the house, when visited by Dr. Prentiss, October 29, in very good order. There were then 7 inmates, — 3 men, 2 women, a boy of 11 (feeble-minded), and a girl of 6. Two are insane, — a man, J. W., 30, who is demented, but sometimes violent, and who was found working in the fields with shackles on to prevent his running away ; and a woman, A. M., 47, who works about the house, but is sometimes noisy. The man sleeps in a cage or crib cell, in a second-story room, and the woman in the attic, and neither of the rooms were found in good condition. The water supply is insufficient, and the

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drainage imperfect. Superintendent, Philip Atwood, here since April (having previously kept the Concord almshouse for a year), salary \$300.

BOYLSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 854. *Val.*, 1884, \$495,450. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$587; cost of almshouse support, \$135; of support in hospitals \$191; net cost of out-door relief, \$170.

The town almshouse, a large building containing 20 rooms, stands on the road to Northborough and Shrewsbury, half a mile east of the centre of the town. The premises are well kept, inside and out, and have nothing of an almshouse aspect. Superintendent, Frank Bates, here 3 years, salary \$312. When visited by Dr. Allen, September 5, there were 3 inmates, — all men; one, 91 years old, in good health, and one, F. W., 22, epileptic, who has been in the Worcester hospital. No insane in hospitals.

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BROOKFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,820. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,243,446. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,782; cost of almshouse support \$1,691; of support in hospitals, \$846; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

The almshouse stands 3 miles west of the village, on the Brimfield road; an old house, bought in 1873 and then enlarged; since kept in good repair and decently furnished. As in former years, the sanitary conditions are not good, and the well-water is in danger of being polluted by the drainage. Superintendent, W. Graham, here for years, salary \$400. The farm is large and productive, and the management in general good. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, September 17, there were 10 inmates, — 3 men, 7 women, — 2 of whom are partially supported by West Brookfield. Four of the women are insane, — B. A., 87, R. H., 70, E. B., 49, E. H.; the 3 last have been at Worcester, and 2 of them are occasionally troublesome and secluded; at the time of the visit, E. H. was under restraint.

CHARLTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,900. *Val.*, 1884, \$965,640. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,939; cost of almshouse support, \$637; of support in hospitals, \$228; net cost of out-door relief, \$550.

The almshouse is near "Milward's," about 3 miles from Rochdale Station; built in 1871, a wooden house of two stories with two wings. There is no complete separation of the sexes; the sanitary conditions are generally good. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, September 19, there were 7 inmates, — 3 men and 4

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women, — all but one over 65, and three of them over 80. One woman may be called insane and one man is certainly so, W. H. A., 65. He works and is easy to manage, but is full of delusions; his room was in some disorder. He is half supported by State aid. Superintendent, Edward Cudworth, here since April, before that at Oxford for a year; his management seems efficient.

CLINTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 8,029. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,125,543. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,680; cost of almshouse support, \$1,041; of support in hospitals, \$2,235; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,000.

The almshouse stands a little west of the railroad, outside the village, and near the town cemetery, of which the superintendent takes charge. It is an old wooden house, built in 1831, lately repaired, and in good condition, but small for so large a population, and in many ways inconvenient. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 23, there were but 4 inmates, all men. The superintendent, L. H. Parker, here one year, and before that at the Harvard and Groton almshouses, is an efficient man, and the place is well managed. The water supply and drainage are good, and of late a bath-room has been built, so that the inmates can bathe in comfort. None of the inmates are insane, and all are well cared for. Mr. Parker's salary is \$600, of which \$400 is for the cemetery, and \$200 for the almshouse. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, December 31, there were 8 inmates, — 5 men, a woman with her boy of 2 years, and another woman.

DANA. *Pop.*, 1880, 736. *Val.*, 1884, \$264,892. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,119; cost of almshouse support, \$386; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$750.

Dana had no almshouse in 1865, but now makes use of one, — a large wooden house, a mile from the village, on the Petersham road, with a farm of 130 acres. When visited by Dr. Allen, August 8, there were but 3 inmates, — one man, one woman, and a boy of 12, who had been placed out, but did not stay. The almshouse has a new superintendent almost every year, — this year James S. Symonds, salary \$250, whose management seemed good. None of the inmates were insane, and the sanitary conditions were good.

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DOUGLAS. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,241. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,053,427. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,873; cost of almshouse support, \$655; of support in hospitals, \$217; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,700.

The almshouse stands near the Douglas station of the N. Y. & N. E. R. R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the principal village, East Douglas being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. It is a wooden house, with a home-like appearance, and very well kept. The sanitary conditions are good, except the drainage, which could be improved. The superintendent is G. D. Adams, here 6 years, salary \$400; by whom the farm has been greatly improved. When visited by E. I. White, June 6, there were 10 inmates, — 5 men, 5 women. Three are epileptics, 2 men and 1 woman, — one of the men, A. G., 55, is insane, and wears shackles to keep him from running away. He had run away June 5, and was then locked in his room as a punishment.

DUDLEY. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,803. *Val.*, 1884, \$949,750. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,375; cost of almshouse support, \$438; of support in hospitals, \$185; net cost of out-door relief, \$550.

The almshouse stands in a bleak location, at some distance from the village; an old-fashioned farm-house, repaired in 1881, and now in good condition, and well managed, being very clean throughout. The drainage and other sanitary conditions at present are good; the cellar dry and in order. The superintendent, D. L. Bullard, here since April, 1883, salary \$300, is young and active. When visited by E. I. White, June 5, there were 4 inmates, — 3 men, 1 woman. One man is epileptic. The house could easily accommodate a larger number; its secluded location is the only objectionable feature.

FITCHBURG. *Pop.*, 1880, 12,429. *Val.*, 1884, \$11,054,378. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$14,674; cost of almshouse support, \$5,670; of support in hospitals, \$2,398; net cost of out-door relief, \$6,500.

The city almshouse has been insufficient in accommodation for some years, and is to be enlarged by the addition of a special building for the insane. It has been twice visited, by Dr. Allen in June and by B. A. Andrews, September 13, the number of inmates at the last visit being 57, of whom 3 were insane, — all women: J. D., 55, formerly in the Worcester hospital, is usually quiet, but has periods of being violent and troublesome; C. B., 67, in Worcester for 14 years, is harmless; M. W., 75, demented. Four

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men and 3 women are weak-minded, and one of the women blind also. Of the 57 inmates, 31 were men, 17 women and 11 children, — 8 boys, 3 girls (one an infant), here with their mothers, and attending school. The water supply and drainage are good, and the sanitary conditions generally satisfactory. The almshouse stands a mile south of the station on the road to Leominster on a farm of 100 acres. The superintendent, here since April, 1884, salary \$550, manages well, but the insane cannot be properly cared for in the present building. The new building, for their use as well as other almshouse purposes, will contain 40 rooms and is estimated to cost \$10,000. The present buildings have been crowded for a year past.

GARDNER. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,988. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,151,753. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,404; cost of almshouse support, \$2,181; of support in hospitals, \$388; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,650.

The town almshouse is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town, near the road to Winchester. It is a large establishment, made up of several houses, with over 30 rooms. The farm is large — 240 acres — but only 25 are cultivated. The superintendent, Elijah Bemis, here 4 years. salary, \$475, appears to manage well. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 23, 1884, 25 inmates were found, 13 of whom were children; most of them go to school; but few ought to remain here. Of the other 12 inmates, 7 men and 5 women, 3 were insane and 2 idiotic. The insane man is W. W., 60, here for 20 years and previously at Worcester; is sometimes excited and is then locked in his room. Of the 2 insane women, A. B., 46, is demented from epilepsy, and M. L., 68, is troublesome.

GRAFTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,030. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,241,223. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,699; cost of almshouse support, \$2,515; of support in hospitals, \$393; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,650.

The almshouse is a mile west of New England Village and nearest to the North Grafton Station; it has lately been enlarged and repaired, but much of the enlargement remains unused. There are 10 new lodging-rooms, a new dining-room, kitchen, pantry, etc. When visited by E. I. White, June 26, there were 14 inmates, — 7 men and 7 women. One man is insane. A portion of the old house is very dilapidated and should be repaired to correspond with the rest. The house is supplied with abundant water; and

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heated in part by a furnace. The sanitary conditions have been improved, but the privies still need attention. The bedding was good and clean. There is no proper egress in case of fire, from the sleeping-rooms, the only way out being a narrow winding stairway. The inmates are well fed, — meat twice a day, tea, coffee, sugar, butter and milk as they need. The superintendent, H. M. Lyon, here since April 1, salary \$400, was formerly superintendent of the Westminster and Charlton almshouses. The farm of about two hundred acres is quite fertile. The insane man, J. H., 70, is quiet and harmless, and the whole establishment well managed.

HARDWICK. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,233. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,144,760. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,775; cost of almshouse support, \$650; of support in hospitals, \$189; net cost of out-door relief, \$950.

The almshouse is 3 miles north-west of the village, on a road to Gilbertville; a large wooden house with a new barn, and a farm of 130 acres. The house, which is clean and well kept (superintendent, E. H. Proctor, here 2 years, salary \$350), with room for 25 inmates, had only one,—an old woman,—when visited by Dr. Allen, August 6. In 1864, there were 14 inmates, of whom 4 were insane persons, reported in this almshouse; now, no insane, and only one supported by the town in hospitals.

HARVARD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,253. *Val.*, 1884, \$904,217. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$720; cost of almshouse support, \$401; of support in hospitals, \$188; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The almshouse, built about 1872, is two miles north of the village, and near the "Shaker Village," — a wooden house with room for 15 inmates; but when visited by Dr. Allen, September 18, contained 5,—3 men and 2 women. One man is insane, W. T., 71, but quiet and does much work; another is epileptic, and the third weak-minded; one of the women is idiotic. In 1864 there were 13 inmates here, 5 of whom were called insane. It is a well-kept house; the new superintendent, a farmer from Vermont, W. E. King, salary \$375, takes the place of Mr. Parker who has gone to Clinton almshouse.

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HOLDEN. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,499. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,024,035. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,731; cost of almshouse support, \$890; of support in hospitals, \$195; net cost of out-door relief, \$650.

The almshouse, 2 miles east of the station, and a little south of main road to Worcester, is a large wooden house with new out-buildings, and was itself built since 1870. Superintendent, C. A. Watson, here one year, salary \$375. This house has been twice visited, by E. I. White, June 7, and by Dr. Allen, September 5; at the first date there were 8 inmates; at the second 9,—3 men and 6 women; of the latter, 2 were insane,—M. B., 57, formerly of Worcester, and harmless, except that she writes verses, now supported by her brother; and M. P., 47, who is demented. Another woman is weak-minded. In 1864 there were 17 in the old almshouse, of whom 2 were insane. The superintendent is without previous experience, but the house is well kept and the sanitary conditions improving.

HUBBARDSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,386. *Val.*, 1884, \$735,590. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$790; cost of almshouse support, \$509; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

This almshouse was built in 1850, but has a wing which is much older, where most of the inmates lodge, and which is unfit for occupation in its present condition. Dr. Allen, who visited it, June —, and found 9 inmates,—3 men, 3 women, and 3 boys,—says, “The rooms in the ell are small, low-studded, dark, and the air is offensive in those near the vaults; the roof leaks, and the privies are in bad condition.” The superintendent, F. H. Davis, here 3 years, salary \$350, does the best he can, but the town should furnish better buildings. None of the inmates are called insane; the two youngest boys, J. W., 14, and G. W., 4, are here with their mother. There is a farm of nearly 200 acres.

LANCASTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,008. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,171,681; *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,182; cost of almshouse support, \$2,384; of support in hospitals, \$250; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

The old almshouse of Lancaster, built about 1830, and standing a mile or more west of the railroad, towards Leominster, was burned in 1883, and the present house, a large brick one, capable of receiving 40 inmates, and built in the most substantial manner, with new barns, etc., was opened in May, 1884, at a cost, for buildings and furniture, of nearly \$30,000. When visited by F. B.

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Sanborn, May 23, it contained 8 inmates,— 3 men, 2 women, and 3 children,— and was in perfect order, with a new superintendent, C. G. Carter, salary \$400. December 31, 9 inmates, —4 men, (one insane), 2 women, 2 boys, 1 girl.

LEICESTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,779. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,713,452. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,420; cost of almshouse support, \$1,211; of support in hospitals, \$565; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,650.

The Leicester almshouse is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the village, just off the road to Paxton, a wooden house, formerly a private residence, re-modelled, but not well adapted for an almshouse, and too small for the present number of inmates. There is no complete separation of the sexes. The sanitary conditions are good, and the house and inmates well cared for by the superintendent, George Black, here 20 years, salary \$400. When visited by E. I. White, July 10, there were 13 inmates, — 5 men, 7 women, and one boy of 13, who attends school. Three are insane,—2 men, M. C., 42, and H. T., 81; and a woman C. C., 51, recently from Danvers hospital, who is sometimes violent; the others are quiet and harmless.

LEOMINSTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,772. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,813,418. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,057; cost of almshouse support, \$2,426; of support in hospitals, \$412; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,200.

The town almshouse, a mile south of Leominster Centre, on the road to Sterling, is well built, and well managed by the superintendent, H. W. Powell, salary \$550, who has been here 7 years. The rooms are clean, light and airy; the drainage good, and water supply ample. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 16, there were 10 inmates present, — 4 men, 4 women, and 2 girls, sisters, C. C., 8, and C. C., 6. One man, A. L. L., 57, is insane, and 2 women, B. McD., 63, formerly in the Worcester hospital, and C. D. S., 78. W. J. S., 22, is feeble-minded; the other inmates are very old; all are contented and well cared for.

LUNENBURG. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,101. *Val.*, 1884, \$678,140. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,973; cost of almshouse support, \$852; of support in hospitals, \$560; net cost of out-door relief, \$200.

The almshouse, an old building in tolerable repair, stands a mile south-east of the village, on the road to Shirley. The drainage and water supply are good, but a mill-pond near by is often offensive in summer. The house needs improvement and more efficient management by the superintendent, L. D. Crockett, who has been

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here 10 years, salary \$325. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 16, 5 inmates were found, all upwards of 60, and 2 insane, — a man, S. C., 60, formerly in the Worcester hospital, and a woman, E. D., 74, occasionally noisy and violent, but never restrained, who has been insane nearly all her life. The men do some work on the farm, which is small and little cultivated.

MENDON. *Pop.*, 1880, \$1,094. *Val.*, 1884, \$573,318. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,241; cost of full support in families, \$418; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$825.

No almshouse; the paupers being boarded with Davis Hill, a mile from Mendon Centre, for \$3 a week each, the town providing bedding and clothing. The provision is liberal and should insure good diet and kind care. When visited by E. I. White, August 31, 4 paupers were found there, all over 80, none looking very neat, and one, offensive by reason of disease, quartered in the barn, where he sleeps on a hay-mow, summer and winter. One woman, O. H., 80, is insane; here with her sister.

MILFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 9,310. *Val.*, 1884, \$5,237,390. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$11,833; cost of almshouse support, \$2,955; of support in hospitals, \$1,610; net cost of out-door relief, \$6,800.

The almshouse is a large, two-storied wooden house with an ell, on Asylum St., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station at Milford Centre. It stands on a farm of 100 acres, with good drainage and abundant water supply. The house was in good order when visited by Dr. Prentiss, November 20, the large dry cellars well stocked with farm produce, and the inmates well clothed and well cared for. The rooms are scantily furnished, and need some repairs; there is no complete provision for separating the sexes. When visited, there were 28 inmates,—17 men, 8 women, 2 boys and 1 girl. The children were at school; one, J. M., 10, is not very bright, and T. S., 10, and M. S., 8 (brother and sister), have intemperate parents. None are insane; several are blind or crippled, and one feeble-minded. The superintendent, Lewis Phipps, here one year, salary \$800, is a good manager. He succeeds one of the former Overseers, who kept the almshouse awhile, during his service as Overseer.

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MILLBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,741. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,295,414. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,985; cost of almshouse support, \$969; of support in hospitals, \$504; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,300.

The almshouse is in the western part of the town, a mile from Storie's Crossing, on the Norwich and Worcester R. R.; originally a farm-house, and still inconvenient, though much money has been spent in improvements. The sanitary conditions are good; the farm sterile and little cultivated. The superintendent, David Earnshaw (here two years, salary \$400), was formerly at the Pine Farm Reformatory in Newton, and is a good manager. When visited by E. I. White, 8 inmates were found,—5 men, 3 women,—one of whom is feeble-minded, but none insane. Five are over 80, and generally feeble, 2 being confined in bed; 3 of the men are able to work.

NEW BRAINTREE. *Pop.*, 1880, 610. *Val.*, 1884, \$443,965. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$569; cost of full support in families, \$494; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$75.

No almshouse, and on the 28th of August but 2 paupers, both old women, boarded in private families and well cared for. This town formerly had an almshouse but sold it, believing it more expensive than the present method. No insane in town or at the hospitals.

NORTHBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,676. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,094,876. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,640; cost of almshouse support, \$927; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$500.

The almshouse is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village, on the north side of Ball Hill, on the road to Berlin, an old farmhouse, built 100 years ago, in good repair. The cellar needs draining; the water supply and drainage otherwise are good. The rooms are large and commodious, the furniture partly old and partly new. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, November 24, 5 inmates were found (none of whom were insane), 2 men and 3 women; all seemed contented and well cared for. The farm is large and profitable. The superintendent, Mr. Place, here since April 1, receives \$400; he has had no almshouse experience, but his management seems fairly good.

NORTHBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,053. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,075,729. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,181; cost of almshouse support, \$1,065; of support in hospitals, \$520; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The Northbridge almshouse, three miles from Whitinsville, is a large wooden building in good repair. The sanitary conditions are

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excellent, and the whole inside arrangements indicate good management, though the sleeping-rooms are too small. There is a farm of 225 acres. When visited by E. I. White, June 6, 4 inmates were found, 2 men, 2 women, both the latter insane, but quiet and harmless, — M. M., 60, and M. S., 50. The superintendent is Peleg Spooner, here since April 1, salary \$300.

NORTH BROOKFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 4,459. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,851,273. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,799; cost of almshouse support, \$880; of support in hospitals, \$197; net cost of out-door relief, \$650.

The almshouse stands a mile south of the village, on a cross-road between the roads leading to East and South Brookfield, an old house, built in 1810, but kept clean and comfortable. The sanitary conditions are fairly good; the water supply ample, but not yet brought into the house. The farm is large and well managed by the superintendent, W. E. Huse, here since April 1, salary \$350, who is a practical farmer. When visited by Dr. Prentiss, September 17, there were 3 inmates, 2 men, one of whom, A. M., 77, is demented, filthy and sometimes violent, always a great care, and one woman. The town supports an insane woman, J. A. M., 58, in a private family in Russell.

OAKHAM. *Pop.*, 869. *Val.*, 1884, \$350,492. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$997; cost of full support in families, \$500; of support in hospitals, \$383; net cost of out-door relief, \$130.

No almshouse, and few paupers. When visited by Dr. Allen, August 9, 4 persons, 2 men and 2 women, were boarded in private families, one in Spencer, with a brother, the others in Oakham; all were well cared for and comfortable.

OXFORD. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,604. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,338,675. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,120; cost of almshouse support, \$1,271; of support in hospitals, \$379; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,100.

The Oxford almshouse is between the Oxford and North Webster stations, about two miles from each. It is an old and dilapidated wooden building, built in 1790, with ill-arranged rooms, which admit of no proper separation of the sexes; it will soon give way to a new building or be re-modelled. The sanitary conditions are bad on account of defective drainage; the water supply is good.

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The farm, of 200 acres, is not fertile. Superintendent, George Tanner, here 2 years, salary \$325. When visited by E. I. White, June 16, there were 11 inmates,—5 men, 4 women and 2 children. One woman is insane, M. G., 30, evidently failing in health; she formerly lived in the superintendent's part of the house, but now with the other inmates. The children are J. R., 11 (a boy), and E. H., 12 (a girl). Neither have mothers here. The management was fairly good.

PAXTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 592. *Val.*, 1884, \$281,110. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$654; cost of almshouse support, \$620; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$40.

The almshouse is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the village, on the road to Barre, — a large 2-storied wooden house, built about 1840. The land is high, and the sanitary conditions good. Each inmate has a separate room; the house is well-furnished, and well-managed. Superintendent, Henry Buemond, here $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, salary \$300. When visited by Dr. Allen, August 10, there were but 6 inmates, the youngest 50, the others averaging 80, — 2 men, 4 women. H. A., 61, a woman, is insane, quiet and harmless, and one woman is feeble-minded. An old man, here with his wife, has had an offensive disease for 20 years, which renders isolation necessary.

PETERSHAM. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,409. *Val.*, 1884, \$573,987. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,950; cost of almshouse support, \$814; of support in hospitals, \$357; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The almshouse is 3 miles north of the village, upon a cross-road leading from the Athol road, — a one-story wooden house, 70 by 35 feet, with a long ell. The sanitary conditions are good, the house clean and well-furnished. Each inmate has a room, and all seem well cared for. There were 5 present when visited by Dr. Allen, August 10, — 2 men, 3 women; of whom 2 are insane, — a man, D. B., 37, formerly at Worcester, with occasional violent attacks, when he wears a strait-jacket, but usually quiet and works well; and a woman, H. L., 72, quiet and harmless. One woman, weak-minded, has been here many years. The superintendent, S. G. Graves, here 3 years, salary \$350, manages well for both the town and the poor.

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PHILLIPSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 621. *Val.*, 1884, \$263,654. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$978; cost of full support in families, \$789; of support in hospitals, \$19; net cost of out-door relief, \$175.

No almshouse and few paupers. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 17, 2 paupers were supported in town, and 2 in other towns with friends. One, S. D., is a bad epileptic case, troublesome to take care of, whom it is proposed to send to the Worcester hospital. No insane in town, and but one in hospitals.

PRINCETON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,100. *Val.*, 1884, \$843,888. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$327; cost of almshouse support, \$183; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief, \$125.

The almshouse stands near the Sterling boundary, 3 miles from Princeton on a farm of 100 acres, — a large wooden house, old, but rebuilt, with room for 10 or 12 inmates, but seldom has more than three. When visited by Dr. Allen, September 5, there were three inmates, — one man, 2 women, none of whom were insane. The rooms are well-furnished, clean and in good order, and the inmates as well cared for as in most private families. Superintendent, D. W. Partridge, here since March, salary \$300; his management extremely good.

ROYALSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,192. *Val.*, 1884, \$669,086. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$790; cost of full support in families, \$328; of support in hospitals, \$304; net cost of out-door relief, \$150.

The old almshouse was given up more than 20 years ago, because the poor could be provided for more cheaply in families. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 17, there were 3 women fully supported, all over 70, and all in one family, where they were well cared for.

RUTLAND. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,059. *Val.*, 1884, \$502,284. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$891; cost of almshouse support, \$584; of support in hospitals, \$194; net cost of out-door relief, \$100.

The almshouse is 3 miles from the village towards Spencer on a farm of 300 acres, — a large wooden house, built in 1848, with good rooms, and among them a well-furnished "spare-room," for the use of any friends of the paupers who may wish to spend the night. When visited by Dr. Allen, August 9, there were 7 inmates, — 3 men, 4 women, — of whom 4 were over 80, 2 nearly 80, and the youngest 55, the average age of the 6 old people being 82 years. Each had a separate room, except one old couple, who had

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a large room with their own furniture. The only insane woman, L. S., 82, has been in the Worcester hospital. Dr. Allen considers this almshouse almost a model.

SHREWSBURY. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,500. *Val.*, 1884, \$976,505. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,256; cost of almshouse support, \$651; of support in hospitals, \$227; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The almshouse is on the old Boston turnpike about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Worcester, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the village, an old house needing repair and perhaps to be replaced soon by a new one. When visited July 31, by E. I. White, there were but 2 inmates, a man and a woman, both old, and the woman, E. D., 73, insane. She is usually quiet, but noisy occasionally. The other inmate eats with the superintendent, and both are well provided for. There is a good supply of water and no fault to find with the drainage. The farm, of about 20 acres, is quite productive. The superintendent is B. D. Plaisted, here 5 years, salary \$300. When this almshouse was visited in 1832, it contained 13 inmates, 3 of whom were called insane; in 1864 the average number was $5\frac{1}{3}$, and one was insane.

SOUTHBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,142. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,328,941. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,332; cost of full support in families, \$537; of support in hospitals, \$177; net cost of out-door relief, \$600.

This town has twice owned and sold its almshouse, but for the last 13 years has boarded its poor in the private almshouse of Nahum Newton, 2 miles southwest of the Southborough station on the Old Colony road, — a large and well-kept farm-house which contained, when visited by B. A. Andrews, September 2, 3 paupers, 2 men, one woman. The woman, M. D., 50, is insane, and was formerly at Worcester; she is epileptic and occupies a clean and comfortable room in the first story where she is generally secluded, but is well cared for. One of the men is idiotic. The price of board is \$3 a week for 2 inmates and \$2.25 for the other.

SOUTHBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 6,464. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,092,783. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$6,070; cost of almshouse support, \$2,322; of support in hospitals, \$820; net cost of out-door relief, \$3,000.

The Southbridge almshouse stands $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of the village. From a sanitary and picturesque point of view the location is excellent, — overlooking the country for miles around, but it is diffi-

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cult of access, especially in case of fire, or in winter, of a sudden need for a physician. There are several unoccupied rooms; in those occupied each inmate has a separate bed. They are furnished in part by the inmates, who bring their old furniture; their beds and bedding are clean and comfortable. Each inmate has weekly a bath and clean underclothing; a room on the lower floor having been converted into a bath-room, but not yet supplied with water, which must be heated in the kitchen and carried to the tub. There are two well furnished kitchens, with water from a spring of good quality. The drainage and the sanitary conditions might be improved, though not very bad. The means for controlling or extinguishing a fire are very scanty, as in most almshouses. When visited by Dr. Crawford, June 21, there were 16 inmates, 8 men, 8 women, of whom 6 are insane, 4 men, 2 women:—L. H., 53, formerly at Worcester, and usually quiet; M. O., 68, also at Worcester formerly, both women; C. C., 37, formerly at Worcester, untidy in his habits, and though harmless, often locked up, to prevent his running away; H. S., 60, untidy and hard to take care of, occasionally running away; L. G., 22, formerly in Worcester, has general paralysis; R. W., 68, is demented. The inmates are well-fed, having meat or fish twice a day, and seemed well cared for. The superintendent is G. F. Northup, here four years, salary \$400. The general condition of the almshouse is quite good.

SPENCER. *Pop.*, 1880, 7,466. *Val.*, 1884, \$3,516,210. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,390; cost of almshouse support, \$1,278; of support in hospitals, \$639; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,500.

The almshouse stands 3 miles from the station on the road to Oakham, a large wooden building in good repair; with separate sitting-rooms for men and women and with good sleeping-rooms. It is supplied with hot and cold water, bath-tubs and set basins, and the inmates are obliged to bathe once a week. The cellar is large and is dry and the drainage good. The farm of 160 acres is fertile and a dairy of 30 cows provides milk and butter and also yields an income. The superintendent, Manley Ludden, here 2 years, salary \$475, is a good manager. When visited by E. I. White, June 14, there were 13 inmates, — 11 men, 2 women, — of whom two are insane. E. K., 24 (idiotic) was the only one who occupied the small building for the insane, near the almshouse. He had a room on the south side, and was confined to prevent his doing mischief. M. A. L., 40, an insane woman was very neatly

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clad and apparently capable and able to work about the house, as she does. The other woman is epileptic. F. D., 44, an insane man is harmless and demented; but with constant instruction is made useful about the farm. The inmates are all well provided for, and this almshouse will compare favorably with any visited by Mr. White.

STERLING. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,414. *Val.*, 1884, \$886,312. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,223; cost of almshouse support, \$1,401; of support in hospitals, \$374; net cost of out-door relief, \$450.

The almshouse is half a mile west of Pratt's Junction on the Old Colony Railroad, a comparatively new house with 2 wings, one of which has special arrangements for the insane. There are rooms enough for 12 or 15 inmates, but when visited by Dr. Allen, September 5, there were but 8 present,—1 man, 6 women, and a girl of 6, daughter of one of the inmates. The man, W. P., 32, and 3 of the women are insane, and most of these were secluded in their rooms all the time. These rooms were built specially for the insane, each 8×10 feet, and with a barred window; well ventilated and lighted, and with no offensive odors. One woman, E. H., 31, formerly at Worcester, was restrained as well as secluded. Superintendent, C. N. Stevens, formerly at the Monson almshouse, but here since April, salary \$450.

STURBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,062. *Val.*, 1884, \$975,416. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,930; cost of almshouse support, \$859; of support in hospitals, \$252; net cost of out-door relief, \$800.

The almshouse, half a mile south of Sturbridge Centre, is a spacious wooden building, built for a hotel 80 years ago, and has been used for an almshouse for the last 30 years. The surroundings are pleasant, with large shade trees in front. Each of the three inmates had a separate bed when visited by Dr. Crawford, June 20. Most of the bedsteads are iron, with woven wire mattresses, and a good straw and feather bed and pillows. The bedding was clean and sufficient. Of the 3 inmates,—1 man, 2 women,—the man is insane, H. R., 71, suicidal and requires watching, is locked in at night; does considerable work, and was grinding a scythe when seen. One of the women is idiotic. The inmates have 3 meals daily the year round—at 6 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. They have the same food as the family of the superintendent,—J. H. Plympton, here 2 years, salary \$350. His wife

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does the greater part of the cooking. She is a sensible, kind-hearted woman to whom many of the improvements made within two years are due. The water supply here is not always good, and the other sanitary conditions need improving.

SUTTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,105. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,305,567. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$3,205; cost of almshouse support, \$854; of support in hospitals, \$395; net cost of out-door relief \$2,000.

This is an old almshouse, built in 1789, and standing near the Oxford line, in the western part of the town; the nearest station is Millbury. There is a farm of 140 acres, on the summit and sides of a hill. It has been repaired within 2 years, and is now in much better condition than at any time since 1879, but the drainage is still bad and there is a pigsty within ten feet of the kitchen window. The water supply is good, and the cellar and other parts of the house are clean and wholesome. When visited by E. I. White, June 16, there were 6 inmates,—2 men, 4 women,—all over 60, and 2 over 80. One woman, A. P., 65, is insane, but quiet and harmless. Superintendent, Charles Wheeler, here 9 years, salary \$400. The housekeeping is excellent.

TEMPLETON. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,789. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,098,248. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,748; cost of almshouse support, \$684; of support in hospitals, \$238; net cost of out-door relief, \$650.

The almshouse is a mile south-west of the village, not far from the Ware River Railroad, on a cross-road leading towards Petersham, a large wooden building, partly new and partly old, containing nearly 30 rooms. The drainage is good and the water supply ample. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 17, 10 inmates were present,—5 men, 4 women, and one child, born in the almshouse, L. M., 7, here with her mother. One woman, J. S., 37, formerly in the Worcester hospital, is insane, usually quiet and harmless, though filthy and sometimes violent. Several of the inmates are weak-minded. The father of the insane woman pays \$1.50 a week for her support. The superintendent is E. W. Hubbard, salary \$600, here since April 1. A large farm of 200 acres of good grass land is connected with the almshouse.

UPTON *Pop.*, 1880, 2,023. *Val.*, 1884, \$866,242. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,101; cost of almshouse support, \$1,116; of support in hospitals, \$382; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The almshouse is 1½ miles south of Upton Centre, 4 miles from Farnumsville station, — a large two-story wooden building in good

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condition. The rooms were very clean, the bedding suitable, and the inmates seemed contented and well cared for. The drainage is satisfactory, but the sanitary conditions somewhat faulty. The farm is large (234 acres) but sterile. When visited by E. I. White, August 1, there were 10 inmates, — 6 men, 3 women and a infant of 3 months, W. T., here with his mother. One man, C. F., is insane, but quiet; and two, a man and woman, are idiotic. The superintendent, O. F. Streeter, here two years, salary \$400, is a good manager.

UXBRIDGE. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,111. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,973,210. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,381; cost of almshouse support, \$370; of support in hospitals, \$727; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,300.

The almshouse is three miles from the village, located near a river, with low damp land on either side; an old building, much out of repair, and needing improvement both inside and outside. The rooms were quite clean, the bedding of fair quality, and the management by the superintendent, Levi Ballou (here 5 years, salary \$375), is good and economical, the farm having paid all expenses save his salary. When visited by E. I. White, June 6, there were 7 inmates, — 3 women and 4 children, all colored, L. L. W., 14, and G. E. W., 12, brother and sister, A. H., 1, and C. F., 4, here with his mother. There are no insane in the almshouse. The sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory, there being too much surface drainage. The water supply is from a spring.

WARREN. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,889. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,253,186. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,654; cost of almshouse support, \$1,843; of support in hospitals, \$98; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,600.

The old almshouse was burned in 1883, and the present building erected on the same site, at a cost of \$3,600, — a large 2½-storied wooden house, with two wings, which contain the rooms for inmates, — one wing occupied by men, the other by women. The sexes are well separated, except that they have a common sitting-room. The house is not very well built, but a great improvement on the old one; there is a farm of 220 acres. Superintendent, A. G. Plympton, here since April, salary \$375. When visited by B. A. Andrews. October 4, there were 7 inmates, 4 women and 3 boys, A. B., 8, G. C., 7, A. C., 5, who are here without their mothers. One woman, A. M., 19, is weak-minded or insane, — a dwarf, who spends her time making rag-dolls. The water supply and drainage

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are good, but the cellar is damp, and there are no facilities for bathing. The housekeeping is good.

WEBSTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,696. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,135,502. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$5,396; cost of almshouse support, \$1,583; of support in hospitals, \$1,528; net cost of out-door relief, \$2,100.

The almshouse is near the village, a wooden building, erected in 1814, neat and clean throughout, with good sanitary conditions, save that the drainage is on the surface and too near the house. The farm of 120 acres is in fair cultivation. When visited by E. I. White, June 5, there were present 8 inmates: 3 men, 4 women and a girl, G. B., 6, here without her mother; all were sane and were well-dressed. They were found eating supper, which was ample and of good quality. The superintendent, O. J. Bugbee, here 5 years, salary \$300, is well suited for his position. There are unoccupied rooms in this almshouse, as in most of those in Worcester County.

WESTBOROUGH. *Pop.*, 1880, 5,214. *Val.*, 1884, \$2,567,483. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$4,914; cost of almshouse support, \$2,245; of support in hospitals, \$1,197; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,200.

The new town almshouse, built in 1882, two and a half miles south of the village, near the reservoir, on the road to Upton, is well built, but the sleeping-rooms are too large and too few; 4 for men and 5 for women, besides the attics. There is a bath-room, and steam-heat is furnished. Mr. Boyden, the superintendent, here 8 years, salary, \$500 (out of which he is expected to pay the help he hires), is well fitted for his position. The farm is small, producing little but stone for foundation walls, and much less profitable than the old one. When visited by F. B. Sanborn, June 10, there were 12 inmates present: 6 men, 3 women, and 3 children; an idiotic girl of 16, K. E. R., M. A. R. (her niece), 3 months, here with her mother, and T. P. D., a boy of 9, who attends school. Only one inmate is insane, W. C., 80; 4 are idiotic; all seemed in good condition.

WEST BOYLSTON. *Pop.*, 1880, 2,994. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,094,590. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,437; cost of almshouse support, \$1,159; of support in hospitals, \$0; net cost of out-door relief \$11.00.

The almshouse is a mile from the village, on the road to Sterling; a large wooden building, with rooms for 20 inmates, but when visited by Dr. Allen, September 5, containing only 5,—1

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man, 4 women. One woman, A. R. B., 28, is insane, and is locked in her room most of the time, being noisy, filthy and suicidal. Much care of her is taken by her mother, who is also an inmate. The almshouse is well managed by George Farwell, here one year, salary \$500; the rooms are large, well ventilated and clean, the drainage and water supply good.

WEST BROOKFIELD. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,917. *Val.*, 1884, \$814,705. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$1,165; cost of almshouse support, \$657; of support in hospitals, \$131; net cost of out-door relief, \$400.

The almshouse is one and a half miles south of the station; an old wooden house much out of repair, with old furniture, and sanitary conditions not satisfactory in all respects. The water supply is abundant and good; the farm of 80 acres productive. The superintendent, W. H. Perkins, here 2 years, salary \$350, manages as well as could be expected in such buildings. No more than 6 inmates could be accommodated here; when visited by B. A. Andrews, October 4, there were only 3, all old men, and none of them insane. They were well clad and contented.

WESTMINSTER. *Pop.*, 1880, 1,652. *Val.*, 1884, \$757,525. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,112; cost of almshouse support, \$1,130; of support in hospitals, \$182; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,000.

This almshouse, built in 1789, is a mile north-east of the village. Superintendent, W. B. Robb, here 5 years, salary \$450, who keeps it in good condition. There is a farm of 100 acres. When visited by Dr. Allen, June 23, there were 7 inmates, 4 old men, all sane, and 2 women, besides a girl of 11, who lives in the superintendent's family, and is treated like his own child. One woman, M. C., 54, is insane, formerly at Worcester; now generally quiet, but sometimes excited. The inmates seem well cared for.

WINCHENDON. *Pop.*, 1880, 3,722. *Val.*, 1884, \$1,934,308. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$2,613; cost of almshouse support, \$845; of support in hospitals, \$339; net cost of out-door relief, \$1,400.

The almshouse, built in 1832, stands on a farm of 100 acres, a little beyond the old common of Winchendon, and half-way between the present village and Baldwinville, which is the most convenient railroad station. It is in good repair for an old farmhouse, with room for 20 inmates, but when visited by F. B. Sanborn, May 22, there were but 8, 3 men, 3 women, and 2 boys,

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G. G., 18, and C. G., 15. None are insane; but 2 women, one an epileptic and growing demented, are imbecile. They occupy one room, which was found in good order, as was the whole almshouse. Superintendent, ——— Smith, here — years, salary \$500; a good manager. The sanitary conditions are good. Most of the inmates can do some work.

WORCESTER, *Pop.*, 1880, 58,291. *Val.*, 1884, \$50,770,875. *Net cost of pauperism*, \$27,196; cost of almshouse support, \$13,569; of support in hospitals, \$4,693; net cost of out-door relief, \$8,500.

The city almshouse, including in the same building a truant school and an insane ward, is a three-story brick building, two and one-half miles north-east of the city hall, on a large farm with appropriate farm buildings, and a detached brick house sometimes used for inmates, and a pest-house. The main building has been much enlarged within three years and now has three wings, one of which is occupied by the insane. When visited by Dr. Stedman, July 29, there were 91 inmates, besides 12 boys in the truant school; 45 were insane, 20 men, 25 women, concerning whom Dr. Stedman says: "The wing for the chronic insane is fairly well arranged and well built and finished. The sexes are completely separated. The house was somewhat overcrowded in parts, particularly the ward for the female lunatics. With the exception of a few working patients, who were safe and able to take care of themselves, there was but little intermixture of insane with sane inmates. There was said to be but one epileptic among them. All the inmates were in good bodily condition, with the exception of two men who were confined to bed with physical disorders. The insane were uniformly quiet, orderly, particularly clean and suitably clothed. A few with destructive tendencies wore strong dresses or overalls. The untidy patients seemed to be well cared for, and were separated from the others. There are two or three cells or strong-rooms in the basement, which I was told had not been used for any of the insane, as the city physician was careful in his selection of cases at the asylums to avoid the transfer of any who were likely to become excited, noisy or dangerous. The bill of fare posted in the dining-rooms was an ample one and said to be pretty generally adhered to. The food was examined and found to be of excellent quality. The house is said to be sufficiently warmed in winter by direct radiation. There is a large and shady airing-court, which the male patients were enjoying at the time of my visit. As there is no separate court for the women, both share this one by turns.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TOWN VISITATIONS.

Many of the patients are taken to walk outside the grounds. Few of the patients are employed. There are two attendants for such as need special oversight, which seemed sufficient. Order, cleanliness and a reasonable amount of comfort were everywhere apparent. The only matters to be criticised were faults of construction, and needs in minor matters of comfort, common to our almshouses in general, and due to ignorance of the requirements and rights of the chronic insane poor."

The superintendent, Mr. Parkhurst, has been in charge here many years, salary \$900. He is an experienced officer and takes good care of the inmates.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TOWN VISITATIONS.

It will be seen by the above reports, which are condensed from those made by the ten or twelve visitors, that several towns were visited twice or more during the year,—namely, Taunton, Beverly, Peabody, Lawrence, Salem, Northampton, Bedford, Cambridge, Concord, Everett, Lowell, Milton, Walpole, Clinton, Fitchburg, Holden, Lancaster and Worcester. Including these, about 380 visits of inspection were made to these towns and cities during the year; of which 75 were made by the Inspector of Charities, 65 by B. A. Andrews, 62 by E. I. White, 55 by Dr. H. C. Prentiss, 45 by Dr. Nathan Allen, 26 by Dr. S. M. Crawford, 26 by Mrs. E. T. Fisher, 13 by Dr. H. R. Stedman, and 10 by Dr. Hitchcock of the Board. One visit was made by Mrs. Leonard and one by Mr. Fallon, of the Board, and one by Dr. J. P. Brown, of the Taunton hospital. Although the time spent in each visit was necessarily brief, yet as most of the visitors were persons of wide experience in the conditions of almshouse management, and several of them had visited the same almshouses repeatedly before, their report cannot be regarded as superficial. Doubtless much was overlooked by them, and something incorrectly reported; but, on the whole, the visitation gives a mass of facts concerning these towns and almshouses, and the condition of the insane therein, which has never been accessible before. The nearest ap-

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proach to such a report in print, is that made by Mr. Sanborn, in 1864-5, as Secretary of the Board of State Charities, which may be found in the First Annual Report of that Board (pp. 332-376). In order to show what changes have occurred since then (a period of twenty years), a Schedule is added, giving the average number of paupers in almshouses in 1864; the number in them reported as insane, Oct. 1, 1864; the corresponding number of the insane found there in 1884; and the whole number of almshouse inmates at the last visitation. A comparison of the numbers at the two dates, twenty years apart, will show that the almshouse insane, though now increasing fast, are as yet hardly twice as many as were reported twenty years ago, when the State population was but little more than half what it now is, while the insane in hospitals and asylums have increased from 1,580, Oct. 1, 1864, to 3,714 at the same date in 1884. The number of the insane poor in almshouses, twenty years ago, was about 400, and has not yet reached 700; the number in private families was then, and is now, only about 50. In the meantime, the towns and cities have increased from 334 to 347, the almshouses from 216 to 227, and the almshouses in which there are insane from 102 in 1864 to 172 in 1884.

It will be noticed in the visitation reports that an almshouse is often mentioned as having "no complete separation of the sexes." This does not usually signify that there is anything like an indiscriminate mingling of the two sexes, but only that they are not so carefully separated in their lodging and living accommodations as is desirable in such establishments. It should be considered, however, that in most of the almshouses the inmates are generally old persons or young children; the average age of all, except those in Boston, where the sexes are carefully separated, being upwards of fifty years, and the average age of the adults being nearly sixty years. A calculation of the ages of the insane in these almshouses will show that they average above fifty years; while the average age of children is below ten years, except those under sentence in truant schools.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TOWN VISITATIONS.

It will further be seen that 43 almshouses have been built within twenty years, and 25 within ten years; that nearly or quite 200 of them are of wood; and that the average sum paid to the superintendents does not exceed \$400. Twenty years ago, this salary was still lower; indeed, did not exceed \$275. An additional sum is paid in many towns for attendants, laborers, etc., enough to raise the average salaries and wages in these almshouses to perhaps \$600 a year, or \$135,000 in the aggregate, for an average population of about 4,000 persons. The salaries in the corresponding State establishments are about \$46,000 for an average population of about 1,600 persons; so that the rate of compensation in the local almshouses, small as it is, exceeds that in the State Almshouse, Workhouse and Primary School, in proportion to the number of persons cared for, by more than 15 per cent. This is because of the poor economy of maintaining so many small almshouses.

In the following Schedule the average number in the almshouses in 1864 is less exact than the other figures:—

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884.

TOWNS.	HOUSES, 1864.		AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable,	25	4	4	6	10	—	1	1
Brewster,	11	2	4	2	6	—	—	—
Chatham,	19	4	2	2	4	—	1	1
Dennis,	11	1	5	2	7	—	—	—
Falmouth,	10	—	4	6	10	—	—	—
Harwich,	12	2	6	4	10	—	1	1
Orleans,	6	1	3	2	5	1	—	1
Provincetown,	9	—	3	2	5	—	—	—
Sandwich,	17	5	4	14	18	1	11	12
Truro,	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellfleet,	5	2	3	2	5	—	1	1
Yarmouth,	13	3	9	5	14	1	2	3
Total,	143	25	47	47	94	3	17	20

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Adams,	*	—	8	3	11	—	—	—
Great Barrington,	—	—	7	4	11	—	—	—
Lee,	1	—	7	3	10	—	1	1
North Adams,	—	—	13	10	23	—	1	1
Pittsfield,	12	5	14	12	26	5	7	12
Williamstown,	—	—	4	2	6	—	1	1
Total,	13	5	53	34	87	5	10	15
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet,	4	1	4	3	7	1	1	2
Attleborough,	10	4	6	2	8	2	—	2
Berkley,	4	1	4	1	5	—	—	—
Dartmouth,	23	1	8	7	15	—	—	—
Dighton,	5	1	1	3	4	—	1	1
Easton,	9	—	10	2	12	1	—	1
Fairhaven,	8	—	3	5	8	1	1	2
Fall River,	63	11	—	—	108	4	6	10
Freetown,	10	2	1	2	3	—	—	—
Mansfield,	8	1	6	3	9	—	1	1
New Bedford,	76	6	—	—	55	10	11	21
Norton,	4	1	6	5	11	1	1	2
Rehoboth,	24	*	2	6	8	—	1	1
Seekonk,	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Somerset,	6	—	6	5	11	1	2	3
Swansea,	5	3	3	1	4	—	1	1
Taunton,	42	5	38	33	71	4	3	7
Westport,	22	5	4	9	13	—	2	2
Total,	326	42	102	88	353	25	31	56
<i>Dukes County.</i>								
Tisbury,	—	†	5	3	8	1	1	2
<i>Essex County.</i>								
Amesbury,	13	5	4	3	7	1	2	3
Andover,	23	1	13	23	36	—	3	3
Beverly,	—	—	12	16	28	1	6	7
Boxford,	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
Bradford,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* No return.

† No almshouse.

ALMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1884.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS- HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Essex County — Con.</i>								
Danvers,	1	1	3	2	5	—	—	—
Essex,	5	1	3	4	7	—	1	1
Georgetown,	8	1	5	4	9	2	1	3
Gloucester,	43	6	15	13	28	1	1	2
Groveland,	4	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
Haverhill,	27	4	32	9	41	5	2	7
Ipswich,	20	9	4	5	9	2	1	3
Lawrence,	7	2	30	42	72	6	17	23
Lynn,	42	2	46	31	77	3	1	4
Manchester,	13	1	9	5	14	—	—	—
Marblehead,	42	17	19	17	36	3	7	10
Methuen,	9	1	4	2	6	—	—	—
Newburyport,	60	7	—	—	45	4	5	9
North Andover,	12	2	3	4	7	—	1	1
Peabody,	28	1	—	—	42	2	3	5
Rockport,	9	1	6	5	11	—	2	2
Salem,	65	24	—	—	163	17	21	38
Salisbury,	12	3	2	2	4	—	1	1
Saugus,	15	4	9	3	12	1	—	1
Topsfield,	12	—	2	2	4	—	1	1
West Newbury,	6	—	5	7	12	—	1	1
Total,	482	95	230	201	681	49	78	127
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield,	4	1	2	2	4	—	—	—
Buckland,	7	3	2	4	6	1	1	2
Charlemont,	7	3	1	2	3	—	1	1
Conway,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield,	7	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield,	8	1	2	4	6	—	—	—
Hawley,	6	1	2	2	4	—	—	—
Heath,	6	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
Leverett,	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Montague,	9	1	5	4	9	—	—	—
New Salem,	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orange,	14	4	1	8	9	—	2	2
Shutesbury,	5	1	3	4	7	—	1	1
Warwick,	7	2	4	2	6	1	—	1
Wendell,	9	—	1	3	4	—	1	1
Total,	98	21	28	38	66	3	7	10

* No return.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS- HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.						
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Hampden County.</i>									
Agawam,	*	—	3	4	7	—	1	1	
Brimfield,	11	—	4	6	10	2	—	2	
Chicopee,	*	—	14	21	35	—	1	1	
Granville,	*	—	4	1	5	1	—	1	
Monson,	19	4	7	9	16	1	2	3	
Palmer,	7	3	3	7	10	1	—	1	
Springfield,	14	5	33	39	72	4	15	19	
Westfield,	14	2	11	12	23	—	2	2	
Total,	65	14	79	99	178	9	21	30	
<i>Hampshire County.</i>									
Amherst,	10	3	2	5	7	1	1	2	
Belchertown,	13	1	2	11	13	—	3	3	
Enfield,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greenwich,	*	—	2	2	4	—	1	1	
Hadley,	*	—	5	2	7	1	—	1	
Northampton,	7	2	7	5	12	—	2	2	
Prescott,	7	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	
Ware,	8	1	8	5	13	2	1	3	
Total,	45	9	27	34	61	4	8	12	
<i>Middlesex County.</i>									
Acton,	5	—	2	2	4	—	1	1	
Arlington,	9	3	3	3	6	—	1	1	
Ashby,	*	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	
Ashland,	6	1	6	5	11	1	1	2	
Ayer,	†	—	2	3	5	1	—	1	
Bedford,	5	—	5	2	7	1	1	2	
Billerica,	21	5	8	5	13	3	—	3	
Brighton, ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burlington,	11	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	
Cambridge,	80	3	—	—	125	9	17	26	
Carlisle,	12	1	4	4	8	—	—	—	
Charlestown, ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chelmsford,	18	3	2	5	7	—	1	1	
Concord,	9	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	
Dracut,	15	1	3	2	5	—	1	1	
Framingham,	14	2	6	3	9	1	—	1	

* No almshouse.

† Not incorporated.

‡ Included in Boston, of which it is now a part.

ALMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1884.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS- HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Middlesex County — Con.</i>								
Groton,	11	3	4	3	7	2	1	3
Holliston,	8	2	6	3	9	3	1	4
Hopkinton,	14	2	15	8	23	1	2	3
Hudson,	*	—	4	6	10	—	1	1
Lexington,	10	1	8	2	10	—	1	1
Littleton,	6	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Lowell,	35	12	—	—	120	25	51	76
Malden,	11	†	13	10	23	1	—	1
Marlborough,	20	3	14	8	22	3	—	3
Medford,	14	—	5	1	6	—	1	1
Natick,	11	—	4	2	6	2	1	3
Newton,	22	3	16	13	29	—	2	2
North Reading,	12	2	2	5	7	—	1	1
Pepperell,	12	2	4	9	13	—	4	4
Reading,	7	3	4	7	11	1	3	4
Sherborn,	3	—	3	3	6	—	1	1
Stoneham,	6	—	11	8	19	—	—	—
Stow,	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sudbury,	15	—	4	3	7	—	—	—
Tewksbury,	9	1	3	2	5	1	1	2
Townsend,	9	2	1	3	4	—	—	—
Tyngsborough,	13	2	6	—	6	1	—	1
Wakefield,	10	1	5	7	12	—	—	—
Waltham,	18	—	10	9	19	—	4	4
Watertown,	20	2	8	5	13	—	2	2
Wayland,	6	3	3	2	5	1	1	2
Westford,	5	1	5	5	10	—	—	—
Weston,	6	—	4	2	6	—	—	—
Wilmington,	9	1	2	3	5	—	—	—
Woburn,	20	1	21	15	36	4	5	9
Total,	553	71	236	185	966	61	107	168
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket,	56	3	17	19	36	1	3	4
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham,	6	1	5	8	13	—	1	1
Braintree,	16	3	5	8	13	—	1	1
Brookline,	†	—	3	2	5	1	1	2

* Not incorporated.

† No return.

‡ No almshouse.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS- HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Norfolk County — Con.</i>								
Canton,	7	2	11	8	19	1	2	3
Cohasset,	8	1	7	4	11	3	1	4
Dedham,	11	—	9	5	14	—	1	1
Dorchester,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foxborough,	9	1	1	2	3	—	1	1
Franklin,	12	1	6	2	8	1	—	1
Medfield,	4	1	4	1	5	2	—	2
Medway,	15	2	14	3	17	2	—	2
Milton,	4	—	3	5	8	—	—	—
Needham,	—	—	2	4	6	—	1	1
Quincy,	†	—	13	8	21	3	1	4
Randolph,	7	1	6	7	13	—	1	1
Roxbury,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharon,	3	1	5	5	10	—	—	—
Stoughton,	21	—	5	1	6	5	1	6
Walpole,	3	—	2	4	6	—	3	3
Wellesley,	†	—	5	3	8	2	1	3
Weymouth,	21	1	16	6	22	3	1	4
Wrentham,	8	—	5	2	7	1	1	2
Total,	163	15	127	88	215	24	18	42
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington,	8	—	4	1	5	1	—	1
Bridgewater,	9	1	3	3	6	—	2	2
Brockton,	7	—	—	—	26	4	7	11
Carver,	4	—	3	2	5	1	—	1
Duxbury,	20	6	5	4	9	1	3	4
East Bridgewater,	5	—	4	3	7	1	2	3
Hanover,	6	1	6	2	8	—	1	1
Hanson,	9	1	1	2	3	—	1	1
Hingham,	21	3	9	6	15	—	2	2
Kingston,	6	2	6	4	10	—	—	—
Lakeville,	§	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Marshfield,	7	1	4	—	4	1	—	1
Mattapoisett,	§	—	5	5	10	1	—	1
Middleborough,	28	3	9	9	18	2	1	3
Pembroke,	14	1	3	3	6	—	1	1
Plymouth,	21	1	12	6	18	3	1	4

* Included in Boston, of which it is now a part.

† Not incorporated.

† At Wellesley.

§ No almshouse.

AFMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1884.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS- HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Plymouth County — Con.</i>								
Plympton,	5	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Rochester,	10	2	3	1	4	—	—	—
Rockland,	*	—	6	7	13	—	1	1
Scituate,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Scituate,	11	4	4	10	14	—	2	2
Wareham,	6	1	8	3	11	1	—	1
West Bridgewater,	5	2	3	2	5	2	—	2
Total,	202	30	79	76	201	18	26	44
<i>Suffolk County.</i>								
Boston,	222	18	381	342	723	—	5	5
Revere,	†	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	222	19	381	342	723	—	5	5
<i>Worcester County.</i>								
Ashburnham,	4	—	6	5	11	—	—	—
Athol,	8	2	4	2	6	1	—	1
Barre,	22	5	8	6	14	—	—	—
Blackstone,	11	†	20	19	39	1	3	4
Bolton,	10	—	4	3	7	1	1	2
Boylston,	6	—	3	—	3	1	—	1
Brookfield,	15	4	3	7	10	—	4	4
Charlton,	8	2	3	4	7	1	1	2
Clinton,	4	—	6	2	8	—	—	—
Dana,	†	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
Douglas,	9	2	5	5	10	1	—	1
Dudley,	5	1	3	1	4	—	—	—
Fitchburg,	19	3	36	21	57	—	3	3
Gardner,	11	5	15	11	26	1	2	3
Grafton,	5	—	7	7	14	1	—	1
Hardwick,	14	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
Harvard,	13	5	3	2	5	1	—	1
Holden,	17	2	3	6	9	—	2	2
Hubbardston,	7	—	6	3	9	—	—	—
Lancaster,	14	1	6	3	9	1	—	1
Leicester,	6	—	6	7	13	2	1	3
Leominster,	17	3	4	6	10	1	2	3
Lunenburg,	9	—	4	1	5	1	1	2
Mendon,	7	1	1	3	4	—	1	1

* Not incorporated.

† No return.

‡ No almshouse.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Continued.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMS- HOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Worcester County — Con.</i>								
Milford,	25	2	19	9	28	-	-	-
Millbury,	8	-	5	3	8	-	-	-
New Braintree,	1	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Northborough,	4	-	2	3	5	-	-	-
Northbridge,	5	1	2	2	4	-	2	2
North Brookfield,	7	1	2	1	3	1	-	1
Oxford,	10	-	6	5	11	-	-	-
Paxton,	10	2	2	4	6	-	1	1
Petersham,	12	1	2	3	5	1	1	2
Princeton,	7	1	1	2	3	-	-	-
Rutland,	11	4	3	4	7	-	1	1
Shrewsbury,	5	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
Southborough,	4	1	2	1	3	-	1	1
Southbridge,	5	2	8	8	16	4	2	6
Spencer,	7	2	6	5	11	-	1	1
Sterling,	13	3	1	7	8	1	3	4
Sturbridge,	9	1	1	2	3	1	-	1
Sutton,	14	1	2	4	6	-	1	1
Templeton,	7	1	5	5	10	-	1	1
Upton,	7	2	7	3	10	1	-	1
Uxbridge,	7	-	3	4	7	-	-	-
Warren,	1	1	3	4	7	-	1	1
Webster,	6	3	3	5	8	-	-	-
Westborough,	14	1	7	5	12	1	-	1
West Boylston,	*	-	1	4	5	-	1	1
West Brookfield,	*	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Westminster,	9	2	4	3	7	-	1	1
Winchendon,	10	4	5	3	8	-	-	-
Worcester,	26	3	-	-	91	20	25	45
Total,	485	80	264	226	580	44	64	108

* No almshouse.

ALMSHOUSES BY COUNTIES.

Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1884. — Concluded.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1864.		INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES, 1884, AT DATE OF VISITATION.					
	Average Number of Inmates.	Insane Inmates.	INMATES OF ALL CLASSES.			INSANE INMATES.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barnstable,	143	25	47	47	94	3	17	20
Berkshire,	13	5	53	34	87	5	10	15
Bristol,	326	42	102	88	353	25	31	56
Dukes,	*	—	5	3	8	1	1	2
Essex,	482	95	230	201	681	49	78	127
Franklin,	98	21	28	38	66	3	7	10
Hampden,	65	14	79	99	178	9	21	30
Hampshire,	45	9	27	34	61	4	8	12
Middlesex,	553	71	236	185	966	61	107	168
Nantucket,	56	3	17	19	36	1	3	4
Norfolk,	163	15	127	88	215	24	18	42
Plymouth,	202	30	99	76	201	18	26	44
Suffolk,	222	19	381	342	723	—	5	5
Worcester,	485	80	264	226	581	44	64	108
Total,	2,853	429	1694	1480	4250	247	396	643

* No almshouse.

AGGREGATES IN TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE SCHEDULE.

The total number of inmates in almshouses in 1864, as shown by this Schedule, is somewhat too large; instead of the *average* number it probably represents as many inmates as were present at one time during the year 1864. The number of the insane in that year is also a little larger than was actually present at any one time.

The numbers in the Schedule for 1884 are quite exact in most cases; but occasionally the inmates could not all be seen and counted, while the number reported by the Superintendent was afterwards found not to be exact. The difference cannot be very great, however, between the numbers given and the true count. The classification by sexes is incomplete, but the proportion between the two sexes will be found about the same for the whole number as for the classified aggregate. Thus, of the 4,250 almshouse inmates seen in 1884, 1,694 are known to have been men and boys, and 1,480 women and children, — making a classified total of 3,174. Applying this proportion to the actual total of 4,250 persons, there would appear to be 2,267 men and boys, and 1,981 women and girls. The insane persons seen are more exactly classified, and show a total of 247 men and 396 women in an aggregate of 643 insane persons found in all the almshouses. It thus appears that the insane women exceed the insane men in the Massachusetts almshouses by about 150; the whole number seen of both sexes being a little less than 650. The whole number of children in these almshouses was 600 at the dates of visitation, — of whom about 330 were boys and about 270 girls.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF INSANITY.*

II.

In regard to the hospital residence of the patients in the State Hospitals, Table XXI. will furnish some information. The two asylums excluded from this table (at Worcester and Tewksbury) would show a much longer hospital residence for their inmates than the average given in the table, if the whole period of hospital life could be reckoned. And it is to be noticed that the average in the table is less than it is in fact, because only the time spent in each particular hospital since the patient's last admission is reckoned.

In order to ascertain more exactly the length of hospital residence in individual cases, the names of 2,598 patients who, on the 1st of October, 1879, resided in the State hospitals and asylums, were at that time drawn off into a separate register. At the same date five years afterwards no less than 1,439 or nearly four-sevenths, were still in these hospitals, although many of them had been moved about from one hospital or asylum to another during the intervening time. Of the whole number (1,159) who had gone out and had not been re-admitted, 588 died in the hospitals, or elsewhere, and more than 100 went to city and town almshouses, where 90 remained, Oct. 1, 1884, and where 3 had died. The recoveries, which cannot be exactly stated, did not exceed 200; so that twelve-thirteenths of these 2,598 persons — more than 90 per cent. — were practically incurable five years ago, as the experience of the intervening years has shown. It is therefore probable that of the 3,714 insane persons remaining in all the hospitals and asylums of Massachusetts on the first of last October, less than 300 will ever recover; while the average hospital residence of the other nine-tenths will be nearly six years. The hospital residence of those who recover, judging by the statistics

* See page 62 for previous remarks.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

of five years past, will be eight months, or a seventh part of the average residence.

The deaths (600) among this hospital population of 1879, during a period of five years, when carefully computed yearly, upon a diminishing number, would show a death-rate of 65 in 1,000 on this hospital population for each of the five years; but as these 2,598 persons were mostly chronic insane, their death-rate would be considerably less in a year than when the whole insane population of the State is considered. For there are now 800 recent cases appearing each year among the 6,300 insane people in Massachusetts; and the death-rate of these is nearly twice as great as that of the chronic insane. If any inference at all is to be drawn from these figures, it would be that the death-rate among the chronic insane is something less than 70 in 1,000 annually; that the death-rate among the recent insane is at least 90 in 1,000, and perhaps exceeds 100; and that the combined death-rate in both classes is at least four times as great as among sane persons of a corresponding age.

These 2,598 patients were in 1879 thus distributed, — at the Worcester hospital, 490, 260 of whom were still there five years after; at the Worcester asylum, 372 (207 still there); at Taunton, 559 (252 still there); at Northampton, 441 (269 still there); at Tewksbury, 203 (121 still there); at Danvers, 533 (109 still there). Therefore, 1,218 patients out of 2,598 still remained after an interval of five years in the places where they were in 1879. There were 221 others who moved about from one establishment to another, but remained in one of the six establishments, Oct. 1, 1884. These were chiefly Danvers patients, of whom 93 were still in the hospitals, so that the true number of Danvers patients remaining was 202. The deaths took place unequally in proportion to the whole number in each hospital, but were most numerous in proportion to the whole number at the Worcester Asylum, where out of 372 patients, 118 died in the five years, or 32 per cent. At Danvers 133 died out of 533 patients; at Taunton 125 out

FORMS OF INSANITY.

of 559; and at Tewksbury only 35 out of 203; the percentages being, at Danvers, 25; at Taunton, 22; and at Tewksbury only 17. It thus appears that the insane die most rapidly where recent cases are most numerous, — except in chronic asylums, filled with the accumulation of old hospital cases, like that at Worcester, where the average duration of insanity at death probably exceeds ten years. Of the 588 deaths reported, 584 took place in these six establishments, 3 in almshouses and one at the patient's home. There were, no doubt, other deaths, among the 480 patients who went out into the general community and remained there, enough to bring the whole mortality up to 650. But in the above calculations it has been called 600. The recoveries among these 2,598 patients cannot well have exceeded 150, though for the sake of caution they have been called 200.

In the tables of the present year the same general results appear which have been indicated in former reports since our statistics began to be reported on a better basis in 1880. But these tables increase in value with each year, because they either confirm or correct the figures given in previous years.

Table XXII. shows the relative frequency of the different forms of insanity in our hospitals, and also, in a general way, the probabilities of a favorable or a fatal result in each form of the disease. It will be seen that the most frequent forms of insanity are *mania* (acute and chronic), *melancholia* and *dementia*; the two former showing many recoveries, the latter very few. General paralysis shows the largest proportion of deaths to the number of cases: indeed, nearly all general paralytics die. Recoveries are most frequent in cases of acute mania or melancholia; in puerperal mania more than half recover, and so, too, in alcoholic insanity. In chronic mania, and in dementia, including senile dementia, few recoveries were reported. The admissions of epileptics being 64, there are 23 deaths, and only 4 recoveries; in general paralysis, with 91 admissions, there were 67 deaths, most of them occurring in cases not admitted during the year.

 CLASSIFICATION OF THE INSANE.

Epilepsy, as seen in the hospitals, is scarcely more curable than general paralysis or senile dementia. Cases of acute mania, of which more than half recover, are becoming less frequent.

It will be understood that the three classes of cases mentioned in Table XXII. are not in all respects distinct, but that many of the cases recovered are included among admissions, and that some of the persons who died are also included among admissions. This swells the aggregate in the last column considerably above the number of *persons* to whom the table applies ; but the nature of the facts shown is such that no serious error will arise from this source, even when the aggregates of several years are taken together, as in Table XXIII. ; for the aggregate of cases in the last-named table contains none that are carried along from year to year. It may be observed that very few of the epileptics or general paralytics who died are included among the admissions of that year. The whole number of recoveries and deaths noted in this table is less than in Table XVIII., because Table XXII. omits the asylums at Worcester and Tewksbury, the Ipswich Receptacle, and all the private asylums. The great bulk of admissions, however, in the whole State, are made to the hospitals included in Table XXII. ; namely, 1,431 cases admitted out of the 1,634 which are included in Table XVIII. These 1,634 cases are divided, with respect to sex, as follows : 775 men and 859 women, which would seem to show that a preponderance of women appears among the commitments as it does among the whole number remaining. But among the 1,093 first admissions to the hospitals and asylums given in Table XVIII., 537 appear to be men, and 556 women ; while among 5,470 first admissions in Table XXIV., 2,755 are men, and only 2,715 women ; although there is an excess of women in the population of the State, as there is also among the chronic insane. The accumulation of women among the latter class seems due to the fact that they recover less frequently, and do not die so fast as the male patients do. The total number of persons in all the hospi-

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tals and asylums during the year is somewhat overstated in Table XVIII., because all the duplicates cannot be excluded without great labor, for which reason, also, the division of the sexes under this head is not quite exact ; but, because the great majority of these persons belong to the chronic insane, there are certainly more women than men among them. Assuming 4,999 as this total number of persons, 2,333 were men and 2,666 were women. Of this total number of *different persons* appearing in our Massachusetts hospitals and asylums (4,999), about 120 were residents of other States.

Table XXVII. is intended to show historically — that is, with reference to the commitments of former years — the transactions of the four State hospitals since 1858, the year in which the Northampton hospital opened. Commitments of previous years at Worcester and Taunton are therefore treated as if committed in 1858 ; but, in fact, the 37 patients entered in the table for 1858, and many of those at Northampton in the ten years following, had been in the State hospitals from five to ten years at least. It appears that, while above one-fourth of the present patients were admitted in 1884, 65 patients had been in hospitals twenty years, and 176 others had been where they now are for more than ten years. The table shows no instance of recovery after six years' residence, and few after two years. The first two years the reported recoveries outnumber the deaths, later the deaths very much exceed the recoveries. No aggregate is made of the whole number of commitments within the twenty-six years covered by the table, because it would be impossible to exclude the duplicates in so long a period. The duplicates have been excluded, however, for the past year, not only in each hospital, but in the aggregate of the hospitals ; and it therefore appears that of 3,706 persons who were in these four hospitals during the year, 2,557 were remaining at its close. This shows that the population of these hospitals changes by less than a third part in any given year.

Tables XXIII.-XXVI. are made up from the statistics of five years past ; but, as these were not complete from

DEATHS AND RECOVERIES.

all the hospitals for the whole period, the aggregate of reported cases has been taken, without distinction between one hospital and another. Certain significant results appear which may here be mentioned. It seems that the average duration of insanity at death, as shown by these tables, in 1,343 cases, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ years for 745 men, and 6 years for 588 women; that is, an average duration of 6 years for the whole number, which is large enough to make this average of some value. The average hospital residence of these 1,343 patients who died was $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. In respect to recoveries, it would seem that the *average* duration of insanity in those patients who recovered exceeded one year, which is contrary to the received opinion; but if attention is given to the recoveries reported in Table XXVII., 259 in all, it will be seen that the hospital residence of these patients was about one year each on the average. The average duration in all such reckonings is much increased by the comparatively few cases of long standing; thus, in Table XXVII., if only the recoveries of those admitted in the last two years are considered, the hospital residence would fall to ten months or less.

The results of different admissions, as shown by Table XXIV., are worthy of careful attention. Of 5,085 *persons*, discharged from their first admission, more than half (2,624) went out unrecovered; while more than one-fourth (1,276) died, and only 1,185, or less than a fourth, recovered. Of 610 second admissions, a little more than half (333) were discharged unrecovered, while 145, or not quite one-fourth, recovered, and 132 died. Of the third and fourth admissions, also, more than half were discharged unrecovered, though the recoveries here were three times as numerous as the deaths. In the discharges of all kinds, which aggregate 6,025, the unrecovered were a little more than half (3,133); while the deaths, 1,443, nearly balanced the recoveries, 1,449. It is to be remembered, also, that these 1,449 recoveries probably represented no more than 1,300 different persons; and that the discharges should be reduced to about 5,700, if only persons are considered, and not cases. By combining

PARENTAGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.

the statistics of discharge just given with those of patients remaining at the four hospitals shown in Table XXVII., who were admitted within the five years 1880–1884 (1,722), we shall obtain an aggregate, during the five years, of 7,422 persons, of whom only about 1,300 have already recovered, and of whom it is not probable that more than 1,500 will ultimately recover. This would give a percentage of permanent recoveries amounting to 20, which is about the percentage obtained from the statistical tables of the Worcester hospital alone.

In respect to parentage and civil condition, the tables show these results: Of 4,466 cases (not persons) admitted, 1,221 were wholly or partly of Massachusetts parentage, and 1,978 wholly or partly of American parentage; while 2,489, or 56 per cent., were of foreign parentage. The parentage of 1,628, or considerably more than one-third, was Irish; of 324, English or Scotch; and of 258, Canadian; 397 cases were of unknown parentage, but most of these were sufficiently known to make it evident their parents were foreigners. The civil condition of the cases admitted, — that is, whether married, unmarried, widowed, etc., — appears in the aggregate as follows: Of 6,409 known cases, 2,839, or about four-ninths, have never been married; namely, 1,563 men, 1,276 women; 2,779 were married when admitted; viz., 1,442 men, 1,337 women; 789 were widowed; viz., 209 men, 580 women; and 8 were divorced; viz., 5 men, 3 woman. The divorces, however, are reported only at a few hospitals, where the proportion of divorced to married persons was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in a hundred. In 6,494 cases, 3,276 were men, and 3,218 women; a fact which confirms what is said on page 228 about the excess of men in the *admissions* to our hospitals.

Table XXVI. gives statistics concerning the insanity of persons of different occupations, who have been admitted to the six principal hospitals within the last five years. The occupations annually reported have been reduced to eight principal classes, while miscellaneous and unknown occupations make two classifications more. The whole number of

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSANE.

persons in the table is somewhat less than 6,500, but of these, 878 had unknown occupations, and 195 more were of miscellaneous pursuits, and practically unclassified. This leaves 5,410 persons whose occupations were classified; namely, 2,790 men and 2,620 women. Of these 5,410 persons, only 417 belonged strictly to the educated class, while 1,754 were either laborers (729), operatives (368), or domestics (657). Farm laborers are not reckoned among laborers in the above classification, but are included among the farmers, of whom the total is 296, and who are nearly all men. Housekeepers, on the other hand, are all women, and of these the table shows the largest number in any one class; viz., 1,502. It will be seen that this class makes between a third and a fourth part of all the classified occupations, and among them, no doubt, were a great many educated persons. The mechanical operations above the grade of laborer and operative show 1,113 persons, of whom 968 were men, 145 women. The smallest class next to farmers is of traders, 328, of whom only 27 were women.

A comparison of this table with the number of persons of similar occupations reported in Massachusetts at the time of the last census will be found instructive. Thus it appears that all the farmers and farm laborers on the 40,000 farms of Massachusetts furnished in five years only 266 insane persons, while 368 operatives, of whom 164 were women, came into the hospitals in the same period. If we add to these female operatives the 145 women engaged in mechanical pursuits, the total is 309, or considerably more than of the farmers. A table of this kind, however, must be kept up for at least ten years to make the deductions from it of much value.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE XX. — *Cases of Insanity and Persons Insane at Public and Private Hospitals and Asylums, 1883-84.*

	Worcester Hospital.	Worcester Asylum.	Taunton Hospital.	Northamp- ton Hospi- tal.	Danvers Hospital.	Tewksbury Asylum.	McLean Asylum.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Total Hos- pitals.	Ipswich Asylum and Private Hospitals.	Aggregate.
<i>Cases admitted within the year,</i> . . .	252	47	283	136	530	92	109	121	1,570	65	1,635
Recent (insane less than one year), . . .	110	3	148	57	301	-	77	84	780	50	830
Chronic (insane one year or more), . . .	110	44	98	61	205	80	32	28	658	15	673
Of unknown duration, . . .	32	-	37	18	24	12	-	9	132	-	132
<i>Persons admitted within the year,</i> . . .	247	47	278	131	523	92	107	120	1,481	65	1,544
Recent cases of insanity, . . .	108	3	143	57	300	-	75	83	750	50	799
Chronic cases, . . .	107	44	98	56	199	88	32	28	610	15	624
Unknown, . . .	32	-	37	18	24	4	-	9	121	-	121
<i>New cases—Persons first admitted to any hosp.,</i>	155	5	220	89	397	12	75	91	1,044	49	1,093
Recent insanity, . . .	78	-	120	49	208	-	60	64	579	49	628
Chronic insanity, . . .	50	4	71	27	165	8	15	23	363	-	363
Unknown, . . .	27	1	29	13	24	4	-	4	102	-	102
<i>Persons re-admitted to some hospital,</i> . . .	92	42	58	42	126	80	32	29	437	16	451
transferred from other hospitals, . . .	44	42	4	-	33	80	2	2	207	1	208
admitted from the general community,	203	5	274	131	490	12	105	118	1,274	64	1,336
viz., from cities and large towns, . . .	109	-	206	66	429	12	80*	118*	959	50*	1,007
from rural districts, . . .	94	5	68	65	61	-	25*	-	315	14*	329
<i>Whole number of cases within the year,</i> . . .	983	439	916	605	1,251	344	276	309	5,123	163	5,236
number of persons within the year,	971	439	907	594	1,234	344	270	308	4,883	161	5,042
Recoveries within the year, . . .	53	1	85	25	96	-	37	34	331	14	345
Deaths within the year, . . .	57	42	65	25	101	17	17	32	356	13	369

NOTE. — The figures for the McLean Asylum cover the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, and for the Boston Hospital the year ending April 30, 1884; for the State and private hospitals, the year ending October 1.

* Assumed as probable, but not reported.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS OF THE INSANE.

TABLE XXI.— Recoveries and Deaths in Six Hospitals of the State for the last Official Year.

	Worcester Hospital.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Danvers Hospital.	McLean Asylum.	Boston Lun- atic Hospital.	Aggregate.
Average hospital residence (in months),—							
of cases recovered in 1883-84, . . .	5.6	5.9	5.3	7.3	8.3	16.	7.2
of persons died in 1883-84, . . .	22.	43.4	79.9	15.1	36.7	53.	35.4
of cases remaining at end of official year,	54.	51.2	90.9	26 7	*	87.9	55 5
Reported recoveries in 1883-84, . . .	53	85	25	96	37	34	330
viz., on first admissions, . . .	35	67	22	84	25	26	259
on second admissions, . . .	10	8	2	9	7	5	41
on third admissions, . . .	1	4	—	2	2	2	11
on fourth or subsequent admissions, . .	7	6	1	1	3	1	19
Number of deaths in 1883-84, . . .	57	65	25	101	17	32	297
viz , on first admissions, . . .	51	54	20	93	13	30	261
on second admissions, . . .	5	6	5	7	1	2	26
on third admissions, . . .	1	2	—	1	2	—	6
on fourth or subsequent admissions, . .	—	3	—	—	1	—	4

* No data accessible.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

TABLE XXII. — *Forms of Insanity in Six Hospitals of the State in Cases Admitted, Recovered, or Died within the last Official Year.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	WORCESTER HOSPITAL.			TAUNTON HOSPITAL.			NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.			DANVERS HOSPITAL.			MCLEAN ASYLUM.			BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			TOTAL.			Aggregate.
	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	
Mania, acute,	60	26	1	57	43	1	83	19	13	120	40	10	25	15	3	35	15	5	380	158	33	571
chronic,	65	3	15	80	11	15	-	-	-	53	4	8	10	-	2	6	1	2	214	19	42	275
recurrent,	9	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	21	10	2	33
puerperal and hysterical,	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	11	1	-	12
Melancholia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	8	42
acute,	31	4	3	29	16	2	-	-	-	83	27	7	44	21	2	22	7	1	209	75	15	299
chronic,	28	4	4	23	2	12	-	-	-	32	2	14	5	-	1	1	-	1	89	8	32	129
Dementia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	11
acute,	6	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	19	-	4	26
chronic,	9	-	9	22	1	6	-	-	-	37	-	-	8	-	2	7	-	3	83	1	20	104
senile,	17	-	9	18	-	7	1	-	-	30	-	10	2	-	-	14	-	3	82	-	34	116
Epilepsy,	8	4	2	15	-	9	10	-	2	27	-	5	1	-	1	3	-	4	64	4	23	91
Paresis,	10	-	10	15	-	6	-	-	1	53	-	40	8	-	5	5	-	5	91	-	67	168
Paralysis,	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	13	-	7	20
Alcoholic insanity,	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	38	13	6	1	-	-	6	2	-	52	22	-	74
Delirium tremens,	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	-	-	-	9	7	-	25	20	2	47
Disease of brain, organic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	10
Idiocy and imbecility,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Opium habit,	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
Not insane,	2	-	-	1	-	-	1*	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Total of cases,	252	53	65	283	85	65	133	25	25	530	96	101	109	37	17	121	34	32	1,428	330	297	2,053

* Not classed.

NOTE. — In the above Table XXII., "Epilepsy," "Paresis" and "Paralysis," include epileptic, parietic or paralytic mania or dementia; "Acute" and "Chronic" cases include, respectively, "primary" and "secondary" cases. The reports of the Northampton Hospital do not distinguish acute from chronic cases.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

TABLE XXIII. — *Forms of Insanity reported for the last Five Years at Six Hospitals of the State.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.	CASES RECOVERED.	PERSONS DIED.
Mania, acute,	1,670	741	164
chronic,	1,255	87	203
recurrent,	81	52	2
puerperal, or hysterical,	62	18	4
Total,	3,068	898	373
Melancholia,	252	62	26
acute,	839	269	70
chronic,	276	88	91
Total,	1,367	369	187
Dementia,	100	—	47
acute,	190	11	52
chronic,	880	1	86
senile,	800	—	143
Total,	970	12	328
Epilepsy,	320	9	104
Paresis,	383	—	266
Paralysis,	66	1	41
Alcoholic insanity,	200	110	1
Delirium tremens,	48	37	2
Disease of the brain, organic,	31	—	36
Idiocy and imbecility,	78	—	5
Opium habit,	4	3	—
Neurasthenic,	2	—	—
Moral insanity,	8	5	—
Not insane,	49	—	—
Total,	6,594	1,444	1,843

NOTE. — The Note to Table XXII. is applicable here. The distinction between acute and chronic cases of *dementia* and *melancholia* is not always observed in the reports on which this table is based.

FIVE YEARS' STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

TABLE XXIV. — *Statistics of Cases Reported within the last Five ears at Six Hospitals in the State.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Average Duration (in months) from the Attack in Cases Recovered or Died.</i>			
Whole number of recoveries,	729	715	1,444
of deaths,	745	588	1,343
Duration before admission of cases recovered,	7.1	6.1	6.9
of cases died,	41.5	42.2	41.5
Hospital residence in cases recovered,	6.8	8.2	7.5
in cases died,	28.1	32.1	29.7
Whole duration in cases recovered,	13.9	14.3	14.4
in cases died,	69.6	74.4	71.1
Duration from first attack of insanity in cases resulting in death,	71.4	79.7	72.9
<i>Results of Different Admissions.</i>			
Discharged on First Admission. — Whole number,	2,559	2,526	5,085
Recovered,	605	580	1,185
Died,	660	616	1,276
Otherwise,	1,294	1,330	2,624
Second Admission. — Whole number,	322	288	610
Recovered,	78	67	145
Died,	74	58	132
Otherwise,	170	163	333
Third Admission. — Whole number,	68	74	142
Recovered,	16	25	41
Died,	15	7	22
Otherwise,	37	41	79
Fourth or Subsequent Admission. — Whole number,	83	105	188
Recovered,	33	45	78
Died,	6	7	13
Otherwise,	44	53	97
<i>Civil Condition of Cases Admitted.</i>			
First Admission. — Unmarried,	1,301	1,096	2,397
Married,	1,220	1,100	2,320
Widowed,	175	496	671
Unknown,	59	23	82
Total,	2,755	2,715	5,470
Second Admission. — Unmarried,	186	123	309
Married,	160	165	325
Widowed,	17	43	60
Unknown,	2	1	3
Total,	365	332	697
Third Admission. — Unmarried,	38	28	66
Married,	32	39	71
Widowed,	7	15	22
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	77	82	159
Fourth or Subsequent Admission. — Unmarried,	39	80	69
Married,	30	33	63
Widowed,	10	26	36
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	79	89	168
Aggregates. — Unmarried,	1,564	1,277	2,841
Married,	1,442	1,337	2,779
Widowed,	209	580	789
Unknown,	61	24	85
Total,	3,276	3,218	6,494

PARENTAGE IN CASES OF INSANITY.

TABLE XXV. — Parentage of Cases admitted within the last Five Years at Six Hospitals in the State.

PLACES OF PARENT-NATIVITY.	Males (3,451).		Females (3,412).		Total (4,863).	
	Fathers.	Mo.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
	680	1	39	550	1,219	1,221
	393		48	947	741	757
	1,073	1,	87	897	1,960	1,978
	1,201	1,	55	1,339	2,506	2,489
	123		35	143	258	266
	163		61	149	324	312
	700		28	921	1,628	1,619
	165		31	126	296	292
	227		70	176	397	396
	2,461	2,	12	2,412	4,863	4,863

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSANE.

TABLE XXVI. — Occupations of Persons admitted within the last Five Years at Six Hospitals in the State.

OCCUPATIONS.	WORCESTER HOSPITAL.			TAUNTON HOSPITAL.			NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.			DANVERS HOSPITAL.			MCLEAN ASYLUM.			BOSTON LUN- ATIC HOSPITAL.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Educated or professional,	57	15	72	38	10	48	23	7	30	122	44	166	56	16	72	21	8	29	317	100	417
Domestic,	2	113	115	4	149	153	3	38	41	16	282	298	-	9	9	2	39	41	27	630	657
Farmers,	81	1	82	53	-	53	52	7	59	70	22	92	9	-	9	1	-	1	266	30	296
Housekeepers,	-	311	311	-	363	363	-	132	132	-	544	544	-	69	69	-	83	83	-	1,502	1,502
Laborers,	131	-	131	216	-	216	82	9	91	253	13	266	1	-	1	24	-	24	707	22	729
Mechanical,	228	19	247	197	11	208	82	14	96	374	86	460	24	3	27	63	12	75	968	145	1,113
Operatives,	28	25	53	54	32	86	20	42	62	102	65	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	164	368
Traders,	30	1	31	37	-	37	12	3	15	145	19	164	49	-	49	28	4	32	301	27	328
Miscellaneous,	18	2	20	39	1	40	14	4	18	59	19	78	5	-	5	28	6	34	163	32	195
No occupation, or unknown, .	71	139	210	71	15	86	24	59	83	125	211	336	24	70	94	21	48	69	336	542	878
Total,	646	626	1,272	709	581	1,290	312	315	627	1,266	1,305	2,571	168	167	335	188	200	388	3,289	3,194	6,483

HISTORICAL VIEW OF HOSPITALS.

TABLE XXVII. — Cases of Previous Years, Recovered or Died within the Official Year, or Remaining Sept. 30, 1884, at Four State Hospitals.

REMAINING OF THOSE COMMITTED OFFICIAL YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	WORCESTER HOSPITAL.				TAUNTON HOSPITAL.				NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.				DANVERS HOSPITAL.				TOTAL.					Whole number of Commitments each Year.
	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Otherwise Discharged.	Remaining.	Whole No.				
1858,	7	-	-	7	15	-	1	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	758				
1859,	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	524				
1860,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	627				
1861,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	625				
1862,	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	541				
1863,	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	548				
1864,	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	522				
1865,	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	508				
1866,	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	601				
1867,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	670				
1868,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	702				
1869,	6	-	-	6	5	-	-	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	736				
1870,	6	-	-	6	8	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	903				
1871,	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	958				
1872,	8	-	-	8	9	-	-	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1,009				
1873,	7	-	-	6	10	-	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	941				
1874,	12	-	-	12	16	-	-	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	974				
1875,	13	-	-	13	21	-	-	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	949				
1876,	21	-	-	21	18	-	-	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	1,080				
1877,	33	-	-	31	40	-	-	31	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	999				
1878,	48	-	-	48	59	-	-	56	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	1,127				
1879,	56	-	-	56	40	-	-	35	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	1,079				
1880,	29	-	-	29	25	-	-	22	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	1,077				
1881,	59	-	-	59	59	-	-	52	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,110				
1882,	70	-	-	70	88	-	-	55	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	1,134				
1883,	111	-	-	111	198	-	-	101	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	1,214				
1884,	106	-	-	106	283	-	-	185	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201	1,160				
1885,	162	-	-	162	916	-	-	627	605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,755	-				
Total cases, .	749	57	-	749	907	65	-	65	594	25	25	463	1,251	96	248	691	2,557	-				
Total persons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234	-	-	-	2,557	-				

REFORMATORY AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

STATE AND LOCAL REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XXVIII.—Population and Expenses of Reformatory and Charitable Schools for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

	STATE SCHOOLS.				CITY REFORM AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.						TRUANT SCHOOLS.						TOTAL.
	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Monson.	School for Feeble Minded.	BOSTON.				Lawrence.	Salem.	Lowell.	BOSTON.					
					House of Reformation.	Marcella St. Home.	St. Home.	Boston.				Cambridge.	Fall River.	New Bedford.	Worcester.	Hamden County, Springfield.	
Remaining Oct. 1, 1883,	103	65	395	144	86	348	34	30	24	268	41	23	32	27	39	22	1,449
Boys,	103	-	290	89	73	232	32	30	24	261	41	23	32	27	39	22	1,092
Girls,	-	65	105	55	13	116	2	-	-	151	23.5	14	15	9	21	-	357
Admissions during the year,	201	100	196	35	55	180	64	14	15	139	16	9	18	9	17	17	1,070
Apparent number within the year,	304	165	591	179	141	528	98	44	39	268	41	23	32	27	39	22	2,519
Real number within the year,	274	134	565	179	139	518	95	44	39	261	41	23	32	27	39	22	2,410
Average number for the year,	128.8	61.2	383.3	142.	83	338	47.3	27.6	28.5	151	23.5	14	15	9	21	21	1,473.2
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884,	150	71	362	142	81	332	44	28	33	139	16	9	18	9	17	17	1,451
Boys,	150	-	273	92	68	221	43	28	33	139	12	9	18	9	17	17	1,112
Girls,	-	71	89	50	13	111	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	339
Current expenses,	\$29,980	\$16,827	\$49,750	\$24,760	\$11,467	\$40,425	\$3,400	\$5,827	\$5,515	\$17,104	\$3,968	\$1,500	\$2,380	\$1,814	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$218,917
Net expenses,	25,700	15,000	49,700	24,760	8,910	40,425	3,400	2,963	3,859	17,104	3,968	1,500	2,380	1,814	4,200	4,200	205,683

REFORMATORY EXPENSES.

TABLE XXIX. — *Net Expenses of Reformatory and Charitable Schools for Thirty-one Years.*

YEARS.	WESTBOROUGH AND NAUTICAL SCHOOLS.		LANCASTER.		MONSON.		BOSTON HOUSE OF REFORMATION.	
	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.
1854,	\$38,898	472.	—	—	—	—	\$5,000*	77.
1855,	44,121	562.	—	—	—	—	9,700*	87.
1856,	42,896	568.8	—	—	—	—	19,400*	141.
1857,	48,921	580.5	\$15,923	56.	—	—	19,300*	155.
1858,	47,578	589.8	12,860	94.	—	—	20,000*	180.
1859,	44,405	558.7	12,312	98.	—	—	24,000*	210.
1860,	59,919	493.4	13,872	114.	—	—	25,000*	217.
1861,	59,758	373.5	12,971	126.	—	—	23,000*	214.
1862,	55,512	403.7	15,542	140.	—	—	30,000*	225.
1863,	64,004	473.7	18,133	137.	—	—	30,000*	198.
1864,	87,125	472.6	17,371	140.	—	—	32,000*	200.
1865,	86,199	485.6	20,976	140.	—	—	27,000*	213.2
1866,	93,365	543.5	24,753	144.	—	—	40,740	207.
1867,	107,341	611.	24,267	141.	\$14,000	409.5	30,127	179.
1868,	98,433	598.5	20,435	138.	40,775	413.4	32,515	224.
1869,	97,189	571.	23,307	140.	32,752	357.	35,131	304.
1870,	88,379	502.1	23,622	145.	34,878	318.3	31,275	276.
1871,	68,995	457.	20,350	138.	41,344	335.8	33,621	294.
1872,	58,777	347.	21,535	121.5	40,372	361.	43,579	311.
1873,	42,095	289.5	22,148	121.	40,460	368.4	48,542	304.
1874,	39,980	327.7	20,506	93.3	37,118	407.	68,772	321.4
1875,	40,811	335.7	24,636	84.7	38,450	428.9	42,623	291.
1876,	45,356	348.5	25,683	121.8	38,450	435.2	32,840	308.
1877,	55,609	327.	25,980	121.3	37,030	438.	35,936	321.8
1878,	56,931	316.2	21,500	98.8	44,750	457.1	29,356	212.9
1879,	46,574	258.3	18,227	73.2	44,460	449.5	18,785	190.9
1880,	40,300	206.7	16,000	76.2	43,200	404.3	18,243	139.8
1881,	31,200	179.2	13,700	62.7	43,900	366.9	13,759	129.7
1882,	38,500	113.6	14,600	50.6	45,100	388.2	7,813	111.5
1883,	31,540	114.3	14,560	67.1	48,700	402.5	7,864	101.1
1884,	25,700	128.8	15,000	61.2	49,700	383.3	8,910	83.

Local Reformatory and Truant Schools.† — Aggregate.

YEARS.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Expenses, .	\$23,330	\$28,688	\$26,182	\$61,093	\$59,432	\$56,072	\$60,621	\$83,528	\$85,560	\$84,477
Av. No., . . .	149.	186.	197.5	456.6	513.1	603.7	487.9	728.4	706.1	674.9

NOTE. — Westborough includes the Nautical School from 1859 to 1872 inclusive.

* Approximate.
† Truant Schools at Cambridge and Worcester for ten years, at Springfield for nine, at Boston for seven, at Fall River for five, and New Bedford for four; also the Marcella Street Home, Boston from 1873.

REFORMATORY INMATES AND EXPENSES.

REMARKS ON REFORMATORY AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

Tables XXVIII. and XXIX. show the population and expenses, for the year just closed, of fifteen schools maintained by the State, the cities, and one county, for the instruction, discipline, and reformation of poor or vicious children. For convenience, institutions very unlike each other are brought together; but their inmates all belong to the dependent and delinquent classes. The State Primary School is here considered as a school simply, only those persons being entered who have been admitted to the school by vote of the State Board; so that the number is less than in preceding tables, where all the residents at the Monson establishment are reckoned in. The large decrease of these dependent children during 1880, when, beginning with 1,516 children, the number diminished during the year to 1,264, has not continued; the number being almost precisely the same as a year ago, though special causes have made an increase or decrease in special schools.

The net cost of maintaining, instructing, and employing an average of 1,473 children has been \$205,683 in the past year, or an average weekly cost of about \$2.68 for each child. At the State schools this cost is higher, rising at Westborough to \$3.90, and at Lancaster to about \$4.68, but falling at Monson to something like \$2.29.

The smallest *per capita* expenditure in any of these schools appears this year in the Lowell Reform School. At the Boston House of Reformation and the Plummer Farm School, where the reported earnings have been considerable, and at the Fall River Truant School, where the cost is reduced by its undesirable connection with an almshouse, the cost is little above \$2. At the Plummer Farm School at Salem the earnings come from farm and garden work; at the Boston House of Reformation the earnings are derived from printing.

It will be noticed that in all these schools the number of girls is only about one-fifth of the whole number (on the 1st of October, 1884), — less than 340 girls out of a total of

CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

1,451 pupils. In the State Primary and Reform Schools the proportion is somewhat greater; viz., 150 girls out of 583 pupils in all; and in the Idiot School, at South Boston, nearly two-fifths of the pupils are girls. The number of girls placed out and remaining in families Oct. 1, 1884, also shows a greater proportion; from the State Primary School, 198 boys, 128 girls; from the two State reformatories, 208 boys and 89 girls; and from children in the custody of the Board, 267 boys and 97 girls. In all, 992 children—674 boys and 318 girls—who had been placed out by the State, remained in families Oct. 1, 1884. The number of children similarly placed out from the local schools is not reported. The children in city and town almshouses are decreasing in number in consequence of Acts of 1879, chap. 103. In three cities—Salem, Springfield, and Worcester—scarcely any children to whom this statute applies are now in the almshouses; in Lowell, Fall River, and other cities little has been done to enforce the law. The truant schools in the city almshouses sometimes contain pauper children also. This is particularly true of Lowell, where the city reformatory, in a wing of the almshouse, is greatly crowded with pauper boys, who go to school with the truants.

For several years previous to 1883 there was a great increase of children in the local reformatories and truant schools. Within the past year there are diminished numbers at the State Reformatories as well as the local, the State schools showing an average of children 5 less than in 1883, while the municipal schools have decreased their average by 49 in the year past. It is not easy to account for these changes, but they are not very important.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

TABLE XXX.—*Children Subject to Visitation, 1883–84.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	SUBJECT TO VISITATION, OCT. 1, 1883.			PLACED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.			AGGREGATE.			SUBJECT TO VISITATION, OCT. 1, 1884.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From State Reform School, . . .	405	—	405	105	—	105	510	—	510	261	—	261
State Industrial School, . . .	—	116	116	—	53	53	—	169	169	—	111	111
State Primary School, . . .	224	138	362	46	18	64	270	156	426	209	129	338
State Board, . . .	274	62	336	32	14	46	306	76	382	261	57	318
State Almshouse, . . .	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	5	6
town almshouses, . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	5
As neglected Board children, . . .	37	32	69	15	10	25	52	42	94	42	40	82
As dependent Board children, . . .	46	17	63	50	21	71	96	38	134	89	33	122
Total, . . .	987	375	1,362	248	116	364	1,235	491	1,726	863	380	1,243

TABLE XXXI. — Location or Condition of Children Visited, 1884.

	Whole Number.	State Reform School.	State Industrial School.	STATE PRI-MARY SCHOOL.		JUVENILE OFFENDERS.		NEGLECTED CHILDREN.		DEPENDENT CHILDREN.		STATE ALMSHOUSE.		TOWN ALMS-HOUSES.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In place (without board),	523	38	66	171	104	64	34	6	8	14	8	1	4	-	5
With friends — conduct good,	322	144	21	12	12	108	12	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
With friends — conduct not good,	43	26	2	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In place — at board,	110	-	-	14	12	-	-	11	11	46	16	-	-	-	-
In State Primary School,	132	-	-	-	-	58	6	20	12	27	9	-	-	-	-
In institutions not penal,	13	-	5	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
In institutions penal,	32	21	8	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Runaways,	37	10	9	8	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whereabouts unknown,	31	22	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subject to visitation Oct. 1, 1884,	1,243	261	111	209	129	261	57	42	40	89	93	1	5	-	5
Died during the year,	9	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Left the State,	8	4	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

[illegible]

Total boys, 1,236. Total girls, 490.

[illegible]

COMMITMENTS, VISITS, ETC.

TABLE XXXII. — Cases of State Wards and Juvenile Offenders, 1883-84.

DATE.	SPECIAL REPORTS.		VISITS TO WARDS.		COURT COMMITMENTS AND DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.									
	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visitors.	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visitors.	Notices Received.	Cases Attended.	Sentenced to Re-form School.	Sentenced to Indus-trial School.	Sentenced to State Board.	House of Reforma-tion for Juvenile Offenders, Boston.	House of Industry, Boston.	House of Employ-ment, Lowell.	Plummer Farm School, Salem.	Directors Public In-stitutions, Boston.
1883.														
October,	153	129	10*	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
November,	.	.	70	76	159	140	12	1	8	5†	-	2	-	7
December,	.	.	52	41	124	116	9	3	5	3	1	-	-	9
1884.														
January,	.	.	71	66	115	92	7*	5	5	2	1	-	-	-
February,	.	.	44	47	109	96	12	3*	1	1	-	-	3	-
March,	.	.	144	61	162	149	11*	3	8	5	-	-	1	2
April,	.	.	91	77	110	104	8	4	8	2	1	-	-	-
May,	.	.	294	50	132	117	11	1	2	1	2	-	-	1
June,	.	.	172	80	127	120	15	2	8	4	-	-	-	1
July,	.	.	91	86	223	210	15	7	6*	4	-	-	-	2
August,	.	.	92	34	174	172	14	8	7	7	-	1	-	2
September,	.	.	138	90	207	192	11	4	6	2	-	1	-	3
Total,	.	.	1,331	784	1,795	1,637	135	41	69	40	5	4	4	27
			2,115											

* 1 appealed.

† 2 appealed.

STATE WARDS — COMMITMENTS, ETC.

TABLE XXXII. — Concluded.

COURT COMMITMENTS AND DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS — Concluded.															
DATE.	Overseers of Poor.	House of Correction.	Jail.	Held for Superior Court.	Recommitted to Re-form School.	Remanded to Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.	Fined.	Fine and Costs.	Costs.	Probation.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Failed to Appear.	Reform Prison.	Total Disposals.
1893.															
October,	7	4*	2	8	-	-	7	12	6	36	19	4	5	-	129
November,	1	1	-	5	-	-	15	-	8	44	31	-	-	-	140
December,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	20	32	20	4	3	-	116
1894.															
January,	-	2	2*	4	-	1	7	2	2	40	9	-	3	-	92
February,	3	2	-	7	1	-	2	5	3	36	11	2	3	1	96
March,	-	-	1	12	1	-	7	5	12	56	16	6	1	2	149
April,	-	2	-	3	1	1	8	5	14	25	18	3	-	1	104
May,	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	7	.7	56	11	2	5	-	117
June,	1	2	-	3	-	-	19	3	9	29	15	6	2	1	120
July,	-	2	-	1	4	-	30	3	14	77	35	4	6	-	210
August,	3	2	-	-	-	-	14	6	10	70	26	-	2	-	172
September,	4	8	-	8	3	-	21	19	12	55	33	-	2	-	192
Total,	19	25	5	57	10	2	136	73	117	556	244	31	32	5	1,637

*** 2 appealed.**

t 1 appealed.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

TABLE XXXIII. — IMMIGRATION, 1848–84.
Showing the Nationality of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several Official Years from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1884.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
British Prov.,	1,068	2,290	1,533	1,640	2,673	2,543	2,973	3,029	3,274	2,941	993	1,472	1,339	1,011	626	1,879	2,299	3,989	4,210
England, .	1,660	3,593	3,248	3,566	2,129	1,937	2,105	1,927	1,729	1,893	529	2,129	2,509	1,619	576	1,491	1,025	734	2,053
Wales, .	25	60	24	27	16	73	57	402	703	6	7	4	7	11	4	16	179	-	109
Scotland, .	181	665	89	293	347	429	449	337	208	153	77	37	49	-	13	24	52	174	137
Ireland, .	10,827	22,441	19,432	17,209	13,141	14,429	16,143	6,729	6,687	5,592	2,356	4,132	3,492	2,003	631	1,563	739	917	3,252
Sweden, .	86	108	144	160	697	843	1,419	716	536	759	131	32	57	100	68	5	249	68	124
Denmark, .	-	-	3	4	1	13	14	17	8	19	3	-	6	4	2	-	10	14	74
Germany, .	30	222	144	191	161	376	441	442	264	527	92	65	68	45	57	81	683	197	555
Holland, .	-	22	-	19	106	92	19	43	15	39	5	6	19	34	-	10	-	21	49
Belgium, .	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	63	142	47	-	-	13	2	2	4	302	-	-
France, .	20	42	44	51	83	121	119	114	73	-	52	38	45	37	32	33	51	36	98
Spain, .	8	5	8	11	3	19	11	21	14	11	12	16	4	8	16	17	-	9	16
Austria, .	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	7	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	14	-	-
Hungary, .	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	78
Switzerland, .	-	-	4	3	29	21	11	27	13	15	-	11	19	8	17	14	21	-	31
Italy, .	-	24	17	31	45	53	27	49	65	169	25	15	32	11	16	17	19	-	21
Russia, .	-	7	-	8	6	11	3	7	11	-	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	7	2
Poland, .	-	-	-	7	-	14	3	19	11	3	-	-	4	3	1	2	-	-	-
East Indies, .	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
West Indies, .	9	5	19	21	15	14	34	41	14	25	14	4	-	11	1	12	10	30	25
So. America, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	4
South Africa, .	10	-	-	8	1	4	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	91
Portugal, etc., .	3	52	21	43	158	176	390	402	230	326	243	116	189	169	127	134	130	807	521
Other countries, .	-	11	9	7	4	9	7	16	7	8	6	15	18	8	5	10	39	45	72
Totals, .	13,927	29,518	24,739	23,307	19,618	21,206	24,229	14,408	14,022	12,536	4,551	7,096	7,874	5,091	2,196	5,316	5,830	7,057	11,527

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

TABLE XXXIII. — *Concluded.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	TOTAL.
British Prov., .	3,902	4,229	4,917	3,668	3,049	2,987	2,539	2,060	1,782	1,660	1,778	2,290	3,331	7,901	10,281	9,335	4,341	3,196	115,025
England, .	1,796	2,426	6,220	8,278	6,145	7,752	9,226	5,146	3,277	1,590	1,205	2,917	1,662	4,289	7,004	8,330	6,709	4,732	122,657
Wales, .	-	19	42	144	97	41	33	23	23	13	12	3	10	18	36	167	183	70	2,634
Scotland, .	117	544	979	1,081	574	1,020	942	602	418	201	104	130	234	984	2,279	3,360	2,530	1,906	21,724
Ireland, .	4,286	4,212	8,558	11,321	9,240	9,498	12,474	8,854	5,174	2,655	1,556	1,470	2,488	11,947	12,859	15,505	18,164	12,143	304,714
Sweden, .	-	57	493	581	399	1,252	1,235	601	676	463	388	667	1,949	5,730	6,735	9,108	5,486	3,313	45,440
Denmark, .	-	41	27	31	56	76	152	143	123	105	51	166	225	625	315	210	120	73	2,731
Germany, .	285	2,140	4,100	3,460	1,973	2,069	2,677	1,234	591	562	216	241	231	995	1,786	2,188	1,728	638	31,755
Holland, .	-	149	179	149	100	31	46	51	16	14	3	13	16	18	271	18	50	15	1,638
Belgium, .	-	210	49	11	24	15	7	22	11	17	19	5	15	34	66	159	63	35	1,357
France, .	-	66	71	195	77	139	128	127	165	67	10	12	16	59	119	57	49	23	2,469
Spain, .	-	19	20	21	31	-	6	5	24	15	4	3	1	10	5	5	15	11	404
Austria, .	13	23	19	21	20	33	22	10	26	-	2	7	2	27	17	36	126	75	519
Hungary, .	-	41	9	-	4	-	-	25	2	11	-	2	-	65	46	257	134	26	713
Switzerland, .	19	29	68	77	23	49	15	6	21	3	1	6	1	88	15	8	68	42	783
Italy, .	-	40	127	271	287	47	29	162	394	71	12	43	-	58	81	127	209	129	2,723
Russia, .	-	7	3	12	19	-	96	33	27	28	-	1	1	66	55	1,149	99	10	1,668
Poland, .	-	19	12	49	24	229	281	107	126	103	16	12	36	116	210	425	71	41	1,951
East Indies, .	53	42	8	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	138
West Indies, .	190	187	54	63	74	10	12	26	32	27	28	20	22	44	30	45	51	39	1,258
So. America, .	35	37	18	5	13	14	26	3	6	15	4	3	11	9	16	12	3	4	251
South Africa, .	10	31	56	17	11	-	21	5	3	16	11	4	1	17	2	7	7	15	368
Portugal, etc.,	518	509	364	611	664	663	1,068	960	554	479	343	454	643	507	1,194	1,375	1,440	1,767	18,340
Other countries,	42	51	21	2	-	32	6	18	6	2	1	2	-	14	218	30	137	1,725	2,606
Totals, .	11,266	15,128	26,414	30,069	22,904	25,957	31,042	20,223	13,468	8,118	5,765	6,471	10,895	33,626	43,642	52,416	42,384	30,030	683,866

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1884.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Showing the Number of Immigrants Landing Monthly from Great Britain and Ireland, per Cunard Line; also the Number Ticketed beyond the State, 1883-84.*

MONTH.	Reported to Collector.	Number never here before.	Number Arriving.	Number Ticketed be- yond the State.
1883.				
October,	—	1,795	1,795	484
November,	—	614	614	171
December,	—	203	203	56
1884.				
January,	7	184	191	71
February,	—	45	45	20
March,	—	394	394	170
April,	—	1,795	1,795	355
May,	—	3,083	3,083	796
June,	1	2,676	2,677	806
July,	—	839	839	198
August,	3	1,328	1,331	369
September,	1	1,734	1,735	677
Total,	12	14,690	14,702	4,173

IMMIGRANTS, HEAD-MONEY, ETC.

TABLE XXXV.—*Showing the Number of Immigrants for whom Head-money was Collected, the Amount Collected, and the Number of Defectives Reported to the Collector of the Port, during each Month, from Oct. 1, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1884.*

MONTH.						Number of Immigrants.	Amount Collected.	Defectives Reported.
1883.								
October, .	.	.	.	.	.	3,723	\$1,861 50	1
November, .	.	.	.	.	.	1,452	726 00	
December, .	.	.	.	.	.	849	424 50	6
1884.								
January, .	.	.	.	.	.	413	206 50	7
February, .	.	.	.	.	.	407	203 50	—
March, .	.	.	.	.	.	586	293 00	1
April, .	.	.	.	.	.	4,894	2,447 00	6
May, .	.	.	.	.	.	6,398	3,199 00	1
June, .	.	.	.	.	.	5,488	2,744 00	1
July, .	.	.	.	.	.	2,046	1,023 00	3
August, .	.	.	.	.	.	1,836	918 00	4
September, .	.	.	.	.	.	2,690	1,345 00	5
Total,						30,782	\$15,391 00	35

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1884.

TABLE XXXVI. — *Immigration — Vessels, Passengers, Age and Sex of Immigrants, etc., for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.*

NATIONALITY.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Number Reported to the Collector.	Number never in State before.
British vessels, . . .	562	34,879	34	25,322
American vessels, . . .	300	13,954	1	3,611
Other vessels, . . .	26	1,251	—	1,097
Total, . . .	888	50,084	35	30,030

TABLE XXXVI. — Concluded.

Classification of Passengers.

Americans,	6,865
Aliens previously in the State,	13,154
Aliens never in the State before,	30,030
Reported to Collector,	35
Total,	50,084

Age and Sex of Immigrants.

Under fifteen years,	7,531
Fifteen to twenty-five years,	13,828
Twenty-five to fifty years,	7,298
Fifty years and upwards,	1,373
Total,	30,030

Males,	14,761	30,030
Females,	15,269	
Total,		

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1884.

Names of Persons Sent out of the State by the Superintendent of In-door Poor, under Chap. 83, Acts of 1860. [Pub. Stat. 79, § 14.]

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1883.			
Oct. 2,	Joanna Elms,	Halifax, N. S., . .	\$6 50
2,	Maud Carroll,	" "	6 50
2,	James Thorpe,	New York,	2 25
3,	Felix McHannon,	Cleveland, O., . . .	8 97
3,	Felix McHannon, Jr.,	" "	4 48
5,	Robt. W. Carman,	New York,	2 25
6,	Delia Leheay,	Limerick, Ire.,* . .	1 50
6,	John Shea,	Tralee, Ire.,* . . .	2 00
6,	Winnie O'Brien,	Galway, Ire., . . .	23 00
6,	John Hynes,	Queenstown, Ire., . .	20 00
6,	William Murphy,	Galway, Ire., . . .	23 00
6,	Lizzie McDonald,	Charlottetown, P. E. I., .	8 00
9,	John H. McMullen,	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
12,	Lawrence McArdle,	New York,	2 25
13,	Stephen Riley,	Lowell, Mass.,* . . .	55
15,	George Watson,	New York,	2 25
16,	James McNally,	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
16,	James McLaughlin,	" "	2 00
16,	Wm. Nichols,	Providence, R. I., . .	1 00
17,	Henry Borden,	St. John, N. B., . . .	3 50
17,	Alice Borden,	" "	3 50
18,	Jason Miller, col.,	Manchester, N. H., . .	1 50
18,	James Mullen,	New York,	2 25
18,	Wm. Roberts,	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
19,	John Clarke,	St. John, N. B., . . .	4 50
19,	Christian P. Moegle,	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
20,	Hugh McHugh,	London, Eng.,* . . .	4 50
20,	Patrick Foley,	Galway, Ire.,* . . .	3 00
20,	Margaret Foley,	" "	3 00
20,	Joseph J. Wilcox,	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	20 00
20,	John Connor,	" "	} 15 00
20,	Louisa Connor,	" "	
20,	Frances Connor,	" "	
20,	John Nagle,	Cork, Ire.,	20 00
20,	Wm. Nagle,	" "	10 00
20,	Albert Nagle,	" "	10 00
20,	Michl. Nagle,	" "	10 00
20,	John McDonough,	Galway, Ire.,* . . .	} 46 50
20,	Cath. McDonough,	" "	
20,	Bartley McDonough,	" "	
20,	Wm. McDonough,	" "	
20,	Kate McDonough,	" "	
20,	Maggie McDonough,	" "	} 1 00
23,	Maurice Gerran,	Quebec,*	
23,	Annie Stewart,	Blue Hill, Me., . . .	3 75
23,	Michl. Loughnane,	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	4 75
23,	Ann Loughnane,	" "	4 75
24,	Mary Cooper,	Newcastle, N. B., . .	} 6 85
24,	Alice Cooper,	" "	
24,	Lynd Bland,	New York,	3 00
27,	Eliza McCauley,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.,	8 00

* Part fare.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1883.			
Oct. 27,	Wm. Smith,	Liverpool, Eng.,*	\$2 00
30,	John Carwood,	Worcester, Mass., . .	1 10
31,	John B. Sullivan,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
Nov. 1,	Frank Woolfbrant,	New York,	2 25
2,	Thos. Ryan,	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
2,	Cath. Ryan,	" "	4 50
2,	Chas. Vining,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
3,	Chas. Danks,	Middletown, Conn., . .	3 50
3,	Mary Crane,	Belmullet, Ire.,	} 23 00
3,	Dominick Crane,	" "	
5,	Henry Graham, col.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	4 75
5,	Eliza Brown,	New York,	2 25
5,	Clara Reaves,	"	3 00
6,	George Low,	"	2 25
8,	Thos. Prior,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
9,	Whitely Hanscom,	Cape Elizabeth, Me.,	1 00
10,	Ellen Donovan,	Queenstown,*	3 00
12,	Cath. Welch,	Halifax, N. S.,	6 25
13,	Lousa M. Bella,	Western Islands,*	15 00
15,	Michl. Maloy,	New York,	2 25
15,	James O'Brien,	"	2 25
15,	Frank Tripp,	Aiken, S. C.,*	3 00
16,	James Price,	Montreal,	8 00
17,	Jane Lush,	Halifax, N. S.,	6 00
17,	Wm. Lush,	" "	6 00
22,	John Robinson,	New York,	2 25
23,	Joe Prosper,	St. John, N. B.,*	} 5 00
23,	Eunice Prosper,	" "	
23,	Jimmie Prosper,	" "	
23,	Lawrence Power,	Sabattus, Me.,	3 50
24,	Mary Walsh,	Queenstown, Ire.,	20 00
24,	Alice Clays,	Liverpool, Eng.,	20 00
24,	Michl. Lane,	Galway, Ire.,	23 00
24,	Wm. Ashbury,	Birmingham, Eng.,*	3 00
24,	Mary Gillis,	Port Hawkesbury, C. B.,	7 00
24,	Martin O'Melia,	Queenstown, Ire.,*	3 00
24,	Patk McGrath,	Galway, Ire.,*	3 00
27,	Edw. K. Osborn,	New York,	2 25
27,	Alice Whitcomb,	Manchester, Eng.,*	20 00
28,	Margery Gallagher,	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
30,	Charles Lowell,	Portland, Me.,	} 2 50
30,	Ella Lowell,	" "	
30,	Alonzo Lowell,	" "	
30,	Grace Lowell,	" "	
30,	Frank Lowell,	" "	} 3 00
Dec. 1,	John Wallace,	Galway, Ire.,*	
1,	Patk. King,	" "	
1,	Michl. Stanton,	" "	
3,	Jos. Macdonald,	Halifax, N. S.,	6 25
4,	Ann Slater,	Shirley, Mass.,	} 1 00
4,	Mary Slater,	" "	
4,	Isabella Scott,	" "	1 00
7,	Robt Fox,	New York,	2 25
7,	And. Hendrickson,	"	2 25
10,	Chas. D. Moors,	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
11,	Annie Kenny,	St. John, N. B.,	} 4 50
11,	Grace Kenny,	" "	
18,	Stanley N. Montgomery,	Lawrenceville, N. S.,	6 20
18,	Ira S. Fincher,	New York,	2 25
18,	Amelia C. Coburn,	Groveton Junc., N. H.,	6 60

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1883.			
Dec. 18,	Julia Freeman,	Portsmouth, N. H., . .	\$2 65
20,	Sarah S. Curry,	Woodstock, N. B., . .	6 50
20,	Eunice C. Sparks,	New York,	3 00
22,	Wm. Mitchell,	Providence, R. I., . .	1 00
24,	Wm. Williamson,	St. John, N. B., . .	} 9 00
24,	Mary Williamson,	" "	
24,	George Williamson,	" "	
24,	Wm. Williamson,	" "	
26,	Nellie Campbell,	Hallowell, Me., . . .	} 4 00
26,	Walter Campbell,	" "	
26,	Maggie Campbell,	" "	
26,	James McCormack,	Newport, R. I., . . .	1 70
27,	Joseph Zeisler,	Cincinnati,	} 43 50
27,	Irna Zeisler,	"	
27,	Eugene Zeisler,	"	
28,	Wm. Huxley,	Portland, Me., . . .	75
29,	Metts Jippson,	New York,	2 25
31,	Jacob Quinn,	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	} 9 00
31,	Ellen Quinn,	" "	
31,	Edw. Quinn,	" "	
31,	John H. Quinn,	" "	
1884.			
Jan. 1,	Antonio Sera,	New York,	2 25
4,	Leander Dupuy,	Montreal,*	3 00
4,	Dennis Murphy,	Portland, Me., . . .	75
4,	John Wait,	" "	75
4,	Fred. Hilton,	New York,	2 25
4,	Patk. Mone,	"	2 25
5,	Hulda Orlando,	Gottenburg,	24 00
7,	John Gleason,	New York,	2 25
7,	Dennis Cleary,	"	2 25
7,	Geo. Appleton,	"	2 25
7,	Patk. O'Rourke,	"	2 25
7,	Thos. O'Connor,	"	2 25
7,	Patk. Laren,	"	2 25
7,	Peter Lorenzen,	Philadelphia, Pa.,* . .	2 50
8,	Frank Thomas, col., . . .	" "	4 75
9,	Geo. H. Knox,	St. John, N. B., . . .	4 50
9,	Peter Parker,	New York,	2 25
9,	J. V. Vanstienkisti, . . .	"	2 25
9,	Henry Forman,	"	2 25
9,	And. Dewyer,	"	2 25
9,	James Kenneday,	"	2 25
9,	Chas. Adams, <i>al.</i> Worcester,	Augusta, Me.,	2 00
10,	Wm. R. Kyle,	New York,	2 25
10,	Geo. Brown,	New Bedford,	1 35
10,	Pedro Bartello,	Bathurst, N. B., . . .	8 55
10,	Michl. Collins,	Savannah, Ga., . . .	12 00
11,	James Fields, col., . . .	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	4 75
11,	Albert Schlenker,	Buffalo, N. Y.,* . . .	3 00
11,	Everett Hurst,	Beacon Falls, Conn., .	2 75
11,	John Fletcher,	New York,	2 25
11,	James Reynolds,	"	2 25
12,	John McDonald,	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 00
12,	Chas. Brandt,	New York,	2 25
12,	Geo. Sarnburn,	"	2 25
14,	Edw. Green,	"	2 25
14,	Edw. Gardner,	New London, Conn., . .	3 00
15,	Alice Gasford,	Detroit, Mich., . . .	17 00

* Part fare.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Jan. 15,	Alfred Warren,	Claremont, N. H., . .	\$4 00
15,	Edw. Benson,	New York,	2 25
16,	Frank Kenneday,	"	2 25
16,	Edw. Smith,	"	2 25
16,	Joseph Murphy,	Philadelphia, Pa, . .	4 75
17,	Lydia Hill,	Chatham, N. B., . .	9 00
17,	James Armstrong,	New York,	2 25
17,	James Cluney,	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
18,	John H. Flynn,	Columbus, O., . . .	10 00
18,	Wm. Dalton,	New York,	2 25
21,	Trefel Grabel,	"	2 25
21,	James Brady,	Concord, N. H., . .	2 00
21,	Geo. Buckley,	New York,	2 25
21,	Lewis Bryant, <i>al.</i> Potts,	Ashton, Eng., . . .	21 50
22,	Christine Ahlquest,	Gottenburg,	24 00
23,	Pedro L. Diaz,	Western Islands, . .	25 00
23,	Francesca Diaz,	"	25 00
24,	Judson Palmer,	St. John, N. B., . .	3 50
24,	Frank Prosper,	" "	} 8 75
24,	Mary A. Prosper,	" "	
24,	Newell Prosper,	" "	
24,	Thos. Taylor,	New York,	2 25
24,	Maria Rosa,	Western Islands,* . .	12 50
25,	Thos. G. Papples,	New York,	2 25
25,	Thos. Landrie,	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
26,	Cath. Fitzgerald,	Wakefield,	30
29,	Wm. Maxfield,	New York,	2 25
29,	Patk. Power,	"	2 25
29,	David O'Donnell,	Cleveland, O., . . .	4 50
30,	Wm. Morse,	New York,	2 25
Feb. 2,	Mary Kelly,	Galway, Ire., . . .	24 00
2,	Celena Price, <i>al.</i> Edwards,	Birmingham, Eng., .	20 00
2,	James McCall,	Londonderry, Ire., .	21 50
2,	J. Quinn,	Liverpool, Eng., . .	20 00
2,	James O'Donnell,	Galway, Ire.,* . . .	3 00
4,	Charles Morgan,	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
5,	Hirsch Siedel,	New York,	} 5 50
5,	Gittel Siedel,	"	
5,	Isaac Siedel,	"	
6,	Frank Kerrigan,	Norwich, Conn., . .	2 50
11,	Hannah Sline,	Suncook, N. H., . . .	1 80
11,	Mary Leonard,	Putnam, Conn., . . .	1 80
11,	Robt. Sherlock,	Halifax,	9 00
12,	Miles Sweeney,	New York,	2 25
14,	John Clarke,	Providence, R. I., . .	1 00
14,	Patk. McGuckin,	" "	1 00
15,	Matthew Jordan,	New York,	2 25
16,	Mary Mirick,	Copenhagen,	24 00
16,	John O'Donnell,	Waterford, Ire., . .	21 50
16,	Mary A. Croghan,	Queenstown, Ire., . .	20 00
16,	John Moran,	Liverpool, Eng., . .	20 00
16,	Ann Moran,	" "	20 00
16,	Jane McPherson <i>al.</i> McFarlan,	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 00
19,	Robt. Davis,	New York,	2 25
19,	Wm. Glore,	Defiance, O., . . .	11 30
20,	Sarah Gumpert,	New York,	2 25
20,	John Curran,	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 00
22,	Thos. Douglass,	New York,	2 25
23,	Wm. R. Pape,	St. Johns, Newfoundland, . .	13 00
23,	Earnest W. Sutcliffe,	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 25

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884,			
Feb. 23,	Wm. Caddotte,	Holyoke, Mass., . . .	\$2 48
23,	Walter Carr,	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 25
25,	Chas. Peterson,	New York,	2 25
27,	Henry S. Nelson,	Cambridge, N. Y., . .	5 00
27,	Geo. C. Hutchison, . . .	New York,	2 25
28,	Geo. Russell,	St. John, N. B., . . .	3 50
28,	Thos. O'Brien,	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 25
28,	Wilhelm Martin,	New York,	2 25
28,	Corn. Minnehan,	Worcester, Mass., . .	1 00
29,	José R. de Sylia,	Western Islands, . . .	25 00
29,	Teresa M. de Souza, . . .	" "	25 00
29,	James Hudson,	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
29,	John Kelly,	" "	1 00
Mar. 1,	Wm. Hurd,	Bridgeport, Conn., . .	4 23
1,	Anthony Walton,	New York,	2 25
1,	Joseph Manego,	Newburn, N. S., . . .	23 00
1,	Jerm. Colbath,	Dover, N. H.,	2 00
3,	John Marshall, col., . . .	New York,	2 25
4,	Harold Ricketson,	Newport, R. I., . . .	1 70
4,	Barthl. Bundy,	Springfield, Mass., . .	2 23
5,	Wm. Allen,	St. John, N. B., . . .	3 50
6,	Thos. Hadley, col., . . .	New York,	2 25
6,	Frank Hamilton,	" "	2 25
7,	John Carrins, <i>al.</i> Curran, .	" "	2 25
8,	Ann McCreagh, col., . . .	Norfolk, Va.,	7 00
10,	Wm. Mellen,	Waltham, Mass., . . .	20
10,	John Condon,	Lowell, Mass.,	80
10,	David Jones,	" "	80
10,	John J. O'Grady,	New York,	2 25
11,	Mary Lewis,	" "	3 00
11,	Jacob Rosenberg,	" "	2 25
12,	Ellen Hines,	St. John, N. B., . . .	4 50
13,	Peter Brady,	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	20 00
13,	Moses Kalzousky,	Hamburg,	24 00
13,	John Dally,	Bristol, Eng.,	} 57 50
13,	Eliza Dally,	" "	
13,	Flossie Dally,	" "	
13,	Inf. Dally,	" "	
13,	M'rg't Dillon,	Skiberreen, Ire., . . .	11 50
13,	John Dillon,	" "	23 00
13,	Kate Fallon,	Roscommon, Ire., . . .	23 00
13,	Michl. Romanos,	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	4 50
13,	Mary Mulligan,	" "	5 00
13,	Joseph J. Hoy,	New York,	2 25
13,	Charlotte Paul,	Westborough, Mass., . .	} 1 28
13,	James Paul,	" "	
13,	Frank Paul,	" "	
14,	Edw. Powers,	Greenfield, Mass., . . .	2 27
14,	Leo Leittenbacker,	New York,	2 25
17,	Thos. Landrie,	Dayton, O.,	10 85
18,	Joseph Driver,	Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	5 50
18,	Sallie Driver,	" "	5 50
18,	Frank Cross,	New York,	2 25
18,	Matilda Fields,	Albany, N. Y.,	5 00
19,	Perez Goldstein,	New Haven, Conn., . . .	3 78
21,	Danl. Bately,	New York,	2 25
21,	Br'g't Doyle,	Nashua, N. H.,	1 20
21,	Ann Pratt,	Hartford, Conn., . . .	2 88
22,	Michl. O'Loughlin,	Washington, D. C., . . .	8 50
22,	Mary Hunt,	Sligo, Ire.,*	3 00

* Part fare.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Mar. 22,	Hannah Dasey,	Queenstown, Ire.,	\$30 00
22,	James Dasey,	" "	
22,	Annie Young,	" "	3 00
22,	Mary Martin,	Galway, Ire.,	23 00
22,	Mary Geary,	Jersey, Eng.,	72 00
22,	Wm. Geary,	" "	
22,	Hannah Geary,	" "	25
25,	Marcus Cohen,	Newark, N. J.,*	
26,	Martin Murray,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	4 75
28,	Lizzie Scott,	Deer Isle, Me.,	4 50
28,	Bertha W. Scott,	" "	
28,	Alfred Elliott,	New York,	2 25
31,	Edw. Gagan,	Webster, Mass.,	1 50
31,	James Quinn,	New York,	2 25
31,	Robt. Higginbottom,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
April 1,	Michl. Kenneday,	Holyoke, Mass.,	2 48
1,	John Kenneday,	" "	2 48
1,	Robt. Leech,	Philadelphia, Pa.,*	2 50
1,	Geo. Regan,	New York,	2 25
2,	John Duggan,	" "	2 25
4,	Michl. Sweeney,	St. John, N. B.,	3 50
4,	Michl. Quinn,	Milwaukee, Wis.,	31 00
4,	Mary Quinn,	" "	
4,	Edw. E. Quinn,	" "	5 00
4,	John C. Quinn,	" "	
5,	Kate Martin,	Dublin, Ire.,*	23 00
5,	Julia Flaherty,	Galway, Ire.,	24 00
5,	Andrus Anderson,	Gottenberg,	21 00
5,	Ada Astin,	Bernley, Eng.,	10 00
5,	Ellen Astin,	" "	10 00
5,	Geo. C. Astin,	" "	2 25
7,	Michl. Lally,	New York,	2 25
7,	Fred. C. Shepherd,	" "	2 25
7,	James Carey,	" "	2 25
8,	Thos. Jones,	" "	2 25
8,	James Kelly,	" "	2 25
9,	Edw. McBride,	" "	4 50
10,	Lizzie Sherman,	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
10,	James Lindergan,	Albany, N. Y.,	2 25
11,	Henry Frank,	New York,	2 25
11,	Edw. Gill,	" "	1 00
11,	James Leary,	Fall River, Mass.,	6 00
12,	Sarah J. Moran,	Halifax, N. S.,	3 00
12,	Sarah Moran,	" "	97
14,	Henry W. Harkins,	Grafton, Mass.,	2 25
16,	Michl. Leahy,	New York,	70 00
19,	Charles Singleton,	Liverpool, Eng.,	
19,	Isabella Singleton,	" "	44 00
19,	Mary D. Singleton,	" "	
19,	Thos. Singleton,	" "	20 00
19,	Joseph Singleton,	" "	
19,	Patrick Maloney,	Tuam, Ire.,	23 00
19,	Mary Maloney,	" "	
19,	Michael Maloney,	" "	32 25
19,	Mary Maloney,	" "	
19,	Delia Maloney,	" "	20 00
19,	Alice Callahan,	Queenstown, Ire.,	
19,	John Scully,	Sligo, Ire.,	23 00
19,	Sarah Harrup,	Manchester, Eng.,	
19,	John Harrup,	" "	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
April 19,	Joseph Hillier,	Bradford, Eng.,	\$130 50
19,	Ruth Hillier,	" "	
19,	Ernest Hillier,	" "	
19,	Sydney Hillier,	" "	
19,	Mildred Hillier,	" "	
19,	Richard Hillier,	" "	
19,	Benjamin Hillier,	" "	
19,	Hepsibeth Hillier,	" "	
19,	Leah Kilson,	" "	2 25
19,	John Fuller,	New York,	
19,	Josephine Patterson,	"	3 00
21,	Clement Bushman,	"	2 25
22,	Bridget Ormand,	"	3 00
25,	Patrick Farren,	"	2 25
26,	Hannah Anderson,	Dingley, Eng.,	17 50
26,	Thos. Hutchinson,	Liverpool, Eng.,	15 00
26,	Maggie Maguire,	Belfast, Ire.,	30 00
26,	Peter Maguire,	" "	
26,	Hugh Maguire,	" "	
26,	Rose Maguire,	" "	40 00
26,	Rebecca Snell,	Baltimore, Md.,	
26,	Francis Harrington,	" "	
26,	Wilbur E. Harrington,	" "	
26,	Orlando Nicolls,	" "	4 50
26,	Mary George,	" "	
28,	Ann Porter,	Calais, Me.,	2 25
28,	Richard Hart,	New York,	2 25
28,	Frank Trainor,	"	2 25
28,	Walter Roe,	"	1 00
29,	Peter F. Hackett,	Providence, R. I.,	16 00
29,	Louis Verrier,	Montreal,	
29,	Louisa Verrier,	"	50
29,	Andrew Glenville,	Gloucester, Mass.,	18 00
29,	Edward Massé,	Montreal,	
29,	Euphonia Massé,	"	2 25
May 1,	John I. Leary,	New York,	15 00
3,	Daniel McGarragle,	Liverpool, Eng.,	19 00
3,	Marcus Silverman,	Hamburg,	4 75
3,	Artemus Bervine,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	2 25
3,	Fred I. Johnson,	New York,	6 00
3,	James Cullen,	St. Johns, Newfoundland,	8 50
3,	Emma Anderson,	Truro, N. S.,	
3,	Infant Anderson,	" "	2 25
5,	Jerm. Brennan,	New York,	2 25
6,	Michael Connolly,	"	2 25
6,	William Downey,	"	1 15
7,	Dennis Kerrigan,	Nashua, N. H.,	3 50
7,	Edward Slater,	Colebrook, Conn.,	7 85
8,	Mary Flaherty,	Pittston, Pa.,	9 00
10,	Mary Davis, <i>al. Devoy</i> ,	Halifax, N. S.,	
10,	Emma Davis, <i>al. Devoy</i> ,	" "	7 00
14,	Henry Bergman,	Baltimore, Md.,	2 25
16,	Patrick Daly,	New York,	2 25
16,	Catherine Daly,	"	4 85
16,	Mary Tracy,	Bethlehem, Pa.,	6 00
17,	Fannie Marshall,	Halifax, N. S.,	18 00
17,	Bartley Flaherty,	Galway, Ire.,	17 00
17,	John Donovan,	Killarney, Ire.,	2 25
19,	Charles Soar,	New York,	3 95
19,	Phineas Rice,	Windsor, Vt.,	

* Part fare.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
May	21, Henry Davis, col.,	New York,	\$3 00
	23, Patrick Lee,	Montreal,	8 00
	24, Kate Roberts,	Killarney, Ire.,	} 34 00
	24, Minnie Roberts,	" "	
	24, Margaret Roberts,	" "	} 24 00
	24, Eliza Fitzgerald,	Dublin, Ire.,	
	24, Mary Fitzgerald,	" "	} 18 00
	24, Bridget Mahon,	Galway, Ire.,	
	24, Ellen Carroll,	Waterford, Ire.,	16 50
	24, Kate Hare,	Warrington, Eng.,	17 00
	24, Alfred Ponting,	Birmingham, Eng.,	17 50
	26, William McDonald,	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
	26, William Coggsell,	Syracuse, N. Y.,	5 50
	29, Julia Barry,	Berkshire, Vt.,*	} 1 00
	29, " "	" "	
	31, Jennie Godwin,	Birmingham, Eng.,	} 17 50
	31, Gertrude Godwin,	" "	
	31, Jacob Jacoby,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	2 50
June	3, John Swift,	Valley Falls, R. I.,	1 00
	4, Thomas Ryan,	Montreal,	8 00
	5, Frank Creamer,	Lee, Mass.,	1 95
	5, Thomas Moakley,	New York,	4 00
	6, Eli Mahew,	Ausable, Mich.,	12 00
	7, Margaret Gannon,	London, Eng.,	} 18 00
	7, George Gannon,	" "	
	7, Hugh Kerr,	Londonderry, Ire.,	15 00
	7, John Thrasher,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	6 00
	9, Edward Sheridan,	New York,	3 00
	10, Timothy Thornton,	Lewiston, Me.,	2 00
	10, William Maguire,	New York,	3 00
	11, George Mayers, col.,	"	3 00
	11, Edward Malone,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
	14, Catherine Joyce,	Galway, Ire.,	18 00
	14, Thomas Flynn,	Liverpool, Eng.,	15 00
	14, John King,	Galway, Ire.,	18 00
	14, Hannah King,	" "	18 00
	14, Harriet Potts,	Liverpool, Eng.,	} 37 50
	14, Edward Potts,	" "	
	14, Fred Potts,	" "	
	14, Jane Potts,	" "	
	18, Nora Griffin,	New York,	4 00
	19, Eben Bowley,	Nashua, N. H.,	1 20
	21, Mary Griffin,	Halifax, N. S.,	} 18 00
	21, Sarah Griffin,	" "	
	21, William Griffin,	" "	
	21, Thomas Griffin,	" "	
	21, Mary Griffin,	" "	
	21, Ella Griffin,	" "	
	21, Ethel Griffin,	" "	
	21, George Griffin,	" "	} 1 70
	21, Benjamin Ellery,	Newport, R. I.,	
	21, Peter Keenan,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
	23, August. Greniaux,	New York,	3 00
	26, John Matherson,	Truro, N. S.,	6 25
	27, George Marsh,	Quebec,	9 00
	27, Joseph Curran,	Galway, Ire.,	} 45 00
	27, Mary Curran,	" "	
	27, Joseph Curran,	" "	
	27, Mary Curran,	" "	
	27, James Curran,	" "	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
June 27,	John G. Hanna,	New York,	\$4 00
28,	Capras Denson, col.,	Norfolk, Va.,	8 00
28,	Peter Curran,	Galway, Ire.,	} 30 00
28,	Annie Curran,	" "	
28,	Jane Curran,	" "	
July 2,	John Wilson,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
5,	Mary A. Hinchey,	Limerick, Ire.,	14 50
7,	Edemondo Pietro,	New York,	3 00
9,	Steward Easton,	St. John, N. B.,	3 50
9,	Thomas Lanigan,	Halifax, N. S.,	6 25
9,	Frank A. Dole,	Lynn, Mass.,	20
10,	Isaac Jacobs,	New York,	3 00
11,	Peter Dalton,	St. John, N. B.,	3 50
11,	Frank P. Dunham,	New York,	3 00
12,	James Kelly,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
12,	John Williams,	New York,	3 00
12,	Mary Joyce,	Galway, Ire.,	15 00
12,	John Joyce,	" "	7 50
12,	Cummings Flaherty,	" "	15 00
12,	Susan Wier,	Dublin, Ire.,	13 00
12,	Annie Adams,	Manchester, Eng.,	} 13 50
12,	Albert E. Adams,	" "	
12,	Fannie Smith,	Exeter, Eng.,	17 00
12,	Ann Driscoll,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
15,	Mary Foley,	Hartford, Ct.,*	} 1 50
15,	John Foley,	" "	
16,	Thomas Corduff,	Halifax, N. S.,	6 25
16,	William Oulton,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.,	7 50
16,	Mitchell Wood,	New York,	3 00
18,	John Jones,	St. John, N. B.,	3 50
18,	Cath. Jones,	" "	3 50
19,	Maggie Campbell,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.,	7 50
19,	Thomas Kerrigan,	Queenstown, Ire.,	} 60 00
19,	Bridget Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Thomas Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Michael Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Mary Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Patrick Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Simon Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Ann Kerrigan,	" "	
19,	Mary Connolly,	Galway, Ire.,	15 00
19,	" "	" "	7 50
19,	Lazaras Kosakoff,	England,	12 00
22,	William H. King,	Augusta, Me.,	2 00
22,	James Hogan,	Dover, N. H.,	1 90
22,	Sarah McLellan,	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
23,	John McCann,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	} 11 00
23,	Francis McCann,	" "	
23,	Mary McCann,	" "	
23,	James McCann,	" "	
23,	John Greenleaf,	Fall River, Mass.,	1 20
23,	Jennie M. Greenleaf,	" "	1 20
23,	Joseph E. Rhodes,	Attleborough, Mass.,	70
23,	Winnefred Maloy,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	15 50
23,	Ellen Maloy,	" "	15 50
23,	Kate Maloy,	" "	7 75
24,	James Clarke,	New York,	3 00
24,	John Maloy,	" "	3 00
26,	Edward Collins,	Waterford, Ire.,	13 50
26,	Rosamond Mason,	Glasgow, Scot.,	12 00

* Part fare.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
July 26,	Mishlouka Jagoin,	New York,	\$6 00
26,	Marana Jagoin,	" "	
26,	Jonak Jagoin,	" "	
28,	John Sheridan,	" "	3 00
29,	Cath. Connolly,	Quebec, Ca.,	13 50
29,	John Connolly,	" "	
29,	Mary Connolly,	" "	
29,	Michael Connolly,	" "	3 50
31,	Robert Hillyer,	St. John, N. B.,	
31,	Margaret McCullough,	New York,	
31,	Edward Bowren,	" "	3 00
Aug. 1,	Frank E. McClure,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
2,	Patk. O'Donnell,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
2,	Patk. Lydon,	" "	12 00
2,	Ann Lydon,	" "	12 00
2,	Ann Lydon,	" "	12 00
2,	Mary Lydon,	" "	6 00
2,	Bri'g't Lydon,	" "	6 00
2,	Kate Lydon,	" "	6 00
2,	Sarah Lydon,	" "	6 00
2,	Mary Cowan,	Landrickshire, Eng.,	25 50
2,	James Cowan,	" "	
2,	Susan Cowan,	" "	
2,	Bridget Donahoe,	Galway, Ire.,	15 00
2,	Patrick Fahey,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
2,	Bridget Fahey,	" "	12 00
3,	Ellen Fahey,	" "	12 00
2,	Kate Fahey,	" "	6 00
2,	Maggie Fahey,	" "	6 00
4,	Edmund Aves,	New York,	8 00
4,	Christina Aves,	" "	
4,	Joseph Aves,	" "	
4,	Edmund Aves,	" "	3 00
4,	Emilie Masingtel,	" "	
4,	Max Masingtel,	" "	
4,	Lucy St. Yorke,	Bellows Falls,	3 50
4,	Selina St. Yorke,	" "	1 75
4,	David Cruickshank,	Toronto, Ca.,	8 25
6,	Joseph Tremaine,	New York,	3 00
9,	Ellen Connor,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
9,	Myles Ward,	" "	12 00
9,	John King,	" "	12 00
9,	Ellen Brown,	Halifax, N. S.,	6 00
9,	" "	" "	6 00
9,	James O'Malley,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
9,	Ellen O'Malley,	" "	12 00
9,	James O'Malley,	" "	12 00
9,	Ann O'Malley,	" "	6 00
9,	Patrick O'Malley,	" "	6 00
9,	Hugh O'Malley,	" "	6 00
9,	Charles O'Malley,	" "	6 00
9,	Rose O'Malley,	" "	6 00
9,	John O'Malley,	" "	3 00
9,	Israel Miller,	Cleveland, O.,*	
9,	Henry Schriebmiller,	New York,	
9,	Manuel de Rego,	Western Islands,	25 00
9,	Ignacio C. de Jesus,	" "	25 00
13,	John Lee,	Quebec, Ca.,	27 00
13,	Barbara Lee,	" "	
13,	John Lee,	" "	
13,	Coleman Lee,	" "	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Aug. 14,	John Robinson,	Portland, Me.,	\$1 00
15,	John Murray,	Sutton, N. H.,*	1 00
16,	Mary Kirshaw,	New York,	3 00
16,	Gilbert Mason,	" "	3 00
16,	William Critchley,	Liverpool, Eng.,	12 00
16,	James Dalton,	London, Eng.,	14 00
16,	Alice O'Hare,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
16,	Michael O'Hare,	" "	6 00
16,	Patrick O'Hare,	" "	6 00
16,	Ellen Costello,	Limerick, Ire.,	14 00
16,	Barbara Hines,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
16,	Honora Connolly,	" "	12 00
16,	Alice Howarth,	Oldham, Eng.,	14 00
16,	Emily Howarth,	" "	7 00
16,	Jennie Friedlander,	Hamburg, Germ.,	} 57 00
16,	Mark Friedlander,	" "	
16,	George Friedlander,	" "	
16,	Alvin Friedlander,	" "	
16,	Seigfried Friedlander,	" "	} 4 08
19,	Fayette Shepherd,	Winstead, Ct.,	
20,	Abram Chute,	Digby, N. S.,	5 50
20,	Thomas McGill,	New York,	3 00
20,	John Faulkner,	" "	3 00
20,	José Sylvia Leigh,	Western Islands,	25 00
23,	Katie Ryan,	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
23,	Roger Barrett,	" "	12 00
23,	Alfred Rieter,	Copenhagen,*	} 30 00
23,	Eugenie Rieter,	"*	
23,	Fritz Rieter,	"*	
23,	Aage Rieter,	"*	
23,	Kai Rieter,	"*	
23,	Ellen Rieter,	"*	
23,	Maria M. Rieter,	"*	} 19 00
23,	William Edlund,	Gottenburg,	
25,	Edgar Whitehead,	New York,	3 00
26,	James Mooney,	" "	3 00
29,	John Corey,	Annapolis, N. S.,	5 50
30,	Annie Watson,	Glasgow, Scot.,	12 00
Sept. 3,	Rebecca Vaughn,	Dalhousie, N. B.,	10 25
4,	Lizzie W. Grape,	Montreal,	8 00
5,	Peter McConnell,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
5,	Br'g't McConnell,	" "	1 00
5,	Alicia O'Neil,	Philadelphia,	5 50
6,	William Laughlin,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 50
6,	Maggie Connolly,	Queenstown,	} 24 00
6,	Michael Connolly,	"	
6,	John Connolly,	"	
6,	Thos. Connolly,	"	
6,	Joseph Gilboy,	"	} 30 00
6,	William Gilboy,	"	
6,	Sarah Gilboy,	"	
6,	Thomas Gilboy,	"	
6,	Joseph Gilboy,	"	} 15 00
6,	Mary Torney,	Leeds, Eng,	
6,	Alice Torney,	" "	7 50
6,	Thomas Love,	Queenstown,	12 00
6,	Margaret Gibbons,	"	12 00
6,	Bridget King,	"	12 00
6,	Mary King,	"	6 00
6,	John King,	"	6 00

* Part fare.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed.—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Sept. 6,	Annie King,	Queenstown,	\$6 00
6,	Maggie King,	"	6 00
6,	William McDonough,	"	12 00
6,	Bridget McDonough,	"	12 00
6,	Annie McDonough,	"	6 00
6,	Patrick McDonough,	"	6 00
6,	Ellen McDonough,	"	6 00
6,	Michael O'Malley,	"	12 00
6,	Bridget O'Malley,	"	12 00
8,	Lizzie Dobson,	New York,	4 00
10,	Mary Knox,	St. John, N. B.,	} 6 75
10,	Hattie Knox,	"	
10,	George Knox,	"	
10,	Lizzie Knox,	"	
11,	José Garcia Jorge,	Western Islands,	25 00
11,	Mannuel Anto Costa,	"	25 00
11,	Mary Brown,	"	25 00
11,	Manuel Brown,	"	} 25 00
11,	Antonio F. Lawrence,	"	
11,	Susan Thompson,	New York,	3 00
12,	Alida Freer,	Syracuse, N. Y.,	} 11 18
12,	Maud Freer,	"	
13,	Frank Dixon,	Queenstown,	12 00
13,	Margaret Dixon,	"	12 00
13,	Honor Dixon,	"	6 00
13,	Anthony Dixon,	"	6 00
13,	Bridget Dixon,	"	6 00
13,	Margaret Dixon,	"	6 00
13,	Mary Dixon,	"	6 00
13,	Sarah Dixon,	"	6 00
13,	John Hopkins,	"	12 00
13,	Bridget Hopkins,	"	} 12 00
13,	"	"	
13,	James Haney,	Galway, Ire.,	15 00
13,	Bridget O'Donnell,	"	15 00
13,	Cora Burton,	Liverpool, Eng.,	12 00
13,	Mary Lendahl,	"	12 00
13,	James Downes,	"	12 00
13,	Bridget Anderson,	London, Eng.,*	} 11 00
13,	Mary Anderson,	"	
13,	Margaret Anderson,	"	
13,	Rose Newell,	Fall River, Mass.,	} 1 80
13,	Mary Ann Newell,	"	
13,	Rose Newell,	"	
15,	Phillip Goldstein,	New York,	4 00
15,	Sarah Goldstein,	"	4 00
16,	Peter Harrington,	Augusta, Me.,	2 00
17,	William Armstrong,	St. John, N. B.,	3 50
19,	Mary A. Doherty,	St. Thomas, Ca.,	14 40
19,	John Griffin,	New York,	3 00
19,	Carrie Brewer,	Charleston, S. C.,	} 19 00
19,	Charles Brewer,	"	
19,	Claudia Brewer,	"	
20,	Mary J. Morgan,	Queenstown,	12 00
20,	Catherine Byrne,	"	12 00

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Concluded.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Sept. 20,	James Anderton, . . .	Liverpool,* . . .	} \$24 00
20,	Frances Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	James Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	William Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Eliza Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Ada Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Francis Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Louise Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Alfred Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Infant Anderton, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Ernest Anderton, . . .	" . . .	} 3 00
23,	Michael Moran, . . .	New York, . . .	
27,	Thomas Dillon, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	
27,	Patrick Naughton, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Edward Naughton, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Sarah Naughton, . . .	" . . .	
27,	John Naughton, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Mary Naughton, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Bridget Naughton, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Michael Dunne, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Patrick O'Hearn, . . .	Tipperary, Ire., . . .	13 50
27,	Catherine Clifford, . . .	Queenstown, . . .	12 00
27,	Elizabeth O'Brien, . . .	Sydney, C. B., . . .	} 8 00
27,	Lizzie O'Brien, . . .	" " . . .	
27,	William O'Brien, . . .	" " . . .	
30,	Albert Brakey, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00

* Part fare.



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